



Socialist Bulletin

A Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour

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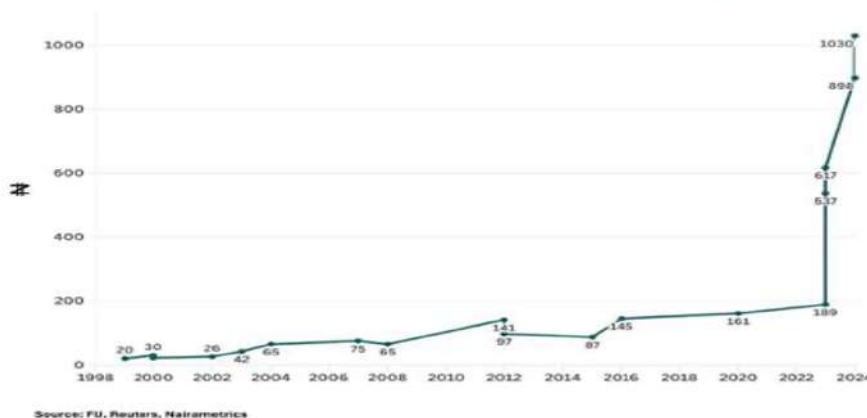
Summary of Workers' Strikes Page 9

Unity & Solidarity With Health & University Strikes – together we can defeat Bola T-Pain

In the last week of October, workers in two vital social sectors were on strike against the government's austerity measures. Health workers, united in JOHESU, and university non-academic staff of NASU and SSANU are fighting against the government's failure to adequately fund health and education. With robust solidarity from across the labour movement these trade unions can defeat Bola T-Pain's austerity measures.

The Tinubu Government has inflicted untold pain and hunger on the popular classes for nearly a year and a half. The World Bank and IMF are celebrating the government's full adherence to their recommendations. Their hope is that this austerity will bring greater profitability to the Nigerian economy and so attract foreign direct investment. Bola T-Pain's promise is that this additional wealth will trickle down to the poor majority.

Petrol Price (1999-2024)



Unfortunately, the evidence does not confirm this hope. Especially over the 15 years to 2015, the Nigerian economy grew massively. But at the same time the real value of the minimum wage reduced significantly and poverty increased massively.

Economic growth is built into the core workings of capitalism. But this is never enough to ensure prosperity for all. The free market, neoliberal policies adopted by Bola T-Pain's Government always lead to

greater inequality - further wealth for the already rich, corrupt elite and greater hunger for the rest of us. The World Bank and IMF say that these policies should continue for the next 15 years for the benefits to be realized.

Nearly 50 years after Margaret Thatcher came to power, the new British government is still repeating the same mantra. Austerity and poverty now, with the promise of wealth for the many in the future. This is the same promise that the ANC has been making in South Africa since Nelson Mandela came to power 30 years ago. All this time the wealth never trickled down to the masses, but gushed up to the corrupt elite.

It is only robust united trade union action that can change this scenario. We need unity and solidarity with the health and university workers to achieve their specific demands and to win our more general demands for:

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- a decent minimum wage with annual increments in line with inflation; with full implementation of the new minimum wage as soon as possible
- payment of all salary and pension arrears in states and payment of proper palliatives
- reversal of school and tuition fee hikes and the introduction of a maximum affordable fee level
- reversal of the hikes in petrol and electricity prices
- removal of the collection of fees, dues and tolls from petty traders.
- release of all #EndSARS, #EndBadGovernance & other political prisoners.



The Repression Continues – free all political prisoners!

All the listed protesters were released later in the day, after their phones were destroyed. But thousands are still being detained in various prisons around the country and in police cells after being arrested at the protests from 1st August.

When the detainees are eventually taken to court many are being released, but many more are still being detained illegally and against the Constitutional requirements. Section 35 of the Nigerian Constitution requires anyone who is detained to be taken to court within two days. Hundreds of political prisoners are being held beyond this limit.

In Abuja, 11 detainees are out on bail, after being detained since August. Their case will be heard in the High Court again on Friday 8th November. They have the same judge who as the case against, Yahaya Bello the former Governor of Kogi State who is still at large. Another group of 76 detainees (including 32 boys aged 14 -17) are being held illegally in Kuje Prison and will appear again, and hopefully gain bail, at the High Court again on Friday 1st November. A further 36 people are also being held illegally in Kuje Prison with no announced court date.

