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We Need Robust United Trade Union Action to Win Our Education & Health Rights



The Nigerian Constitution is clear and explicit, the government is to “provide free compulsory and universal primary education”, continued with free university education. The government is also to provide “adequate medical and health facilities for all persons”. But we all know that these rights will only be won with robust and united action by all the trade unions in the education and health sectors.

Governments at national and state levels have failed to invest in public education and health. They have completely failed to achieve the key international norms for funding these sectors. Funding of education and health would have to be tripled to reach these targets.

56 developing country governments, members of the Global Partnership for Education, agreed to spend at least of 20 per cent of their total annual budgets on education. Yet Tinubu is planning to spend only 7% of his budget for this year on education. So education funding would need to be nearly three times higher to meet this target. As a result, Nigeria is the out of school capital of the world, with perhaps 12 million children not in primary schools.

In 2001 African governments pledged to spend at least 15% of their budgets on health in the Abuja Declaration. But Tinubu is planning to spend only 5% of his budget for next year on health. This is even less than the African average of 7%. As a result,

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according to the World Health Organisation, over three quarters of a million people die each year from preventable diseases like chest infections, malaria, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and birth complications. This is equivalent to over 75 times the deaths caused by insecurity across Nigeria.

Many workers in the education and health sectors have bravely taken strike action this year. Primary teachers and health care workers in the FCT struck for over three months. Nurses and midwives held a national strike in July. Resident doctors held a national strike in September. There have been many other strikes at individual universities and hospitals. What is missing is a major united national strike by all the relevant unions across the two sectors, supported by a general strike, to demand increased funding for public education and health.

We all need to be demanding the trade union leaders deliver such robust action. This is the only way to secure adequate public funding for these two vital sectors and so finally achieve our Constitutional rights.



Socialist Labour

Abuja 11 Protesters #ENDBADGOVERNANCE

TREASON TRIAL




CALL TO ATTEND IN SOLIDARITY

Our demand

DISMISS ALL CHARGES

against the 11 Abuja #EndBadGovernance peaceful protesters

FEDERAL HIGH COURT ABUJA

THUR 9th OCT. 2025

 Shehu Shagary Express Way, 1002 First Ave, CBD Abuja.

What Do We Mean When We Say That Socialism is the Self-Emancipation of the Working Class? -Alex Batubo

In “About Us” on the Socialist Labour website - <https://socialistlabour.com.ng/about-us/> - we quote Karl Marx as saying: “the emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself” from his preface to the famous Communist Manifesto. One aspect of this phrase is the need for socialism to dismantle the current state and build our own workers state which will be based on some form of workers’ councils.

Politicians say vote for us and we will make everything wonderful. In addition, the real power in society does not lie in the National Assembly. It is the economic power the bosses have, but also the power of the chiefs of the police, army and other security forces and the media, newspapers, TV and radio.

In contrast, we are looking forward to the working class

#jointheresistance

actually taking power themselves (not through a military coup nor bourgeois elected representatives), but in every factory, office, university or other workplace. During every high point of working class struggle we see the emergence of workers councils. Karl Marx learnt about these bodies from the Paris Commune, 1871. He saw the important aspects of their members being subject to immediate recall at any time and that they were only paid the average workers’ salaries.

During the Russian revolution in 1917 we again saw the development of workers councils, called soviets in Russian. The Bolsheviks that led this revolution never gained a majority in the Russian parliament, the Duma, but they did win a majority in the soviets. This led Vladimir Lenin to call for “all power to the soviets” in early 1917.

<https://tinyurl.com/3rrhhbbm>

Workers’ councils were also set up in Germany in 1918–19, Italy in 1919–20 and in Hungary in 1956. Embryonic councils also appeared with Chilean cordones in 1972 in South America. They were also set up in Iran during the overthrow of the Shah in 1979, when they were called Shoras. These councils emerged

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as a form of self-organization in factories and industries, often coordinating strikes and other forms of protest. For more details read the following: <https://tinyurl.com/2uxw8zjm>

Workers Councils also appeared in Egypt in the run up to the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak in 2011. They emerged as a form of self-organization in factories and industries, often coordinating strikes and other forms of protest. Socialists then argued for them to be adopted more widely.

