

Symbols of Solidarity

Magazine of the Trade Union Badge Collectors Society. Volume 5, Number 1.

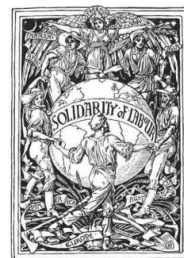


The Fire Brigades Union

Timber and allied trades unions

Peoples History Museum

Are Modern Trade Union Badges inferior to those that were produced 100 years ago?



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TRADE
UNION
BADGE
COLLECTORS
SOCIETY

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Welcome

To the first edition of 2023 and wishing you all a healthy one.

We are currently assisting the GFTU who will be exhibiting a permanent display of Trade Union, Political, and campaign badges at their HQ at Quorn.

If all goes to plan there will be a catalogue of the badges and photos which will be put on their web site, and they will be displayed in two frames. Further information and details will be published in a future edition.

If you go to the GFTU website and go to shop you will see a number of unique badges for sale and also some excellent trade Union Posters.

<https://gftu.org.uk>

We have illustrated specific unions when requested, and will continue to do so, but we do need your assistance, there are lots of collections, knowledge, and info to tap into! So, Articles, photos, badges to sell/swop, ideas, and suggestions for future publications can be sent in at any time, this is important if we are to sustain four publications per year.

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The Trade Union Badge Collectors Society is sponsored by the Communication Workers Union



TRADE UNION BADGE COLLECTORS
SOCIETY



The Fire Brigades Union

Firemen's Trade Union (FTU) founded in 1918 changed its title to the Fire Brigades Union (FBU) in 1930.

There is a record of Trade Union organisation of firefighters in 1905 when the Municipal Employees Association recruited county council firemen in London.

By 1906 the Municipal Employees Association had 500 members in its London Fire Brigade branch.

In 1907 the branch ceded from the MEA to join the National Union of Corporation Workers. By 1913 the NUCW Fire Brigade branch had 1100 firefighters out of the 1300 employed by the London Fire Brigade.

Throughout the country other unions also organised firefighters, the National Union of Gas and General Labourers in Aberdeen, MEA in Belfast, the Workers Union in Manchester and the Amalgamated Society of Gas Municipal and General Workers in Birmingham and Manchester.

In 1918 Britain's first national Firemen's trade union was established it was the Fireman's Trade Union, this followed the amalgamation of two former unions, the

the firemen's branch of the National Union of Corporation Workers which split from the NUCW, and the Firemen's "Friendly Society" some doubt around this, but a 50th Anniversary booklet published by the FBU in 1968 makes reference to the existence of a long-standing firemen's benefit society, this society decide to register itself as a friendly society in 1918 under the trade union act, and took the name of the Firemen's Trade Union.



It was this registered friendly society with whom Jim Bradley began to negotiate terms for the inclusion of the London Fireman's branch of the NUCW, by 1919 this merger was complete. George Gamble who was running the benefit society became GS and Jim Bradley became the Assistant Secretary.

At the time the question was asked, what was the name of the Friendly Society prior to 1918 and what was its history.

We have an image (not very clear) of the United Society of London Firemen in, the established date on the badge is 1887, and along with various other bits of information it seems to indicate that the USLF was the Friendly Society which became the FTU in 1918.

If you have a USLF badge we would like a photo please.

In 1930 the union changed its name to the Fire Brigades Union and by 1938 the union had 2800 members in 62 brigades 1700 of them in the London area, 105 of them in the Sub-Officers branch.



With the outbreak of World War Two the government set up the Auxiliary Fire Service and the FBU set up a separate AFS section to organise these workers.



The FBU have been involved in a number of local and National Disputes, here are some of them.

The first National Strike of firefighters was held in 1977 and lasted nine weeks from November to January 1978. The dispute centred around pay, at the time the Police and other public services workers had received substantial pay rises while firefighters had seen years of falling real wages creating a low pay industry.



During the strike, the Military fleet of green goddess fire engines were used.

The dispute was settled and also included an agreed National Pay formula for future negotiations, this lasted until 2002.



The second National Strike during the winter of 2002/03 was interspersed with lengthy negotiations with the Government.

The claim followed by a summer of campaigning resulted in an offer rejected by the union paving the way for strikes that began on 12th November.



In a bid to stop the strikes the Government commissioned a review into the Fire Service, the Bain enquiry, this resulted in a recommended pay increase linked to a whole package of changes to conditions of service and negotiating agreements.

The Firefighters began their strike outside fire stations, and set up pickets, as in 1977 troops and green goddesses were forced to attend 100s of call outs within hours of the strike.

FBU Essex dispute 2012

This dispute was over cuts to the service, imposition of change without union agreement, and failure to apply agreed National Procedures for dealing with disputes.

The strike was solid, and they received tremendous public



support which resulted in managements block on talks with ACAS being lifted.

Strike dates issued were 28th June 2012 7th July 18th July 19th July and demonstrations were called to coincide with the 18th date.

FBU Suffolk Dispute 2005

Across the UK fire authorities were proposing cuts and reducing fire cover and standards.

Suffolk was the first brigade to respond when local proposals included axing 12 jobs at Bury St Edmunds.



