1. At their Meeting on the 3rd August, 1926, (Cabinet 50 (26) Conclusion 11), the Cabinet requested the Committee to revise the draft Trade Union Bill in the light of the proposals contained in the Committee's Second Report (C.P. 305 (26)), it being understood that the Cabinet were not committed to the proposals and that the whole subject would be reconsidered later in the year.

2. The proposals contained in the Committee's Second Report provided for –

(a) the substitution of an optional ballot for the compulsory ballot system suggested in the Committee's First Report (C.P. 237 (26));

(b) the strengthening in certain directions of the law regarding picketing; and

(c) the registration of all Trade Unions, and of alterations of Trade Union rules.

3. During the Autumn Recess the Committee examined certain proposals for the amendment of Trade Union law submitted to the Prime Minister by the Engineering and Allied Employers National Federation, and the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and also proposals laid before the Minister of Labour by the National Union of Manufacturers. These three important bodies agreed in pressing for drastic
amendment of the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, particularly those relating to the immunity of Trade Unions in respect of tortious acts (section 4) and in respect of inducement to break contracts of service (section 3); for the strengthening of the law on the subject of picketing; for the registration of Trade Unions; for the separation of provident from other funds and the adequate protection of the former; and for the substitution as regards the political levy of the system of "contracting in" for the existing system of "contracting out". The National Union of Manufacturers favour the provision of secret ballot machinery. The Engineering Federation think such provision desirable, but in view of the difficulties of making a secret ballot compulsory, refrain from making any definite recommendation, while the National Confederation are unanimously and definitely opposed to any such proposal.

4. The Committee have also considered the suggestions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Labour contained in Memoranda (C.P. 365 (26) and C.P. 394 (26)) circulated to the Cabinet, and they have been supplied by the Home Secretary with further information and suggestions on the subject of peaceful picketing.

5. In view of the strong and growing demand from many quarters for repeal or drastic modification of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, the Committee have again considered whether, and if so to what extent, it might be practicable to amend that Act with a view to mitigating its more objectionable features. Some members of the Committee favour the repeal of Section 3.
in so far as it gives protection from legal consequences to those who persuade others to break their contracts of service, and the repeal of Section 4 to the extent of rendering the Unions liable for the tortious acts of their officials and other duly authorised agents, but subject to adequate protection for the provident funds. A majority of the Committee, however, remain of opinion that the political and other objections to any substantial modification of the Trade Disputes Act outweigh any advantages to be derived from such action. In these circumstances the Committee have not included in their draft Bill an amendment of Section 3 and 4 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, but such a clause can be added if the Cabinet so decide.

6. In the third paragraph of their Second Report (C.P. 305 (26)), the Committee set out their reasons for recommending the Cabinet to reject the proposal for a compulsory secret ballot before a strike; since that Report was before the Cabinet, the considered views on this subject of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations have been received. As indicated above the Confederation are strongly opposed to a compulsory ballot if existing Trade Union privileges are to be retained. It is true that a minority of the Federation are prepared to accept such a ballot "if introduced in addition to the safeguards proposed by the Federation in respect of torts, inducing breach of contracts and picketing", but the majority are hostile even to this strictly limited acceptance of the principle,
The Committee have further considered the proposal that provision should be made in the Bill for a ballot to be taken under official control if a trade union so desires; but while there has been some support for the proposal on general grounds, a majority of the Committee are of opinion that the provisions would tend to overload the bill, and, if enacted, would have little, if any, practical value, and that the desired object could be attained almost, if not quite, as effectively by requiring that in future the Rules of all registered Trade Unions should include provisions for securing secrecy and freedom from interference in voting at every ballot held for the purposes of the Trade Union. The Committee, by a majority, accordingly recommend the Cabinet not to proceed with the suggestion that the Bill should include specific provisions for a voluntary ballot.

7. The Committee have given prolonged and careful consideration to the contents of the draft Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill, a copy of which is appended to this Report. The more important proposals in the Bill are explained in the following paragraphs.