Many hundreds of other detainees are still being held in prisons and police stations, especially across the core north from Sokoto (over 100), to Kano (600) to Jigawa (390), to Maiduguri (nearly 100). In addition, there are 20 detainees in Kaduna and 35 in Zaria.

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Two thirds of people in Nigerian prisons are waiting for their cases to be heard in court. At least 10 #EndSARS protestors are still being detained in prisons in Lagos after more than four years. Many people are still being held at the Intelligence Response Team (IRT) offices in Abuja, some for up to nine years.

**LEKKI
LAGOS STATE**

END SARS

Memorial 4

**List of those arrested at EndSARS
Memorial Procession in Lagos**

**HELD AT:
PANTI**

- (1) Hassan Taiwo Soweto
- (2) Ilesanmi Kehinde
- (3) Uadiale Kingsley
- (4) Osopale Adeseye T.
- (5) Olamilekan Sanusi
- (6) Osugba Blessing
- (7) Kayode Anaheim
- (8) Michael Adedeji
- (9) Jennifer Rita Obiora (Female)
- (10) Orunsolu Oluremi (Renyte Goonz)
- (11) Prof Seyi Akinde
- (12) Akin Okunowon Aluta
- (13) Ugochukwu Prince
- (14) Aishat Omolara (Female)
- (15) Thomas Abiodun Olamide (Female)
- (16) Ogbu Obinna Ferdinald
- (17) Aghedo Kehinde Stephen
- (18) Duroorike Olawale
- (19) Isaac Obasi
- (20) Funmilayo Jolade Ajayi
- (21) Gideon Adeyeni
- (22) Afeez Suleiman



15 Months of Hunger and Crisis Under Bola Tinubu—Biodun Olamosu



BOLA TINUBU, the President of Nigeria, on assumption of office immediately announced further anti-poor neoliberal policies in order to have the support of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank multilateral institutions. Within a month of the stupendous hike in the price of fuel (misnamed removal of oil subsidy) and devaluation of the local currency, that made nonsense of the latter while the former heightened the cost of living beyond measure...

It is believed that the attack on the NLC leadership was not fortuitous as it was meant to intimidate the apex labour centre in the country in order not to be involved in the protest and the one to come later as the government is not yet done with its anti-poor policy despite the protest of the people. So, the action was meant to pre-empt the NLC not to participate in the ongoing struggle as foremost trade union centre having the history of fighting past governments on their anti-labour and neoliberal policies as in the cases of demanding for increase in minimum wage and stopping hike in the price of petrol...

It is also significant to state that the struggle in the coming period on the part of the protesters would be better organised than the previous ones as the organisers would have learnt bountiful lessons from that of the past that will be of help in moving forward.

To read the remainder of this article go to: <https://tinyurl.com/8maje9r3>

What are the Essential Elements to Achieve Socialism?

Adapted from Alex Callinicos, 1983

A socialist revolution has four elements — a mass strike, workers' councils, an insurrection to overthrow the existing state, and a revolutionary party. Even in the difficult circumstances of today we can prepare for each of these aspects of the upturn.

The key to the mass strike is the workplace. Here socialist activity must be rooted... Socialists need to develop their organisational ability and gain a following in their own workplace.

Workers' councils emerge only when the entire class is on the move. We last saw the beginnings in Sudan a couple of years ago. But we can begin even now to prepare for workers' councils. Such councils unite the working class as a whole, breaking down the divisions different ethnic and regional groups. We can start the work of overcoming these divisions by continually arguing for, and striving to achieve solidarity between different sections of workers, especially those on strike.

An insurrection depends on the active and willing support of a majority of workers. But the key to its success lies in the relationship between socialists and their fellow-workers. Even in the smallest strike we can learn how to draw the less militant workers into struggle, to open their minds to socialist ideas, to advance and retreat as the situation dictates.

Finally... we have the time to create the precondition of any socialist party – a body of activists who both understand the basic ideas of socialism and share considerable experience of the labour movement. This is essential to argue for the above elements for the struggle for socialism.