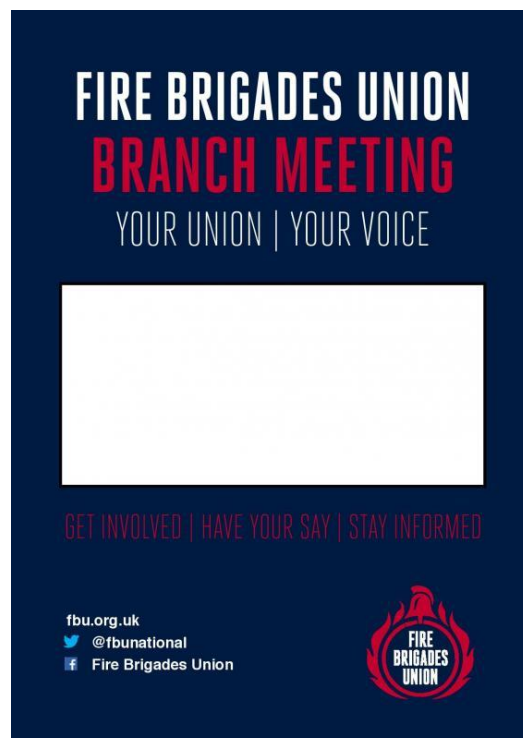
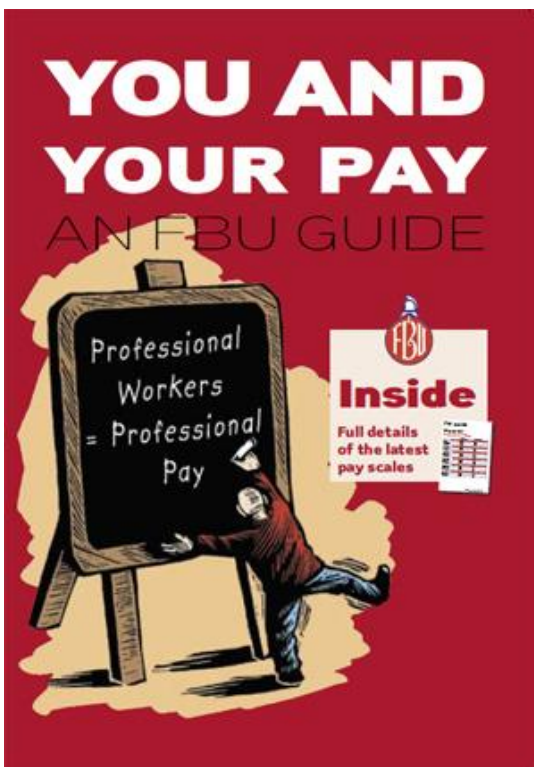
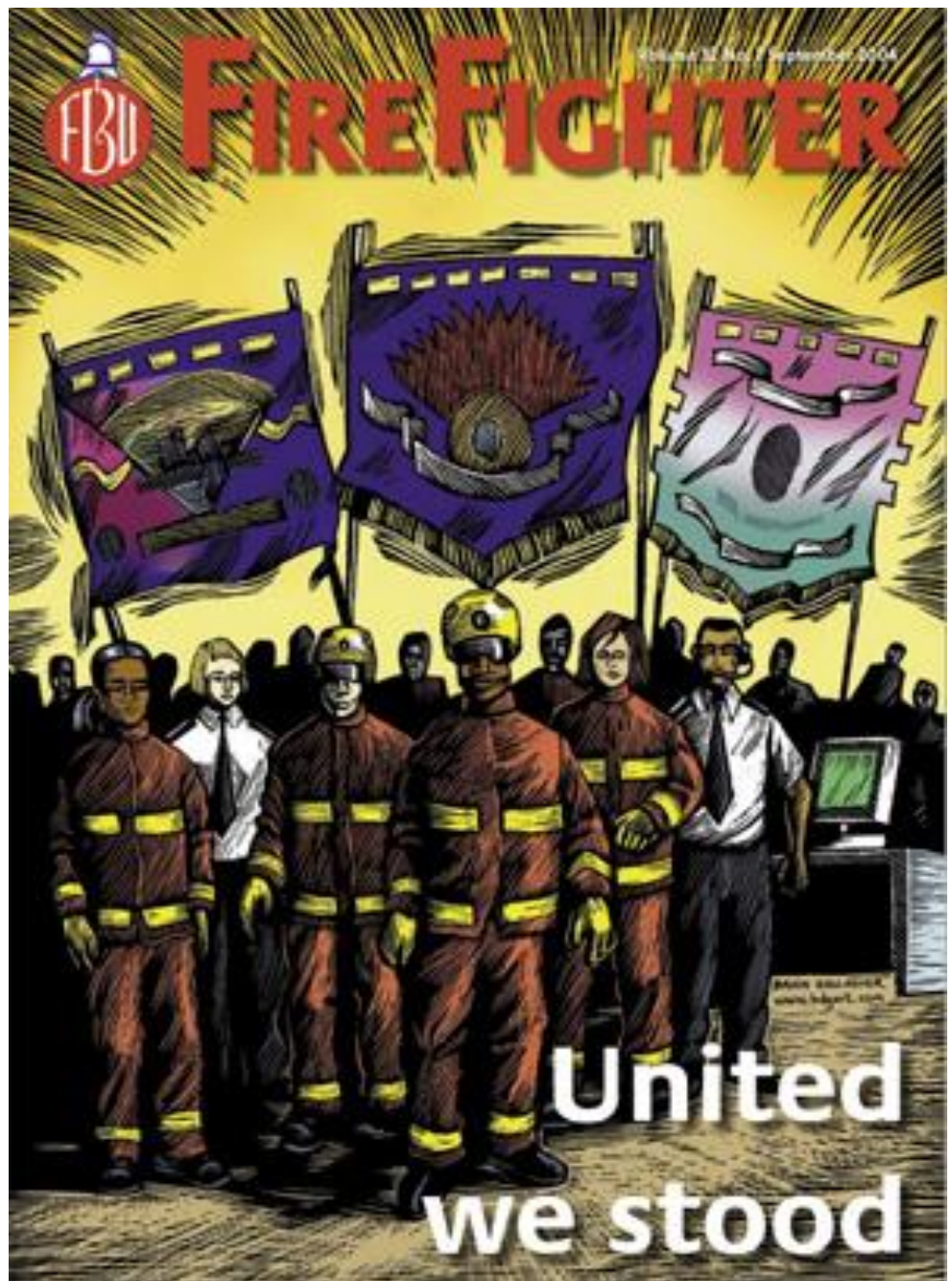
The union was at the forefront of the fight to save jobs, and services, and their campaign and rally highlighted this, delegations from as far afield as N.I. attended the march to Ipswich, which again had public support.

FBU Derbyshire Dispute 1996

Derbyshire C.C was proposing further cuts to fire services, including downgrading workers terms & Conditions, changes to grading and shift patterns, cuts to training and Fire Safety, closures.

This was after 6 years of cuts to the fire service.

This led to 11 days of Industrial action by FBU members in opposition to the unagreed changes.



			
26mm		20mm	13mm in brass and chrome
			
20mm x 23mm	22mm x 24mm	48mm x 48mm	45mm x 14mm
			
25mm	25mm	25mm	
			
22mm			37mm x 37mm
			
25mm x 15mm	22mm x 22mm	9mm	9mm
			
25mm	25mm	25mm	27mm x 34mm

			
<p>34mm x 25mm</p>	<p>25mm</p>	<p>25mm x 21mm</p>	<p>33mm x 26mm</p>
			
<p>25mm</p>	<p>27mm x 33mm</p>	<p>27mm x 33mm</p>	<p>25mm</p>
			
<p></p>	<p>30mm</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
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Furniture & Timber Workers Trades Unions



Amalgamated Union of Upholsters (AUU) 1891-1947



National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association (NAFTA) 1902-1947 merged with AUU to form (NUFTO) National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives 1947-1971.