8. Clause 1 (1) is declaratory of the law on the subject of general strikes, and is in the same terms as the clause on this subject which has already been approved in principle by the Cabinet. The Clause as drafted will not apply to a genuine sympathetic strike by members of a trade union having a direct interest in the result of the original strike, but the question whether a particular sympathetic strike is or is not a genuine one will, if necessary, have to be determined by the Courts. Clause 1 (2) deprives Trade Unions participating in illegal strikes of the protection given by existing Trade Union legislation.
9. Clause 2 of the Bill is substantially in the form of the opening provisions of Clause 4 of the Bill previously before the Cabinet (C.P. 237 (26) Appendix III). The remaining provisions of that clause gave effect to a proposal that, as an alternative to legal proceedings, an aggrieved person should have the right to complain to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. After careful consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that the advantages to be derived from the enactment of this alternative remedy are not such as to justify overloading the Bill with the elaborate provisions which its incorporation involves.

10. The Committee agree with the Home Secretary in thinking that the abuses of picketing can be best dealt with by strengthening the executive powers of the police in two respects. In the first place it is desirable to emphasise the existing common law right of the police to disperse persons assembled outside works and premises, where a strike is in progress, in such numbers as to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of any person who may be at work there or who may be willing and ready to go to work. Secondly, it is essential that the narrow interpretation given by the Courts to the word "intimidation" should be enlarged so as to include threats of loss or damage other than by violence to persons or property; this, if done, will go far to prevent the more serious abuses of picketing at a worker's home, while at the same time will not interfere with the right of anyone to canvas at or visit the house of the worker for any legal purpose. Clause 3 (1) of the Bill is designed to declare the present law and incidentally to meet the first of the above named points.

5.
Clause 3 (2) interprets the expression "to intimidate" as meaning to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family, or of violence or damage to any person or property. The expression "injury" includes injury other than physical or material injury, and accordingly the expression "apprehension of injury" includes an apprehension of boycott, or loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule, or contempt.

Under Clause 3 (4) it would in future be illegal for one or more persons to watch or beset a house or a man's home for the purpose of inducing him to work or abstain from working; but a visit for the genuine purpose of canvassing a worker for or against a strike would not be interfered with.

The Committee have given further consideration to the question of including in the Bill a provision requiring persons employed by a Trade Union to act as pickets to wear a distinguishing badge, and as a result of such consideration they have come to the conclusion that such a provision might hamper rather than assist the police in the execution of their duties. An obligation to wear badges would revive and strengthen the popular misconception that a picket is a privileged person with rights and immunities different from those of the ordinary citizen. Experience shows that the badging of pickets has invariably resulted in increased aggressiveness on the part of the pickets so badged, and on two occasions, namely in 1919 and 1921, the Home Office found it necessary to issue circulars specifically condemning the practice. Moreover, it would seem that the obligatory badging of pickets must inevitably be
accompanied by a statutory limitation on the number of pickets allowed in any particular place, and the practical difficulties of fixing a number which will be adequate without being excessive and will be appropriate to the most diverse circumstances and conditions seem to the Committee to be insuperable.

11. Clause 4 of the Bill is designed to meet the widespread demand that in future Trade Unions should be registered by prescribing that unregistered combinations shall not be deemed to be Trade Unions for the purposes of the Trade Disputes Act 1906. It will be open to combinations in restraint of trade such as Employers' Price Fixing Associations to remain unregistered. Clause 5 prescribed that the Rules of registered Trade Unions must include provisions in respect of the matters specified in the First Schedule to the Bill. It will be noted that the requirements of this Schedule are much stricter than those in the First Schedule to the Trade Union Act of 1871 for which it is substituted. Among other matters for which the Rules of a Trade Union will in future have to provide are - the separation of the provident fund from other funds of the union; the annual audit of accounts by a public auditor; the securing of secrecy and freedom of interference in voting at ballots, and the reference to independent arbitrators of disputes between Trade Unions and their members.

Under Clause 5 (2) new rules and alterations of old rules will be invalid until properly registered.
12. Clause 6 of the Bill is concerned with the question of the political levy and substitutes 'contracting in' for 'contracting out' of the Trade Union Act 1913. Certain members of the Committee remain of opinion that the 'contracting out' provisions of the Act of 1913 should be left unaltered, but a majority of the Committee favour the proposed amendment of the law. If the Cabinet concur in this view, the Committee submit that the best method of giving effect to the decision is that set out in Clause 6.