We Are Poor People Living in a Resource Rich Nation—Drew Povey



The Nigerian economy has generally grown at a reasonable rate over the last 25 years, especially over the period 2000 to 2015. As a result, the GDP is now at least five times larger than it was during the military era. In April 2014, Nigeria became Africa's largest economy, and the world's 26th largest economy. In addition, the economy has diversified and moved away from oil dependency. The non-oil economy is now approaching 95% of the total. Services provide nearly 60% of the economy, industry nearly 20% and agriculture just over 20%.

To read this article go to: <https://tinyurl.com/ysmatyaj>

Niger Shows That African Governments Have More Power Than Expected-Alex Batubo

The world is a completely different place to the 1980s. Then, there were two superpowers with comparable levels of military spending. Admittedly, this put immense strains on the Russian economy, which was then about half the size of the one in the US. With the growth of China, the US no longer has the largest economy in the world, at least on the more accurate purchasing power parity (PPP) methodology.

In addition, it is now the American economy that is under pressure from its relatively heavier military spending. China is only spending about a third of the level of the US on military spending. Russia with an economy around a fifth of that of the US or China spends not much more than 10% of their military budget.

As a result, African states are no longer surrogates of one superpower or another. They are able to play one global power off against another. The result is that they have far more autonomy than in the 20th century. This is clearly shown with the example of Niger.

The junta was able to demand the removal of European and American troops. Without having comparable military backing from Russia, although it maintained economic backing from China that, for example, built the oil pipeline through Benin that had expected to have been opened this year.

The Niger military junta demanded the French leave soon after the coup in July 2023. The departure was completed by the end of the year. This included 2,500 containers being taken on a grueling 10-day drive, including desert tracks, to N'djamena, the capital of neighbouring Chad.

Links with Russia only really started the same month that the finally French left – Russia did not even have an embassy in Niger. The Russian deputy Defense Minister visited in early December and, on the same trip, visited Mali and Burkina Faso. In mid-January, 2024 the Prime Minister of Niger and the Defence Minister were in Moscow, but they were not able to meet with Putin nor the Russian foreign minister.

It was only in April of this year that dozens of Russian military instructors arrived in Niger to help to install an air defense system. This compares with the over 5,000 European and American troops who had been stationed in Niger. This was the month after the US troops were asked to leave their airbase in the North, near the uranium mine of Adagez where they had invested \$100 million. By September of this year, only three Russian military planes had landed in Niamey, the capital of Niger.

The dispute with neighboring Benin is far more significant than the limited support the Nigerien junta has received from Russia. The closure of the border has stopped the export of uranium and the flow of oil along the newly constructed oil pipeline through Benin. As a result, the last working uranium mine in Niger has stopped production. Oil exports had been expected to start this year giving a significant boost to the national economy and government revenue.

The Nigerien junta is also receiving at least morale support from Mali and Burkina Faso. But this experience does show that even one of the weakest governments in Africa can stand up to the Europeans and Americans. If they can throw out their troops, they could also begin to end the misery of inequality, poverty, corruption and the resulting insecurity that we are all suffering.

State Workers Need the Full Minimum Wage as Soon as Possible-Drew Povey

Negotiating the implementation of the new minimum wage is not a formal or simple matter. We have to win the best possible increase for the trade union members. We have to avoid this process taking years. We need action from the NLC and TUC to win the full minimum wage in every state as soon as possible.

Each state has more than enough money to pay far more than N70,000 as a minimum wage. In most cases they are spending far too much money on capital projects – that are mainly used for looting.