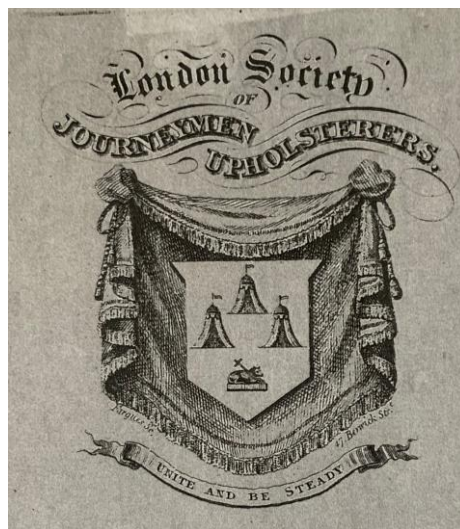


NAFTA /NUFTO amalgamation 1947

National Society of 1900s 1971

A directory of 1829 issued by the Society of Journeymen Brushmakers lists Brushmakers societies across the UK the oldest being Manchester which claimed to be founded in 1747.

The London Society of Brushmakers became the head society and changed its name to Society of Journeymen Brushmakers.



Mid-century the United Society of Brushmakers was established and adsorbed many other local societies.



In 1917 it merged with the Amalgamated Society of Brushmakers established in 1889 to form the National Society of

Brushmakers and added General Workers to its name and merged with FTAT.

The WCML has extensive records of the Brushmakers Unions and many others.



United French Polishers 1901-1969 merged with NUFTO.



Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists 1919-1971 merged with NUFTO to form FTAT.



Furniture, Timber & Allied Trades (FTAT) 1971-1993

The Union had six trade groups, upholstery, soft furnishing & bedding, woodcutting machinists, funeral services, flat glass & processing, and supervisory & Clerical. Merged with the GMB.



Silentnight Dispute 1985/7

For 18 months between 1985/7 workers went on strike due to excessive management demands on production scales, terms & conditions including a pay freeze.

Hanger Dispute 1986/7

September 1986 was the start of the Dispute at the J E Hanger Artificial Limb making factory at Roehampton.

company breaking national agreements and the dismissal of four union representatives amongst other attacks on the workforce. 300 sacked by the company.

Morris Dispute 1985/1987

In June 1985 workers at the Morris Furniture Plant in Cowcaddens Glasgow, were involved in a 2 year strike over a change to the agreed hours worked

The National Agreement in the Furniture Making Industry was for a 39 hour week, the workforce had agreed to work longer hours in a emergency but were now reverting back the agreement.



J.E. HANGER ARTIFICIAL LIMB DISPUTE 16 SEPTEMBER 1986 ——— ?? 1987

CONTRARY TO REPORTS IN THE PRESS AND ON TELEVISION THE DISPUTE INVOLVING THE SACKED LIMBMAKERS IS NOT OVER.

THE LAST MASS MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 31ST 1986 TOTALLY REJECTED THE TERMS CURRENTLY ON OFFER. THIS IS NOT SURPRISING WHEN YOU CONSIDER SOME OF THE CHANGES MANAGEMENT ARE PROPOSING. FOR EXAMPLE ALL EMPLOYEES WOULD BE EXPECTED TO WORK COMPULSORY OVERTIME, SOME COULD EXPECT A £50.00 A WEEK REDUCTION IN THEIR WAGES, A REDUCTION IN UNION REPRESENTATION, TEARLING UP OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS PLUS NUMEROUS OTHER CONDITIONS WHICH ARE WORSE THAN THOSE THAT PREVIOUSLY EXISTED.

IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT HANGERS (OR BTR'S) INTENTION FROM THE BEGINNING WAS TO TRY AND DESTROY THE UNIONS AND TO EMPLOY WHAT THEY WOULD CONSIDER TO BE A DOCTLE WORKFORCE THAT WOULD JUMP AROUND AT THE BEHEST OF THE DICTATORIAL MANAGEMENT. BTR'S TRACK RECORD IN SOUTH AFRICA IS APPALLING AND IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THEY WANT TO TREAT THEIR EMPLOYEES IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE SAME MANNER.

THE CURRENT POSITION IS THAT THE UNIONS WANT A JOB UNDER ACCEPTABLE TERMS FOR EVERYONE WHO STILL WANTS TO WORK FOR HANGERS, AND ENHANCED TERMS FOR THOSE THAT WANT TO LEAVE EITHER VOLUNTARILY OR THROUGH EARLY RETIREMENT.

APPARENTLY THE COMPANY, NOT CONTENT WITH CAUSING THE DISPUTE BY BREAKING NATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND UNWILLY DISMISSING FOUR UNION REPRESENTATIVES, ARE NOW SAYING THAT EVEN IF LESS THAN 140 WANT TO RETURN, THEY ARE GOING TO "BLACKLIST" CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.

A RETURN TO WORK IS LONG OVERDUE SO THAT THE LONG SUFFERING PATIENTS CAN GET THE LIMBS THEY SO DESPERATELY NEED.

A JOB FOR ALL THOSE THAT WANT ONE, FOLLOWED BY NEGOTIATIONS CAN BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT. THE UNIONS WANT A CONCLUSION TO THIS DISPUTE BUT NOT ON THE SCORE OF MENACE THAT IS CURRENTLY BEING OFFERED.

FINALLY, THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT TO DATE AND WE ARE COMPIENT THAT WE WILL RECEIVE YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR AS LONG AS NECESSARY INTO 1987.