13. Clause 7 provides for the separation of the provident funds from the other funds of the Union and prohibits their application for purposes other than provident benefits. Some members of the Committee fear that this clause will excite considerable opposition and will have little practical effect.

14. A majority of the Committee consider that a Trade Unionist who is expelled from his Union for refusing to take part in a legal strike should be entitled to recover the surrender value of his provident fund contributions. Effect is given to this proposal by clause 8 of the Bill.
15. Clause 9 of the Bill is in much the same form as the 'Civil Service' clause attached to the draft Bill annexed to the Committee's First Report (C.P. 237 (26)). As now drafted, however, the clause is only applicable to 'established' i.e. 'pensionable' civil servants.

The Treasury have represented to the Committee that the Civil Service provisions should not appear in the present Bill but should form the subject matter of special separate legislation. The Committee agree that it is highly desirable that the Civil Service provisions should, if possible, be transferred to a special Bill, (in which it would probably be desirable to set out the requirements in somewhat greater detail), but they recognise that Parliamentary considerations may render impracticable the passage into law of two distinct Bills next session.

It should be added that if the only alternative to the present Bill is to proceed by way of Order in Council, the Treasury would prefer to retain Clause 9 in the Bill.

16. Clause 10 is in the same terms as the 'local authority' clause previously before the Cabinet.
The Committee submit the following recommendations to the Cabinet:

1. That decisions should be given with regard to the following matters upon which the Committee are not in complete agreement:
   
   a) Amendment of the Trade Disputes Act (paragraph 5 of this Report);
   
   b) The Optional Ballot (paragraph 6 of Report);
   
   c) The political levy (paragraph 12 of Report);
   
   d) The separation of the assets of the provident funds (paragraph 13 of Report);
   
   e) The extent to which members expelled from their Unions should be entitled to a refund of the surrender value of their provident contributions (paragraph 14 of Report).

2. That a decision should be given on the question whether the 'Civil Service' provisions (Clause 9) are to be retained in the Bill or transferred to a separate Bill. (Paragraph 15 of Report).

3. That subject to decisions on the above points, general approval should be given to the Committee's Report and to the draft Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill.

4. That Parliamentary Counsel should be authorised to confer with the Departments concerned regarding various questions of detail arising on the Bill with a view to the preparation of a revised draft for the consideration of the Home Affairs Committee early in 1927.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

CAVE,

Chairman.

House of Lords,
December 3rd, 1926.
Confidential.

Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.
1. Illegal strikes.
2. Protection of persons refusing to take part in illegal strikes.

Trade Unions.
4. Amendment of 6 Edw. 7. c. 47 and 2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 30.
5. Rules of registered trade unions.
6. Provisions as to political fund.
7. Separation of assets of provident fund.
8. Persons expelled from trade unions to be entitled to return of proportion of contributions.

Special Provisions applicable [to Civil Servants and] to persons employed by Local Authorities.
9. [Regulations as to organisations of which established civil servants may be members.]
10. Persons employed by local authorities.

Supplemental.
11. Restraint of application of funds of trade unions, &c. in contravention of Act at suit of Attorney-General.
12. Interpretation.
13. Application to Scotland.

SCHEDULES.
142-8 A
Draft of a Bill

To

Declare and amend the law with respect to trade disputes and trade unions; and for other purposes connected with the purposes aforesaid.

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Strikes and Trade Disputes.

1. (1) It is hereby declared, that any strike which has any other object than the maintenance or improvement of conditions of labour in the industry or the branch of the industry in which the strikers are engaged, and which is intended or calculated to intimidate or coerce the Government or the community, is an illegal strike, and that it is illegal to commence, or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of, such a strike, and that any person instigating, furthering or taking part in such a strike is guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) The provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, shall not, nor shall the second proviso to subsection (1) of section two of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike which is by this Act declared to be an illegal strike, and any such act shall not be deemed for the purposes of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property
Protection of persons refusing to take part in illegal strikes.