The most recent appearance of workers councils was in Sudan, before the military coup and decent into civil war. The following article describes the emergence of these seedlings of working class power:

<https://tinyurl.com/yb8a4wny>

For a discussion on the importance of the Resistance Committees in Sudan, read this interview with three Sudanese socialists: <https://tinyurl.com/4z5bn55m>

More details can also be found on this page of the Socialist Labour website: <https://tinyurl.com/3j6y85ms>

Developing Sustainable Industrial Growth, Economic Development and Job Security

Femi Aborisade provided a talk as a Special Guest/Speaker at PERESSA's 1st quadrennial and 9th national triennial delegates conference. We provide an extract below:

Walter Rodney opined that 'development' is, more often than not, used in the economic sense for the reason that the state of the economy is assumed to be an index of other social realities. He posits that economic development refers to the capacity of members of a society to jointly increase their control over the environment.

This capacity to deal with the environment is in turn dependent on three elements, namely, the extent:

- of the knowledge and understanding of the laws of nature (science),
- to which the understanding is put into practice to develop technology (devising tools) and,
- of effecting improvement in the method of work organisation.

To Rodney, the whole essence of economic development is the capacity of every people to independently increase *'their ability to live a more satisfactory life through exploiting the resources of nature'*. Rodney recognises that there could be ups and downs in the process of developing societal capacity for gaining control over the environment. As he puts it:

Of course, human history is not a record of advances and nothing else. There were periods in every part of the world when there were temporary setbacks and actual reduction of the capacity to produce basic necessities and other services for the population. But the overall tendency was towards increased production, and at given points of time the increase in the quantity of goods was associated with a change in the quality or character of society.

There is thus, a need to distinguish what Rodney calls 'increased production' or 'increase in the quantity of goods', which may otherwise be called 'economic growth' from 'economic development'.

The concept, 'economic growth' refers to an increase or growth in the national income or product, which is usually expressed in terms of per capita income. That is, the aggregate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the aggregate Gross National Product (GNP, which includes net property income from abroad) divided by the total national population. There is 'economic growth' when there is a rise in the GDP/GNP or the per capita income. However, economists point out that there is 'economic development' where there are certain fundamental structural changes to the national economy, including, but not limited to the following characteristics:

- existence of economic growth or increase in real per capita income.
- the increase in economic growth is reflected in improved material wellbeing of the majority.
- an increase in the number of persons participating in the production process (i.e. economically engaged).
- a change in consumption patterns, from majority of the people spending a large fraction of their income on food and other necessities of life to spending a small fraction of their income on necessities and a large fraction on consumer durables and leisure activity-related items.
- a rising share of industry and a corresponding decrease in the share of the agricultural sector in the GNP.

The full text of Femi's full talk is available from: <https://tinyurl.com/mhhej35p>

NUPENG/PENGASSAN versus Dangote – the fight for trade union rights



As we go to press, the fight between the oil unions and Dangote continues. This reminds us of the continuous fight between the bosses and the workers over union recognition and other issues. It also provides an example of divide and rule.

First NUPENG struck against the fake in-house union and in support of the tradition of having NUPENG stickers on each oil tanker. No sooner was an agreement signed than Dangote dismissed at least 800 PENGASSAN workers.

Abacha tried to ban the oil unions, but they are still here. Abacha is not. Like them ASUU was also banned and dissolved by the military. Today, history shows it was military rule that was dissolved.

It is the anti-union institutions, whether privately or publicly owned, military or civilian governments that end up being swept away. It is Dangote Petroleum that is criminal, just like the former dictator called Abacha was a criminal who looted our public funds.