The dispute arose from the actions of the (BTR PLC) Hangers

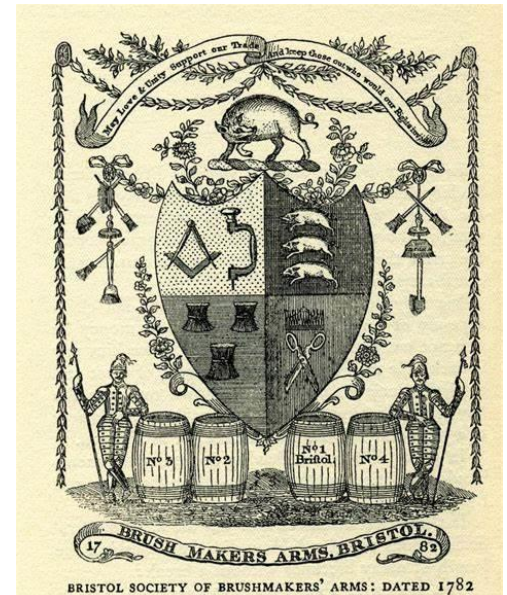
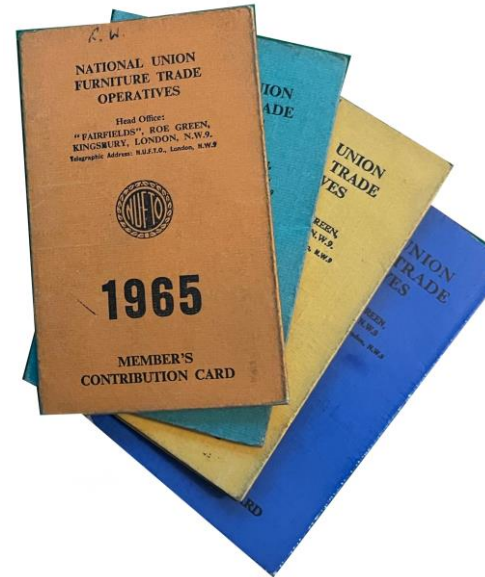
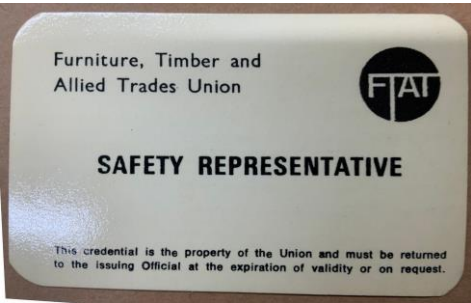


After working a 39 hour week they received a registered letter informing them that they had been sacked, a further 6 were sacked for refusing to cross the

The Union said that an agreement had been reached which included no compulsory redundancies, 8 weeks later 52 workers were made redundant. As a result of the strike five hundred workers were sacked

Although only a small number were on strike it didn't stop ship yard workers marching with banners and attending the Picket line in support.

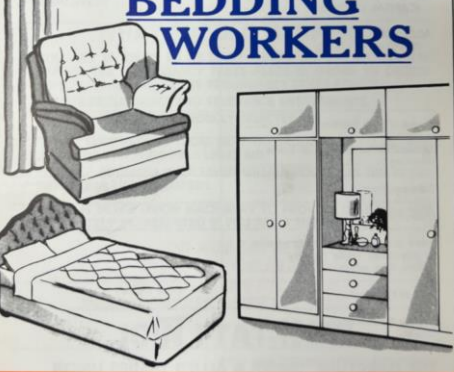
F.T.A.T. DISTRICT OFFICE



			
National Society of Brushmakers 25mm	United French Polishers Society 10mm x 18mm	British Funeral Workers Association Front	British Funeral Workers Association Back
			
Lancashire and Cheshire Burial Workers League 24mm	National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers 19mm	National Union of Funeral Service Operatives 10mm x 31mm	FTAT 15mm
			
FTAT 15mm	FTAT 15mm on brooch	FTAT 15mm on tie bar	FTAT 15mm x 15mm
			
FTAT Long Service award 12mm x 15mm	FTAT Denny Hurst Award 27mm x 22mm	FTAT Silentnight Dispute 25mm	FTAT Silentnight Dispute 25mm
			
FTAT Silentnight Dispute 34mm x 27mm	Silentnight Women's Support Group 25mm	Norwich Silentnight Support Group 34mm x 27mm	Sutton Silentnight Women's Support Group 25mm plus scroll

			
<p>FTAT and Tass Hanger Dispute 25mm x 29mm</p>	<p>FTAT Morris Dispute 25mm</p>	<p>National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association 23mm</p>	<p>NAFTA NUFTO 16mm</p>
			
<p>NAFTA NUFTO 16mm</p>	<p>NAFTA NUFTO SERVICE</p>	<p>National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives 16mm</p>	<p>NUFTO Long Service award 15mm x 18mm</p>
			
<p>National Union of Musical Instrument Makers 23mm</p>	<p>National Union of Musical Instrument Makers 25mm x 26mm</p>	<p>Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists</p>	
			
			

FTAT
The Union for
**FURNITURE, &
BEDDING
WORKERS**



FURNITURE TIMBER & ALLIED TRADES UNION
"FAIRFIELDS" ROE GREEN
LONDON NW9 0PT

FTAT
The Union for
**WOODCUTTING
MACHINISTS**

If you are a wood cutting machinist it is more than likely that you will have an accident sometime in your working life.


FTAT has legal experts who specialise in accident claims. The Union has negotiated over £7 million compensation for its members over the last 10 years. On payment of your first membership contribution, you are automatically entitled to the Union's full legal service.

FURNITURE, TIMBER & ALLIED TRADES UNION
Head Office: "Fairfields" Roe Green, Kingsbury, London NW9 0PT