2.—(1) No person refusing to take part or to continue to take part in any strike which is by this Act declared to be an illegal strike, whether the strike took place before the commencement of this Act or takes place thereafter, is or shall be, by reason of such refusal or by reason of any action taken by him under this section, subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled, or liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union, anything to the contrary in the rules of a trade union notwithstanding.

(2) No provisions of the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917, limiting the proceedings which may be entertained by any court shall apply to any proceeding for enforcing any right or exemption secured by this section, and in any such proceeding the court may, in lieu of ordering a person who has been expelled from membership of a trade union or society to be restored to membership, order that he be paid out of the funds of the trade union or society such sum by way of compensation or damages as the court thinks just.

3.—(1) It is hereby declared that it is unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute) to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace; and attending at or near any house or place in such numbers or in such manner as is by this subsection declared to be unlawful shall be deemed to be a watching or besetting of that house or place within the meaning...
of section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875.

(2) In this section the expression “to intimidate” means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or of violence or damage to any person or property, and the expression “injury” includes injury other than physical or material injury, and accordingly the expression “apprehension of injury” includes an apprehension of boycott, or loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule, or contempt.

(3) In section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression “intimidate” shall be construed as having the same meaning as in this section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in any Act it shall not be lawful for one or more persons, for the purpose of inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, to watch or beset a house or place where a person resides, and any person who acts in contravention of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Trade Unions.

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, no combination which is not for the time being registered as a trade union in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917, shall be deemed for the purposes of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, to be a trade union, and accordingly that Act shall have effect as if the word “registered” were inserted before the words “trade union” wherever those words occur therein.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Trade Union Act, 1913, or in the objects or rules of any trade union, the funds of an unregistered trade union shall not be applied either directly or in conjunction with any other trade union, association, or body, or otherwise indirectly, in the furtherance of the political objects to which section three of that Act applies.
(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply—

(a) to any trade union which existed at the date of the commencement of this Act so long as an application has within six months from that date been made by the trade union for the registration thereof and the application has not been withdrawn or refused or an appeal in respect of any such refusal is pending in the High Court; or

(b) to any trade union whereof the certificate of registration has been withdrawn under section two of the Trade Union Act, 1913, so long as any appeal in respect of the withdrawal is pending in the High Court.

5.—(1) Paragraph (1) of section fourteen of the Trade Union Act, 1871 (which provides that the rules of a registered trade union shall contain provisions in respect of the several matters in the First Schedule to that Act), shall have effect as if a reference to the First Schedule to this Act were therein substituted for the reference to the First Schedule to that Act, and the Registrar shall not register any combination trade union, and shall withdraw the certificate of registration of any registered trade union, if the rules of the trade union do not comply with the requirements of the said paragraph:

Provided that this subsection shall not come into force in respect of any trade union which existed at the date of the commencement of this Act until the expiration of six months after that date.

(2) Regulations made under section thirteen of the Trade Union Act, 1871, shall provide for the registration of all alterations of rules and new rules made by registered trade unions, and no rules or alterations of rules of any registered trade union shall have effect or be deemed for the purposes of that Act to be existing rules or alterations until they have been registered in accordance with the regulations.

(3) If the Registrar is satisfied that rules for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this Act have been approved by a majority of the members of a trade union voting for the purpose or by a majority of
delegates of such a trade union voting at a meeting called for the purpose, he may register those rules and those rules shall thereupon have effect as rules of the union, notwithstanding that the provisions of the rules of the union as to the alteration of rules or the making of new rules have not been complied with.

(4) Subsection (4) of section two of the Trade Union Act, 1913, which among other things gives a right of appeal to any person aggrieved by the withdrawal under that section of a certificate of registration, shall apply with respect to the withdrawal of such a certificate under this section.

6.—(1) It shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to make any contribution to the political fund of a trade union unless before the date upon which the contribution is levied he has delivered at the registered office of the trade union, notice in writing in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Act of his willingness to contribute to that fund and has not withdrawn the notice in manner hereinafter provided; and every member of a trade union who has not delivered such notice as aforesaid, or who, having delivered such a notice, has withdrawn it in manner hereinafter provided, shall be deemed for the purposes of the Trade Union Act, 1913, to be a member who is exempt from the obligation to contribute to the political fund of the union:

Provided that, if at any time a member of a trade union who has delivered such a notice as aforesaid gives notice of withdrawal thereof, delivered in like manner as the former notice, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this subsection to have withdrawn the notice as from the first day of January next after the delivery of the notice of withdrawal.