Dangote and Tinubu cannot defeat or destroy NUPENG and PENGASSAN. A hundred years from now, long after, Tinubu leaves power and long after Dangote Petroleum ceases to be operational, NUPENG and PENGASSAN will still be there as organs of struggle for workers in the energy sector. This a fight that Dangote will lose.

We all need to support and extend this fight for union rights. All workers need a trade union including those in immigration, customs and the security services!

The terms of the truce initially brokered by the Federal Government and public discourse on the right of workers to belong to trade unions have not reflected the current state of the law, according to Femi Falana. Hence, it is pertinent to review the origin of trade unions, right of workers to unionise and the duty of employers to recognize trade unions that have been registered by the Registrar of Trade Unions.

This he did recently at the national webinar on “Abuse of Market Dominance and Unfair Labour Practices” held by FCCPC, in collaboration with Faculty of Law, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos on 15th September, 2025. He concluded by saying:

Finally, in an economy dominated by the so called market forces, Nigerian workers and other oppressed people have been left at the mercy of the bourgeoisie. But NUPENG and PENGASSAN have consistently challenged the abuse of market dominance and the desperate moves of the ruling class to either liquidate trade unions or control their activities.

The full talk by Femi Falana SAN is freely available from: <https://tinyurl.com/ycx8szye>

In Benue State, The Governor Wears A Collar And Rules With A Fist - K A Katsina



Governor Hyacinth Alia, of Benue State, a man who trades on his spiritual credentials as a Catholic priest, has demonstrated that his true faith lies not in the sacred tenets of democracy—which demand respect for the separation of powers—but in the profane exercise of raw, unaccountable power. The legislature, designed to be a pillar of deliberation and the voice of the people, was treated as a mere nuisance to be bulldozed the moment it dared to exercise its constitutional duty.

The governor, who should be a moral compass for the state, has instead chosen to be its chief manipulator. In ten days, he reduced the Benue State House of Assembly to a farcical theatre where suspensions are lifted on a whim, emergency Sunday plenaries are convened to execute personal vendettas, and the clear will of the people—voiced through their representatives and numerous petitions—is contemptuously overturned. The message is clear: in Father Alia’s Benue, democracy is only valid when it yields the result he desires.

More details and background are provided in the following article: <https://tinyurl.com/3m6mv2sr>

Poverty: A Powerful Tool in the Hands of the Corrupt Elite - By Maxwell Adeyemi



Our society stands at a critical juncture. The decisions we make now, and the voices we raise, will shape our future. It is imperative that civil society, trade unions, and everyday people recognize the gravity of this time and rise to the occasion. Silence is no longer an option.

For decades, poverty has been weaponized by the corrupt elite to maintain their grip on power. The loyalty of the poor is easily bought—not because they lack integrity, but because they are systematically deprived of opportunity, dignity, and basic necessities. Every election cycle, crumbs are thrown their way: bags of rice, token cash, and empty promises. These gestures are not acts of generosity—they are calculated moves to keep the masses dependent and docile.

This manipulation is not accidental. It is strategic. A population struggling to survive is less likely to demand accountability, protest injustice, or challenge authority. The elite understand this, and they exploit it ruthlessly.

Consider the removal of fuel subsidies and the proposed introduction of a 5% tax at the pump. This move has sparked outrage—and rightly so. No developed country has completely abolished subsidies. Industrialised countries continue to subsidize essential sectors such as electricity, agriculture, and transportation to ease the burden on their citizens. Why then is the Nigerian Government choosing to squeeze its people further?

Meanwhile, inflation continues to ravage households. Prices of food, transport, and healthcare have skyrocketed, yet the government proposes pay raises for political office holders, including the presidency. This move reeks of greed and insensitivity. Civil servants, pensioners, and the common people are bearing the brunt of poor governance and economic mismanagement, yet their cries go unheard.

