PRIME MINISTER

STRIKES IN ESSENTIAL SERVICES



- 1. Making these strikes criminal would be ineffective. The first time the law was successfully defied, the legislation would be discredited.
- 2. No-strike agreements are too expensive. Unions could always threaten to abandon the agreement if their wage demand was not met.
- 3. The only way likely to work is to remove immunities for strikes that fail to pass certain tests. The question is, what tests? The possibilities are:
 - Observance of procedure agreements, and/or substantive
 agreements. No harm done but not much good either. As
 the Cabinet Office note points out, nobody at present strikes
 while a substantive pay agreement is still in force; and
 procedure agreements are so vague that nobody bothers to
 disobey them. Norman Tebbit is right to advise against imposing
 more precise "agreements": imposition and agreement are
 incompatible.
 - (ii) <u>Building in delays</u>. This might be helpful: cf the USA. We should think of extending this principle. Perhaps, a period of cooling off before a strike and another during any strike that lasts 60 days or more?
 - (iii) <u>Ballots</u>. The present Bill makes union immunities depend upon the holding of a strike ballot. In the essential services, we could surely insist on a majority of two-thirds or three-quarters before any strike, if immunities were not to be forfeited.
- 4. <u>Tactics</u>. Tom King is right to be cautious. We are committed to acting against strikes in essential services; but we are not committed to a timetable. The present Bill should be allowed to pass through Parliament before we make statements about the next step.
- 5. Definition of "essential services". Norman only included four to start with: electricity, gas, water, NHS. Peter Gregson (para. 14) suggests adding fire (yes perhaps) and miners (no, we don't wish to revive their illusion of omnipotence).

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We recommend that Tom should be asked to work further on the immunities approach. In particular, he should be asked to consider the possibility of cooling-off periods before and during strikes, and pre-strike ballots with qualified majorities.

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