(2) All contributions to the political fund of a trade union from members of the trade union who are liable to contribute to that fund shall be levied and made separately from any contributions to the other funds of the trade union and no assets of the trade union, other than the amount raised by such a separate levy as aforesaid, shall be carried to that fund or directly or indirectly applied or charged in furtherance of any political object to which section three of the Trade Union Act, 1913, applies.
A.D. 1926. Act, 1913, applies; and any charge in contravention of this subsection shall be void.

7. The assets of the provident fund of a trade union shall be vested in a separate set of trustees not being persons appointed as trustees of the other property of the trade union, and shall not be directly or indirectly applied or charged for any purposes other than the provision of provident benefits in accordance with the rules of the trade union; and any charge in contravention of this section shall be void.

8. Any person who is, after the passing of this Act, expelled from membership of a trade union by reason of his refusal to take part or to continue to take part in any strike, or by reason of any action against the trade union taken by him under this Act, shall be entitled to be paid out of the funds of the trade union a sum equal to one-half of the contributions payable by him to the provident fund of the trade union under its rules during the last preceding year before his expulsion, multiplied by the number of years in which he has been a member of the union; and section four of the Trade Union Act, 1871, shall not apply to any proceedings for enforcing the payment of any sum to which a person is entitled under this section.

Special Provisions applicable to Civil Servants and to persons employed by Local Authorities.

[Regulations as to organisations of which established civil servants may be members.]
not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organisation:

Provided that the regulations made in compliance with the provisions of this section shall not prevent—

5 (a) an established civil servant from remaining a member of a trade union or organisation of which he had, at the commencement of this Act, been a member for more than six months, if under the rules thereof he is or may become entitled to any payment during incapacity, or by way of superannuation, or on the death of himself or his wife, or as provision for his children; or

(b) a person who in addition to being an established civil servant is also engaged in some other employment or occupation from being a member of a trade union or organisation of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration or conditions of employment of persons engaged in that employment or occupation.

(2) If any established civil servant knowingly contravenes any of the provisions of the said regulations he shall be disqualified for continuing to be a member of the Civil Service.

(3) In this section the expression "established civil servant" means a person serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown, and includes any person who, having been granted a certificate by the Civil Service Commissioners, is serving a probationary period preliminary to establishment.

10.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, or to impose any condition upon persons employed by the authority whereby employees who are or who are not members of a trade union are liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or disadvantage as compared with other employees, and any condition imposed in contravention of this section shall be void.
A.D. 1926.

(2) If any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the performance by the authority of the public duties imposed upon it by law, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Supplemental.

11. Without prejudice to the right of any person having a sufficient interest in the relief sought to sue or apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the provisions of this Act, such an injunction may be granted at the suit or upon the application of the Attorney-General.

12.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

“Public auditor” means a public auditor appointed under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, or the Friendly Societies Act, 1896:

“Provident fund” means, in relation to any trade union, the fund applicable in accordance with the rules of the trade union for the provision of provident benefits:

“Provident benefit” means any payment, expressly authorised by the rules of a trade union, to a member during sickness or incapacity from personal injury, or to an aged member by way of superannuation, or to a member who has met with an accident, or has lost his tools by fire or theft, or in discharge or aid of funeral expenses on the death of a member, or the wife of a member, or as provision for the children of a deceased member:

“Strike” means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a
A.D. 1926. (2) If any person employed by a local or other
public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service
with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause
to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing,
either alone or in combination with others, will be to 5
hinder or prevent the performance by the authority of
the public duties imposed upon it by law, he shall be
guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on
summary conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding
twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not 10
exceeding three months.

Supplemental.

Restraint of application of funds of trade
unions, &c. in contravention of the
provisions of this Act, such an injunction may be
granted at the suit or upon the application of the
Attorney-General.

Interpretation.