It is time for the government to return to the drawing
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board. But more importantly, it is time for citizens to demand better. Civil society must mount pressure not only at the federal level but also at state and local levels. Our common wealth is vast—yet it remains concentrated in the hands of a few. That wealth must be used to:

- Pay our senior citizens their rightful pensions
- Implement a proper minimum living wage for all workers
- Revive our collapsing healthcare and education systems
- Provide stable and affordable electricity for every household

This is not just a call to action—it is a moral imperative. Poverty should never be a tool of control. It should be eradicated with urgency and compassion. The time to speak up is now. The time to act is now. We cannot afford to sleep through this moment.

Citizens need to stand together in support of organized labour. Organized labour should refuse to be complicit in silence, the best time for actions or mass demonstrations is now, the voices of the marginalized should be amplified, shielding the vulnerable and force the powerful to reckon with collective will of the people. Solidarity is not just a gesture—it is a lifeline for national renewal. Strikes and protests are powerful tools in the hands of the poor.

The works of Björn Beckman on Capitalist Development in Nigeria - By Alex Batubo

Björn Beckman was a Swedish political economist who taught political economy in Nigeria, Ghana and Sweden. He taught at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, between 1978 and 1987. He made invaluable contributions to Marxist development studies. He died in 2019 aged 81.

He wrote several substantive articles that were published by the *Review of African Political Economy* (ROAPE) in the 1980s. Four of these and two important books he wrote with his partner Gunilla Andrae are available from the link below: <https://tinyurl.com/bdhucy8a>

One of Björn's papers, *The Military as Revolutionary Vanguard: a critique* (1986), is particularly relevant given the extent of support for the military junta in Burkina Faso. Björn said that the crisis of Nigerian ruling class politics in the wake of a collapsing oil economy had made sections of the left pin their hopes to a left military intervention. This essay is a critique of such positions. It is particularly concerned with attempts to offer scientific justification for attributing a leading revolutionary work role to the military.

The full paper is available from:
<https://tinyurl.com/3mr5ysud>

Youth Betrayed: When Education is a Tool of Oppression

— By Lawan Musa D. (Baba Lawan)



The tragedy of today is not only that millions of young people roam the streets without jobs, but that the system designed to uplift them—education—has been weaponized to keep them down. The children of the masses are confined to underfunded public schools, where leaking roofs, broken desks, and absent teachers are the norm. Meanwhile, the political elite send their children abroad, only to return them into plum government jobs. For the children of the poor, the highest offer is a stipend to serve as political thugs during elections.

This bleak reality echoes the warnings of three radical thinkers. Louis Althusser, the French Marxist philosopher, once argued that schools are designed as “ideological state apparatuses”—tools to make the poor accept their place in life. In Nigeria, this is obvious: the child of a roadside trader is groomed for obedience and survival, while the child of a senator is groomed for power. Education here does not liberate; it reproduces inequality.

Ivan Illich, the radical critic of schooling, went further. In his book *Deschooling Society*, he argued that institutionalized education creates false hope. We know this truth all too well. How many university graduates are wasting away as okada riders, street hawkers, or jobless wanderers? The certificate, once a passport to progress, has become a cruel joke.

And then there is Paulo Freire, the Brazilian educator, who condemned what he called the “banking model” of schooling—students treated like empty containers, stuffed with facts but denied the power to think critically. This is precisely why our youths are so easily mobilized as political thugs: the system does not teach them to question oppression, only to submit to it.

The elite thrives on this arrangement. They want obedient youths, not empowered citizens. They want thugs to secure ballot boxes, not leaders to challenge corruption. They want educated people only when they are their own children, returning from foreign universities to take over ministries, oil firms, and multinational jobs.

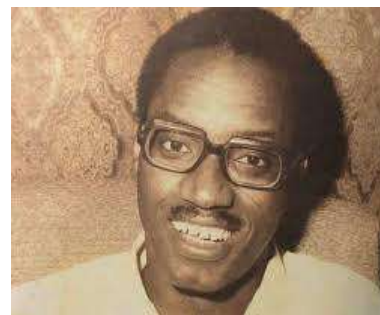
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But the cycle is unsustainable. A society that denies its majority youth population dignity, education, and employment is sowing the seeds of unrest. The #EndSARS protests were just a warning. More will come unless we are able to address this betrayal.