FTAT
The Union for
**THE
Funeral
Service**

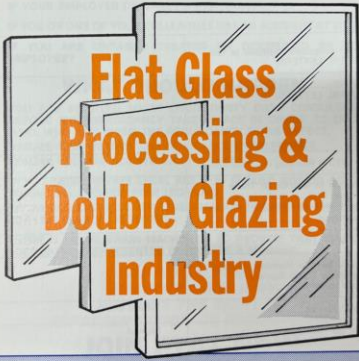
FURNITURE TIMBER & ALLIED TRADES UNION
"FAIRFIELDS" ROE GREEN
LONDON NW9 0PT

FTAT
The Union for
**Brushmaking
Workers**



FURNITURE TIMBER & ALLIED TRADES UNION
"FAIRFIELDS" ROE GREEN
LONDON NW9 0PT

FTAT
The Union for
**Flat Glass
Processing &
Double Glazing
Industry**



FURNITURE TIMBER & ALLIED TRADES UNION
"FAIRFIELDS" ROE GREEN
LONDON NW9 0PT

Alliance Cabinet Makers Association 1864- 1902

United Operative Cabinet and Chairmakers Society of Scotland

East End Cabinet Makers Association 1835-1872

Fancy Cabinet Makers of London ?-1872

London Society of Continental Cabinet Makers ?-1873

East London Chair Makers & Carvers Association ?-1874

Cabinet Makers Society of Sheffield ?-1874

London Chair Makers and Carvers Society ?-1874

United Cabinet and Chairmakers Society ? -1874

Manchester Amalgamated Society of Cabinet Makers and Chair Makers ?-1874

Nottingham Cabinet & Chair Makers Association ?-1875

Chairmakers Protection Society 1855-1891

Newcastle Polishers Local Society ?-1893

Sheffield Cabinet Makers Society ?-1894

Manchester and District United Cabinet and Chair Makers Society ?-1894

Liverpool Local Hebrew Cabinet Makers Society ?-1896

Edinburgh Cabinet and Chairmakers Society 1836-1834

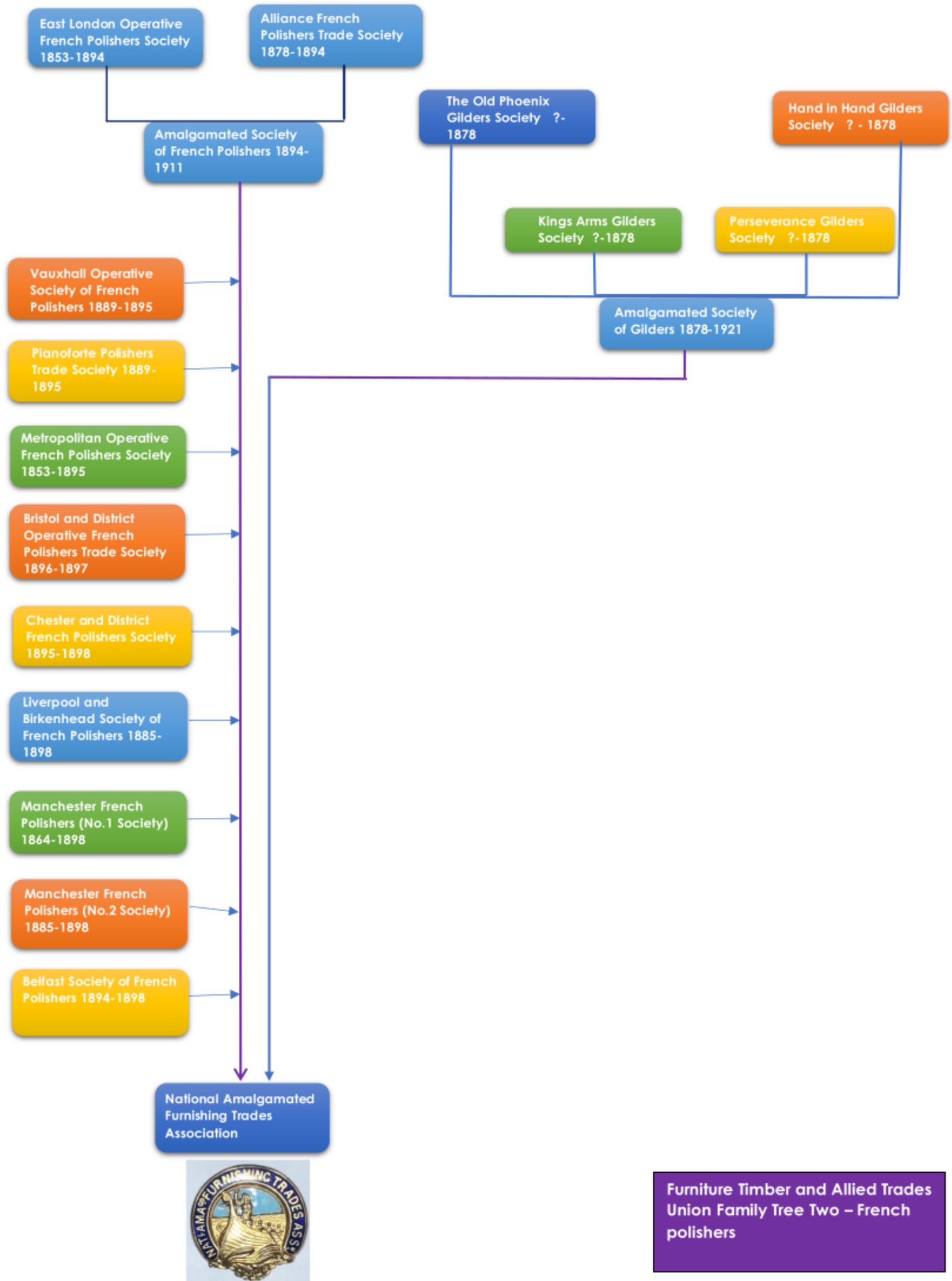
Glasgow Local Carvers Society ?-1896

Scottish Society of Wood Carvers -1896

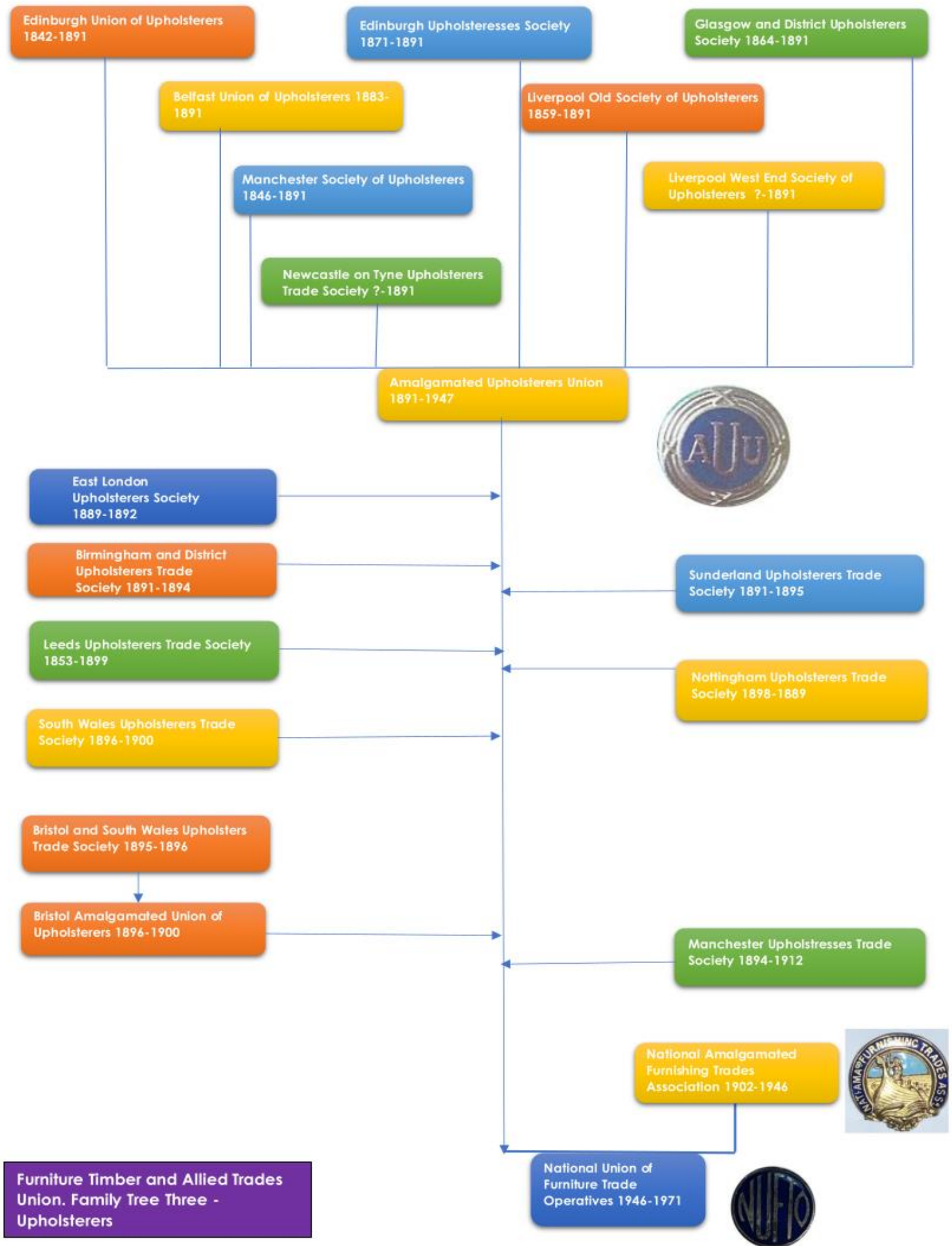
1902-1946 National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Alliance

Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union Family Tree One – Cabinet Makers





Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union Family Tree Two – French polishers





**National Amalgamated
Furnishing Trades Association
1902-1946**



Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union. Family Tree Four – NAFTA amalgamations



National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives 1946-1971

Edinburgh Union of Upholsterers 1842-1947

National Union of Carpet Linoleum and Rubber Planners and Fitters 1920-1954

United French Polishers Society 1901-1969

Birmingham Glass Bevellers Society 1900-?



Birmingham and District Glass Bevellers and Kindred Trades Society



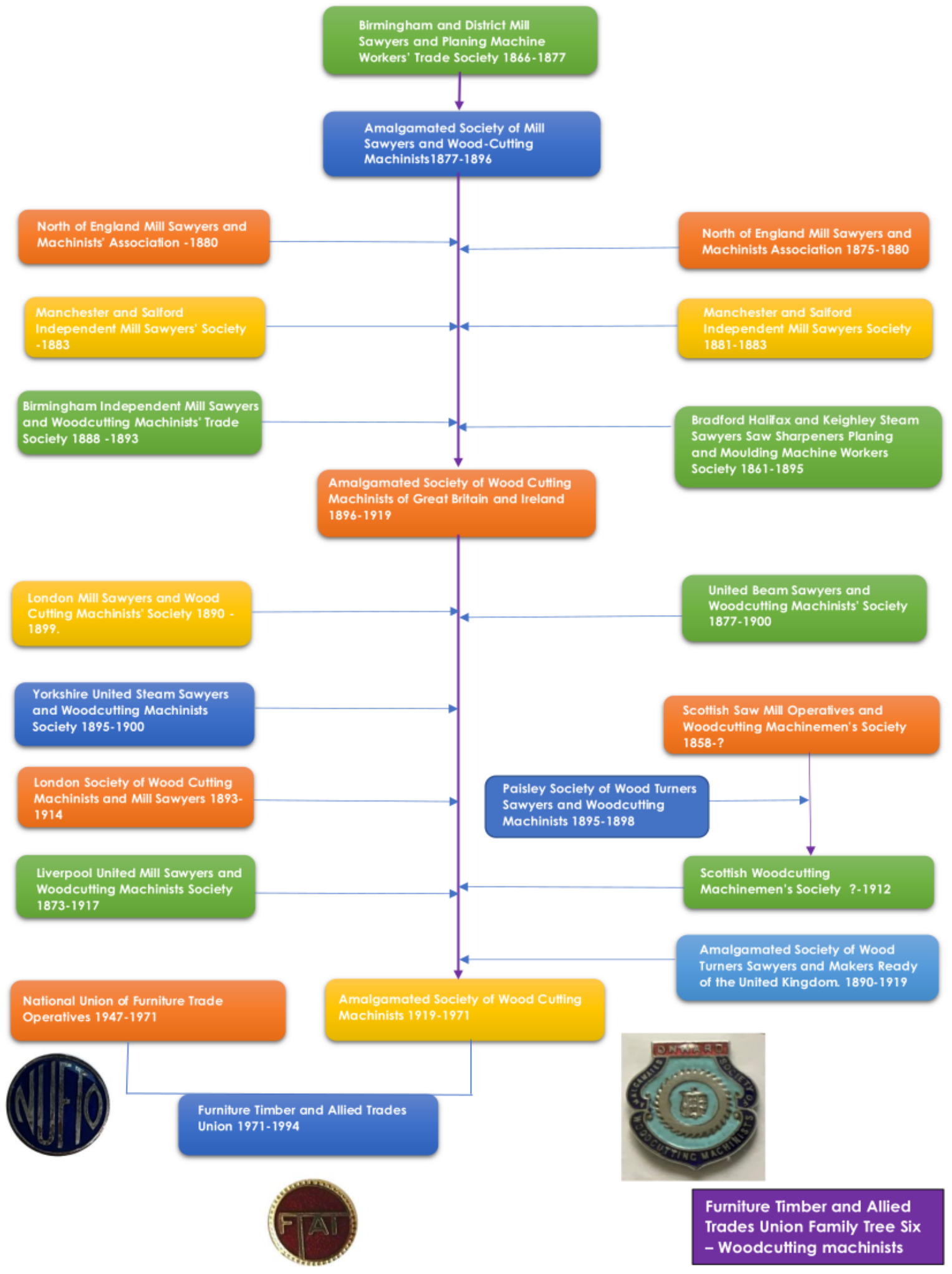
Midland Glass Bevellers and Kindred Trades Society ?-1970