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise 20
requires, the following expressions have the meanings
hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Public auditor" means a public auditor appointed
under the Industrial and Provident Societies
Act, 1893, or the Friendly Societies Act, 1896: 25

"Provident fund" means, in relation to any trade
union, the fund applicable in accordance with
the rules of the trade union for the provision of
provident benefits:

"Provident benefit" means any payment, expressly
authorised by the rules of a trade union,
to a member during sickness or incapacity
from personal injury, or to an aged member by
way of superannuation, or to a member who
has met with an accident, or has lost his tools
by fire or theft, or in discharge or aid of
funeral expenses on the death of a member,
or the wife of a member, or as provision for
the children of a deceased member:

"Strike" means the cessation of work by a body of
persons employed acting in combination, or a
concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are, or have been employed, to continue to work or to accept employment.

5 (2) References in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917, to the trustees of a trade union shall be deemed to include references to the trustees of the provident fund of the trade union:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the trustees of the provident fund of a trade union to be joined as plaintiffs or defendants in any action, suit or proceeding not touching or concerning any property, right, or claim to property of the provident fund.

13. This Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following modifications:—

14.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, 1926, and shall be construed as one with the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917, and this Act and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917, may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1926.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

(3) The enactments mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.
FIRST SCHEDULE.

MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE RULES OF TRADE UNIONS MUST PROVIDE.

1. For the name and registered office of the trade union.
2. For the whole of the objects for which the trade union is to be established.
3. For determining the provident benefits for the provision of which the provident fund shall be applicable, for defining the conditions under which any member may become entitled to any such benefit, and for the separation of the assets of the provident fund from all other property and assets of the trade union.
4. For the fines and forfeitures to be imposed on any member of the trade union.
5. For the manner of making, altering and amending the rules.
6. For the appointment and removal of a general committee of management, of a treasurer and other officers.
7. For the appointment and removal of trustees of the provident fund and of trustees of the other property of the trade union, for the limitation of each set of trustees to a number not exceeding four, and for giving to the Registrar within fourteen days notice in writing of the death or retirement of any trustee or of any appointment of a new trustee.
8. For the investment of the funds of the trade union.
9. For the submission to the trade union, not later than the first day of March in every year, of the accounts of every branch of the trade union for the year ending on the last previous thirty-first day of December.
10. For an annual audit of the accounts of the trade union by a public auditor.
11. For the production for inspection of the books and names of members of the trade union at the request of any person having an interest in the funds of the union.
12. For securing secrecy and freedom from interference in voting at every ballot held for the purposes of the trade union.
13. For the settlement by reference to one or more independent arbitrators of every dispute between—

(a) a member or person claiming through a member or under the rules of the trade union or branch, and the trade union or branch or an officer thereof; or

(b) any person aggrieved who has ceased to be a member of the trade union or branch, or any person claiming through such person aggrieved, and the trade union or branch or an officer thereof.

14. For the dissolution of the trade union.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION NOTICE.

Name of Trade Union...........................................................
Name of member's branch (if any) ...........................................

POLITICAL FUND (CONTRIBUTION NOTICE).

I hereby give notice that I am willing, and agree, to contribute to the Political Fund of the Union and I understand that I shall, in consequence, be liable, in manner provided by the rules of the Union, to contribute to that Fund until the first day of January next after I deliver at the registered office of the Union a written notice of withdrawal.

A..............................B..............................
Address.................................................................
Membership number (if any).................................

.............day of......................19......
A.D. 1926.  

_Third Schedule._

**Trade Disputes** [16 & 17 Geo. 5 and Trade Unions.]

### Enactments Repealed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session and Chapter</th>
<th>Short Title</th>
<th>Extent of repeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 &amp; 3 Geo. 5 c. 30</td>
<td>Trade Union Act. 1913</td>
<td>In subsection (1) of section 5, three the words from &quot;and for the exemption&quot; to &quot;objects to contribute&quot;; section five; section six; the Schedule.</td>
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Trade Disputes and Trade Unions.

DRAFT
OF A
BILL

To declare and amend the law with respect to trade disputes and trade unions; and for other purposes connected with the purposes aforesaid.

CIVIL (8.)

4th December 1926.

142--8