The answer is not just to “fund education” in the old way (although this remains essential), but to rethink the approach to education. We must design schools that liberate, not indoctrinate; that equip students with skills and critical awareness, not empty certificates. We must create alternatives—community learning hubs, vocational institutes, and civic education programs that prepare youth to lead, not follow.

Our future depends on breaking the existing cycle. If we do not, we will keep producing educated beggars and unemployed graduates—while the political class keeps its children in London, New York, and Dubai. And the children of the poor will keep being recycled as thugs, victims, and statistics.

Problematising History And Agency: From Nationalism To Subalternity



Yusuf Bala Usman considers the changing history of ethnic groups and nation states in Nigeria and across Africa.

Drawing on the foundational works of Nigerian historians such as Kenneth Onwuka Dike, Joseph Anene, and Abdullahi Smith, Usman traces the evolution of historiographical thought from nationalist frameworks to more nuanced understandings of subalternity, identity formation, and state-building.

Professor Yusufu Bala Usman highlights how these scholars, through meticulous research and critical analysis, challenged colonial and postcolonial narratives that portrayed modern African nation-states as artificial constructs imposed upon supposedly natural and timeless ethnic divisions. Instead, they revealed the complex processes—migration, trade, religious movements, and political revolutions—that contributed to the formation of multi-ethnic communities and evolving national identities.

The full paper is available for free download from: <https://tinyurl.com/ea4c5juk>

Overfishing: Plundering African Seas - Paul Martial

The scarcity of fishery resources on African coasts stems from climate change and, above all, overfishing by multinational agribusinesses.

Local accounts are clear: catches are declining, and so is the size of the fish. According to experts, the 51 species inhabiting African waters—an essential source of food for the population—are now threatened with huge population reductions or even extinction.



The scarcity of fishery products is a source of deep concern for many Africans. In several coastal countries, fish accounts for nearly half of the animal protein intake. According to economists, artisanal fishing employs approximately 12 million people in Africa—fisher people, fishmongers, smokers, and vendors.

The two main factors driving the de-

cline in resources are climate change and overfishing.

The temperatures of oceans are warming, disrupting complex ecosystems. The consequences are diverse: coral reefs disappear and mangrove destruction—a phenomenon of particular concern for Africa. Often compared to fish nurseries, these areas provide shelter from predators until they reach adulthood.

Overfishing is also linked to the increase in the number of artisanal fishermen. Faced with massive youth unemployment, many are trying their luck in this sector.

But this reality should not obscure the main cause of resource depletion: industrial fishing. Veritable factory ships ply the African coasts year-round. With their giant nets, they scrape the seabed, capturing all kinds of wildlife and causing considerable ecological damage.

The rules governing fishing in exclusive economic zones vary from country to country, but they are considered insufficient and poorly enforced, both by professionals and environmental activists. Circumvention practices are common: the use of local nominees allows industrial vessels to obtain fishing rights near the coast while benefiting from fuel exemptions and assistance with administrative and port fees.

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing thrives thanks to the inadequate maritime resources of African states, which are unable to monitor and arrest offending vessels. These include boats owned by European, Chinese, Russian and Turkish companies.

Industrial fishing is growing not only to meet Western demand, but also to supply the numerous fish oil and fishmeal production plants. Some sixty such factories have been established in recent years along the West African coast. Many receive huge tax breaks for exporting their products.

As a result, fish resources are diverted from local consumption. Greenpeace estimates that each year, 500,000 tons of fish—enough to feed 33 million people in Africa—are processed into fishmeal. Some of this fishmeal is used to farm fish, perhaps in Turkey, destined for the European and Chinese markets. In Europe this is used to replace fish that were previously devastated from over fishing. This ended cheap fish for local workers and destroyed local fishing communities.