What is happening in your state? We need action from the trade unions to ensure full and immediate implementation of the new minimum wage. See the following article for more details:<https://tinyurl.com/c9stan36>

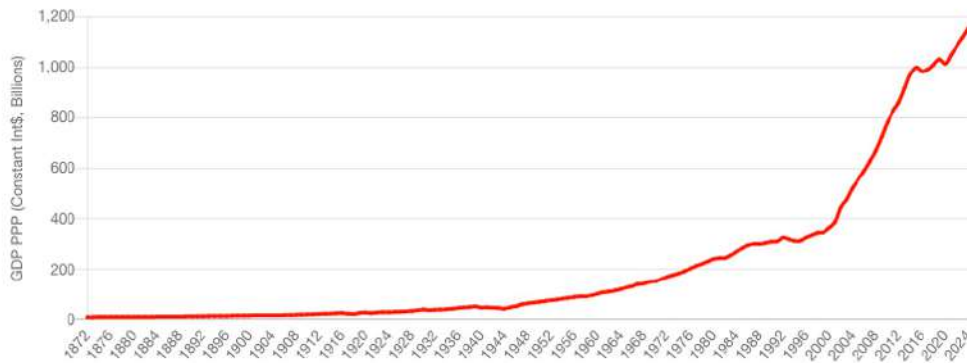
The following briefings from Iva Valley Books provide the information the trade unions in each state need:

<https://tinyurl.com/mryxuujc>

<https://tinyurl.com/57u773b2>

Economic Growth is not enough! -Drew Povey

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There are two different issues. There is capitalist economic growth measured by GDP and then there is poverty reduction - loosely measured by the value of the minimum wage.

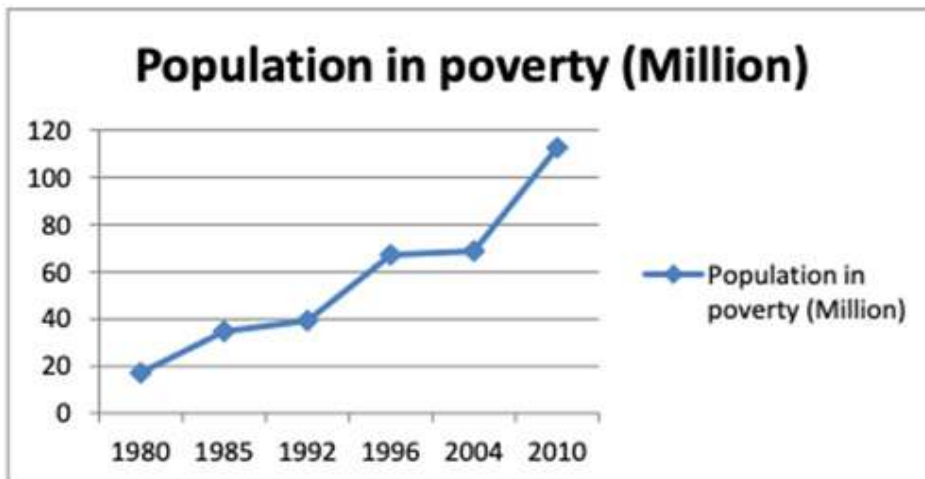
The fastest growth of the Nigerian GDP was over the period 1998 to 2014.

The GDP per person increased from \$2,204 to \$6,318 (PPP) so the average income of the country tripled in size over this period.

However, the value of the minimum wage only increased from N3,000 to N18,000. In dollar terms this was a fall from \$136 a month to only \$109. As a result, the ratio of the minimum wage to the GDP per person fell from about 75% to only 25%.

So over a period when the average income of the country tripled, the minimum wage fell as a proportion of this income by a factor of three. The national income grew to three times bigger, but the minimum wage as a share of that figure reduced to a third of its previous level.

YEAR	MINIMUM WAGE – N	MINIMUM WAGE - \$	PER CAPITA GDP (PPP current \$)	Minimum Wage/Per capita GDP (%)
1998	3,000	136	2,204	75
2014	18,000	109	5443	25
2024 (July)	70,000	44	6318	10



In the last decade, this trend has continued. Since 2014, the value of the minimum wage has fallen from \$109 to \$44. As a proportion of the national income per person, the minimum wage has fallen further from 25% to less than 10%. As a result, poverty has increased dramatically, especially over the last 15 months.

We need far more action from the trade unions to regain the value of the minimum wage.

World Bank's Poor Imagination: A Response To Its 'Staying The Course' Report - Omole Ibukun

The World Bank perpetuates the neoliberal myth that market efficiency will trickle down to improve the lives of the poor. Historical evidence has consistently controverted this. In Nigeria, the more money or revenue translates to more money for the rich to steal or loot; it does not mean more money for the poor; it does not trickle down. The rich only get richer while the poor get poorer. The poor bear the brunt of economic shocks (like rising fuel prices and inflation), while elites benefit from financial liberalisation and foreign direct investments.