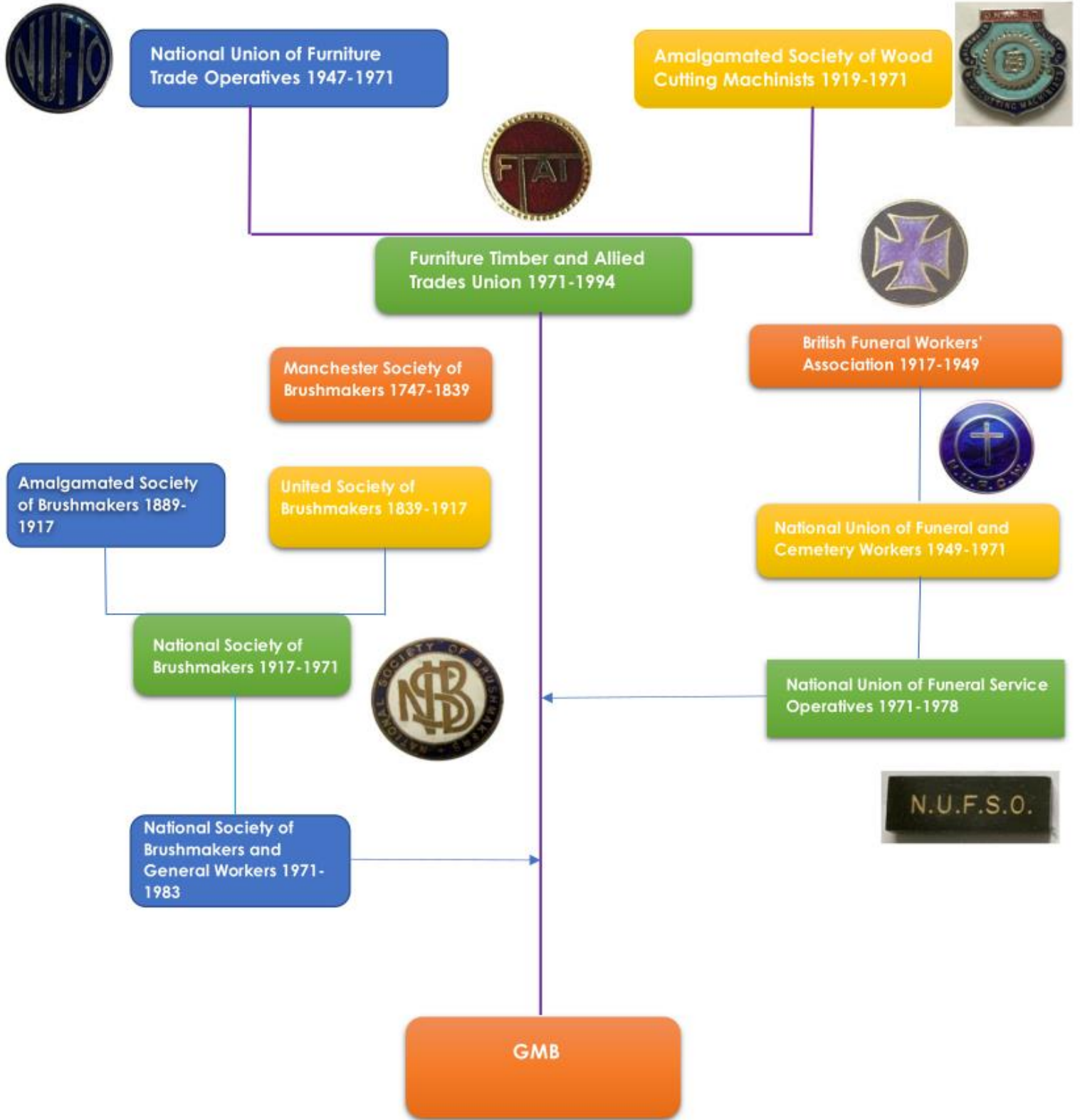
Amalgamated Society of Wood Cutting Machinists 1919-1971

Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union 1971-1993



Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union Family Tree Five – NUFTO amalgamations





Furniture Timber and Allied Trades Union Family Tree Six – FTAT amalgamations

People's History Museum

The vast majority of our badges are donated to the museum, both as individual items/small groups and as large collections. We have before accepted large collections from individuals, especially of Trade Union badges, and we now have a very large collection.

At the moment, a lot of the collection isn't documented, but we are hoping to resolve this in the coming years as part of our upcoming digitisation project. This should help us to get a better understanding of what we have and, importantly, what we don't!



Private collectors and TUBCS are both great resource hubs for museums like PHM – both for helping us identify badges that can/should be added to the collection (once we know a bit more about what we have) but also hopefully for helping us to identify the badges in our collection where information such as dates may not have been recorded when we collected them.

In terms of our longer-term plans, we are hoping to digitise the badge collection in 2024, as part of the second year of our digitisation project. From this, we will be able to share more examples of the badges with visitors electronically, but also potentially we could share more information with TUBCS as we go through – both about what we find, and any information we need to try and gather to help our cataloguing.



People's History Museum

Left Bank, Spinningfields,
Manchester

<https://phm.org.uk>



Are Modern Trade Union Badges inferior to those that were produced 100 years ago?

by John Manley

A bold if not controversial statement. So why do I think this is true? I believe there are 5 factors that have caused the decline of the trade union badge over the last 100 years. These are:- The Union Name, badge Design, Materials used, Size and the Manufacturing Process. I'll take each of these in turn.

Name – In the past the badge wording described the union and what the workers actually did. Today the union names have no or little meaning. They are nearly all massive unions with names that don't tell you much about the workers. Unite, Unison, Prospect, Connect etc., but what trades do the workers have? Mergers are undoubtedly the cause of this situation with most unions having a wide range of workers, and can thus be described as general unions. In addition, many manufacturing trades have dwindled or disappeared altogether. The big mergers started in the 1920s and have continued unabated ever since. Some modern badges don't even have the name of the union on them, just some stylised design.

Another issue I have is the use of abbreviations. Often ambiguous, and often confused with other organisations. Meaningless to the uninformed, and thus non-union people may have no idea what the badge signifies. This happened in the past as well as today.

Design – In the past tools of the trade, emblems of working together, and socialist emblems were used in the design to embellish the badge making an elaborate design. A work of art, and a joy to look at. The Bee hive, shaking hands, and bundle of sticks were used to signify workers collectively being stronger. Today it is often difficult to even know whether a badge is even a trade union badge!

Materials – In the past hard wearing vitreous enamels were used to highlight the design, fired on to gilding metal, silver or even gold, and then plated with gilt, silver or later chrome plated. Now a wide variety of materials, including acrylics, paints, resins, cold enamels etc are used. Will they last the next 100 years though? They are easily scratched, fade within a few years, are prone to temperature instability, and so

have a limited life, so it is doubtful they will last long.

Size – In the past badges from 25 to 28 mm was the norm, now they are often very much smaller, half the diameter of those of the 1920s for example, and so a quarter of the size. Why? Undoubtedly driven by cost saving, and shortages of materials after the last war, but this has been continued today probably driven by labour costs.