UN Report on Corruption and Looting



A recent report by the United Nations Human Rights Council on South Sudan could in summary have been about almost any African state, including Nigeria. The report says that, “Corruption has been further entrenched, by massive off-budget diversions of oil revenue and the privatization of non-oil revenues collections” and that citizen rights to food, health and education are not being implemented.

Africans in many other countries are suffering the same poor governance and lack of basic rights. Salva Kiir, the President, has been on seat since independence from Sudan in 2011 and has not won any

democratic election. Similarly his supporter, President Yoweri Museveni in Uganda has been in power for almost 40 years and is to stand in another ‘election’ next year. Paul Biya is standing in an election this month in Cameroon after being in power since 1982. A major opposition figure has been disqualified from these elections.

The same basic story is followed in many other places. Equatorial Guinea’s Teodoro Nguema took power from his uncle in a military coup in 1979. Faure Gnassingbé has led Togo since 2005 after taking over from his father. Changes introduced last year means that his rule can continue indefinitely. Alassane Ouattara has been President of Ivory Coast since 2010, he was previously Prime Minister from 1990 to 1993. After Constitutional changes he is a candidate in the presidential elections due later this month.

Despite the vast oil revenue the Government of South Sudan has received, “its use remains almost entirely opaque: all parts of the country remain underdeveloped, with basic government services and core functions missing or severely deficient institutions are hollowed out; most people live in extreme poverty and acute hunger; and health and development indicators rank amongst the worst globally. Women and children bear the brunt of these conditions and disproportionately suffer the most appalling life outcomes. These outcomes are not accidental. They are the direct results of the nation’s wealth being captured and plundered by a small, corrupt elite: predatory actors who siphon public resources for personal gain.”

The report identifies the two areas of capital spending and revenue collection as the main ways that the state is looted. Massive funds are claimed to be spent on roads and other capital projects with little to show it. A private sector firm is being used to collect revenue, as with Alpha Beta Consultants in Lagos and other states. The report goes on to say, “The systematic theft and diversions of considerable government revenues have fuelled armed violence and associated atrocities.” The same story applies in Nigeria and across Africa.

These corrupt dictators are not going to change their ways unless organised labour is able to confront them. We need solidarity across Africa for our common fight against our corrupt civilian or military leaders and their massive looting.

The report is available for free download: <https://tinyurl.com/2h8dz9fb>

Summary of Workers Strikes - September 2025

We need your assistance to ensure that this monthly report is comprehensive. Please submit details of any strikes in your state or community. All these strikes need our support and solidarity. We call on all trade union branches to send messages of support and to organise solidarity visits to any strikes in their localities. To read more about how to organise effective strikes, see: <https://tinyurl.com/solidarityunity>

Members of PENGASSAN strike from 28th September resulting in the closure of NNPC, Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Nigerian Midstream and Downstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NMD-PRA), Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC) and the Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF). The strike is over at least 800 members of PENGASSAN at the Dangote Oil refinery who were sent letters of dismissal for not agreeing to leave their trade union.

Summary of Workers Strikes - September 2025 *Cont'd from Page 8*

Oil tanker drivers, members of NUPENG, stuck for two days from 8th September over Dangote's action against their trade union membership and the promotion of a management union. After DSS intervention, Dangote accepted the drivers' right to be organised in NUPENG. "We have suspended the strike. The Dangote refinery has agreed to unionise its drivers. We signed an agreement," NUPENG President said.

THE JOINT Action Committee (JAC) of the Moses Orshio Adasu University, Makurdi (MOAUM), (formerly Benue State University) declared an indefinite strike from 3rd September. This includes members of NASU, SSANU and NAAT. The demands include the implementation new national minimum wage, the 25% and 35% wage awards approved by the Federal Government to cushion the impact of fuel subsidy removal, the delayed implementation of staff promotions for 2021-2024 and queries issued against staff for participating in industrial action.

The Academic Staff Union of Polytechnics (ASUP), Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria declared an indefinite strike, effective from 30th September, 2025. The strike is over the failure of Kaduna State to implement the Polytechnic Salary Structure (PSS) from the lecturers' September salaries.