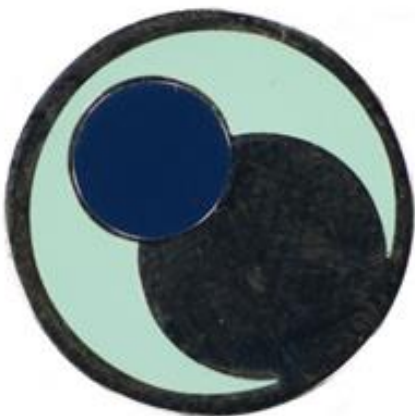
Manufacturing process – In the past a skilled die sinker made the die, in a mirror image of the design. He had to go through a 5 year apprenticeship, and was thus a highly skilled craftsman at the end. He was thus a true craftsman. Quality badges by the likes of Thomas Fattorini were stamped with the makers name. Today designs are probably all done by designers using computers and transferred to automatic CNC machines using CAD/CAM.

In the past badges were worn with pride, being a significant part of the trade, with most members wearing a badge. I'm not so sure today whether this is the situation, with only a small number wearing a badge. So here are some examples, all to the same scale (approx. twice full size).

I'll start my critic with the badges of STE, prospect and Connect



STE
[LONDON BADGE & BUTTON 0933 317777]



"Connect"
[INSIGNIA 020 8669 3122]



prospect
[Unknown Maker]

The prospect union was founded in 1912 as the Society of Post Office Engineering Inspectors. In 1947, the Society of Chief Inspectors joined, and it adopted the new name of the Society of Telecommunication Engineers. Another merger took place in 1969, when the Telecommunication Traffic Officers' Association joined, with the name changing to the Society of Post Office Engineers, and in 1975 the Telecommunications Sales Superintendents' Association merged in, and it became the Society of Post Office Executives. None of the above seem to have had badges. In 1983, the union became the Society of Telecom Executives (STE), and in 2000 it became Connect. In 2010, Connect merged into Prospect, the union for managers and engineers. None of the badges illustrated help in identifying the union, or what they are all about. The Connect badge doesn't even have the word connect on it.

There is also a Connect trade union representing construction, electrical, and technical workers in Ireland.

Next we have the badge of the National Association of Teachers in Further & Higher Education. I had no idea what the orientation should be until I had seen the other two badges, and what does the symbol mean? What does ManCAT mean?



"National Association of Teachers in Further & Higher Education"
[Unknown Maker]



NATFHE
[Unknown Maker]



NATHFE ManCAT Unity is Strength
[Unknown Maker]

Now for some old examples, that have all the elements that I believe make a great badge, worth collecting. They are all from the 1919-1939 period, and show the skilled die maker at their best.



A.S.M.A & D.D.W . RIGGERS' SECTION
[THOMAS FATTORINI LTD BIRMINGHAM . REG.638232]
Amalgamated Society of Mechanics Assistants & Dry Dock Workers



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF WOOLCOMBERS & KINDRED TRADES [Unknown Maker]

So next we have some badges of the big unions, GMB, Unite (again no name on the badge, just a coloured ribbon), and Unison. The less said about these the better.



GMB
[Unknown Maker]



BOLTON CORPORATION AND DISTRICT COUNCIL WORKERS
[E.SIMONS LONDON]



CLEVELAND MINERS & QUARRYMEN'S ASSOC. . No 8 & No 9 LODGES
[THOMAS FATTORINI BIRMINGHAM LTD]



"unite"
[Unknown Maker]



NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN WORKERS. TO FIGHT TO STRUGGLE TO RIGHT THE WRONG
[THOMAS FATTORINI BOLTON]



UNISON
[Unknown Maker]
A small version



THE LAMINATED & COIL SPRING WORKERS UNION
[THOMAS FATTORINI HOCKLEY ST (BIRMINGHAM) LTD. REG. 632818]



**NATIONAL UNION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS
[THOMAS FATTORINI
BIRMINGHAM LTD .
REG.632818]**



**AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION
OF TRAM & VEHICLE WORKERS
(Unknown Maker)**



**LONDON & PROVINCIAL
COACHMAKERS TRADE UNION
[FATTORINI BRADFORD]**



**FLAX ROUCHERS AND SPINNING
MILL WORKERS TRADE UNION
[THOS. FATTORINI BOLTON]**



**NATIONAL UNION OF DOCK
LABOURERS & RIVERSIDE
WORKERS
[FATTORINI & SONS BRADFORD]**



**GENERAL UNION OF
CARPENTERS & JOINERS
[FATTORINI & SONS BRADFORD]**



**BEDSTEAD WORKMENS'
ASSOCIATION
[FATTORINI BRADFORD]**



**NATIONAL GLASS BOTTLE
MAKERS' SOCY. OF GT. BRITN. &
IRLD
[FATTORINI & SONS BRADFORD]**



**AMALGAMATED SLATERS & TILERS
PROV. SOC.
[FATTORINI & SONS BRADFORD]**

Badges for identification and items from previous issues.



Two GPMU badges, provided by Michael Casserly not included in the previous issue.



National Nurses Association (known as the Association of Nurses)
Founded by Thora Silverthorne circa 1937 after she returned from being a frontline theatre nurse supporting the Spanish Republican Government.

It was started as a radical alternative to the RCN and organised a campaign highlighting the poor pay and conditions of nurses with a protest march of 1000 nurses. It later merged with NUPE.

Source Wikipedia

There is some doubt about the name NNA, because it has always been known as the Association of Nurses, therefore the authenticity of the badge is in doubt, if you have further information please share. Chris Hart in his book *Behind the Mask* on the history of nursing unions does not refer to the National Nurses Association. The union is referred to as the Association of Nurses prior to merger with NUPE and the National Association of Nurses post-merger.



The first badge is the same size, colours and initials as the Civil Service Union badge but the initials are intertwined. Is it a variation of the CSU badge or something else altogether?

The second badge is obviously a TGWU badge but on a military style cap badge fitting. Could it be a TGWU band badge?

THEY SLASH

YOU BURN



STOP THE CUTS IN OUR FIRE SERVICE LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT: 7 NOVEMBER

The government is slashing funding for the fire and rescue service.

That means that up and down the country we face:

JOB LOSSES • STATION CLOSURES • FIRE ENGINES AXED

Underfunding also means our pay and pensions are under attack.

Join the campaign to protect our service. Join the FBU lobby of Parliament

DATE: Wednesday 7th November RALLY: Central Hall, Westminster (Storey's Gate, SW1H 9NH) ASSEMBLE: 11.30



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