The **Joint Unions of Tertiary Institutions in Kaduna State (JUTIKS)** embarked on an indefinite strike from 30th September, 2025. This strike is over the implementation of the CONPCASS/CONTEDISS salary structure and the 65-year retirement age. In December 2024, the Governor agreed to implement these demands in the first quarter of 2025. Despite two warning strikes in June, no progress has been made.

The **Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE) in Rivers State** declared a seven-day warning strike from 30th September. This is over the withholding of salaries of more than 500 workers in Emuoha Local Government Area.

The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) declared an indefinite strike in the **local governments of Osun State** from 17th February. This was in protest against the planned resumption of sacked All Progressives Congress (APC) council executives, who were reinstated by a Court of Appeal verdict. The State Government claims that local government allocations are being withheld.

The **Association of Resident Doctors (ARD), FCT chapter**, held an indefinite strike from 15th September. The doctors lamented the continued non-payment of salary owed to members employed since 2023. They also highlighted the non-disbursement of the 2025 Medical Residency Training Fund (MRTF). It also listed the non-payment of arrears from the 25/35 per cent Consolidated Medical Salary Structure (CONMESS) upward review, persistent and unexplained deductions alongside irregular salary payments, and delays in promotion exercises as part of its grievances. The strike was suspended from 22nd September after a week with undertakings from the FCT Minister, Wike and the Senate Committee on the FCT.

The **Nigerian Association of Resident Doctors** suspended its five-day warning strike, two days after it began on 14th September. The Government has been given two weeks (later extended to 30 days from 28th September) address their demands. These include immediate payment of the outstanding 2025 Medical Residency Training Fund; settlement of five months' arrears from the 25–35 per cent Consolidated Medical Salary Structure review; and other long-standing salary backlogs.

Nurses and midwives, members of NANNM, at the Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Teaching Hospital (LAUTECH), Ogbomoso, Oyo State commenced an indefinite strike on 20th September over the non-implementation of the new National Minimum Wage and long-standing welfare issues. About 60 resident doctors in LAUTECH teaching hospital embarked on an indefinite strike on July 29. The major demands of the doctors are also over the implementation of minimum wage. The Nigeria Medical Association has resolved to join the strike if it is not resolved by 2nd October.

An indefinite strike by **NUEE members in Transmission Company of Nigeria** started on 24th September, but was suspended the next day after a Memorandum of Understanding was signed. The demands included non-implementation of the national minimum wage, casualisation of workers, non-provision of working tools and materials, non-payment of staff salaries since April 2025 and other issues.

Socialist Labour-JOIN US

The economic, environmental and Covid-19 crises show that society is a conflict between two classes: the vast majority who create the wealth, and a tiny minority who profit from our work. Reform attempts have failed: the only solution is a truly democratic socialist society. The corrupt elite will only give up their power if forced to do so. We need a mass democratic movement to bring about socialism. Events, such as Russia in 1917, the January 2012 protests in Nigeria and the mass uprisings in Sudan and Algeria from 2019, begin to show what we need.

For more details of the basic ideas and policies of Socialist Labour see:

www.socialistlabour.com.ng/about-us/

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<https://tinyurl.com/JoinSocialistLabour>

We would love to receive letters, comments or suggestions from our readers. We want to hear from you with suggestions for articles for our future editions or questions on any articles in this issue. We especially welcome news about protests and strikes in your community or town.

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Socialist Labour depends on its members and supporters for finances. We need more financial support so that we can be more active, expand and grow. If you are able to make a modest financial contribution that would be really helpful. We would also like all readers of this Bulletin to consider fully joining Socialist Labour by paying monthly subscriptions. The standard rate is ₦1,000 a month, **with a lower rate of ₦500 for students, pensioners or unemployed** and ₦5,000 for higher paid comrades. We can all afford something - every little helps.

Please make your contributions to the following bank account:

First Bank Nig. Ltd. Account No. 3158880328

Account Name: Aborisade Albert Femi

The account is only used for Socialist Labour purposes.

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