To read this article go to: <https://tinyurl.com/yhcntfy5>

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We Need to Emphasise Equality, and so Redistribution, Rather than Growth

-Drew Povey

The globally dominant view is that economic growth reduces poverty. This is the view that is pushed by the IMF and World Bank. It is now being claimed to be implemented by such diverse governments as those of Nigeria, Senegal and Britain. It is also the approach that is adopted by Peter Obi. In each case, the governments are emphasizing economic growth and fiscal stability. They are all demanding that their populations sacrifice now in the hope that economic growth will bring prosperity to all in the medium term. However, at least in the case of Nigeria, poverty has not reduced since independence. Nigeria failed to reduce poverty for the Millenium Development Goals and poverty has continued to increase since 2015.

To read this article go to: <https://tinyurl.com/mvyubd8m>

'The Great Nigerian Students' Movement Documentary Is Out For Public View

We are happy to inform all ex and current student leaders, human rights crusaders, educationists, historians and general public that the first documentary on the history of Nigerian student movement has been officially released on YouTube.

The documentary was not made by NANS or the current NAN leaders/students.

Young comrades (graduates), having the same concerns and conclusions as You and I, decided to record the history of past students struggles by interviewing living participants/leaders in those struggles. They concluded that this history of struggle, told by former NANS leaders, might help in the effort to educate and reintroduce student activism to the current generation of Nigerian students and NANS .

This two hours long documentary is a part of the history of generations of students whose impact to the country's education and national politics cannot be quantified.

The documentary can be viewed on YouTube with this link:

<https://youtu.be/wsAJJa-nRtM?si=pbGoO-vHk3veoMrf>

The Masses Anthem - We have to Unite to try and Stop Them!



Capitalism must fall, imperialism must crumble!

<https://youtu.be/-m7rP3F4d24?si=Hg3HLcMqkkToqABM>

Pensioners threaten protest as Federal Government, four states owe N193bn

Despite receiving massive increases in oil money many states refuse to pay pension arrears.

Why is NLC/TUC not taking action?

See: <https://tinyurl.com/bdj3m7mx>

Dangote Workers Built Capitalism in Nigeria

Dangote workers have built the largest single train oil refinery in the world. They built the second-largest sugar refinery in the world, the largest cement factory in the world. Additionally, they established one of the second-largest fertilizer plants in the world, soon to surpass the biggest one in Qatar. Furthermore, they built a fertilizer plant in Lagos that already exports globally.

What benefit did these workers gain whilst the boss is one of the richest people in the world

Archives of revolutionary printmaking

Nigeria's archives of revolutionary printmaking offers us insights into the dissident voices of the country's old left, which are surprisingly relevant today.

<https://africasacountry.com/2024/07/we-are-producing-they-are-eating>

Climate Imperialism in Africa Kolawole Ibrahim

Book Review by Tina Ndi

Recent floods across northern Nigeria, and indeed across Africa, have yet again reminded us of the increasing dangers of climate change and global heating. Hurricanes in Florida, USA, have also shown that climate change is impacting dreadfully across the world.

But, as Kola argues:

“Despite its human, natural and mineral resources, not to mention its geographical size, Africa contributes very marginally to global emissions, either currently or historically. Yet it shares a disproportionate impact of climate change.” (page xiii)

Whilst this is true, Nigerian governments continue to allow gas flaring in the Nigeria Delta. This is the single largest contribution to climate change in sub-Saharan Africa.

In all countries of the world, it is the poor and working classes who suffer the greatest from global heating. As Kola acknowledges, these same people, acting collectively, can provide the necessary system change that could end the horrors of climate change. Socialists must be part of the fight for climate justice as part of their daily struggles and ultimately for the fight for socialism.

The first part of the book provides a review of global climate change. It explains how emissions of carbon dioxide and methane, primarily from the burning of oil, gas and coal, are leading to small increases in global temperature which are already having such a catastrophic impact. In 2015, the Paris Agreement agreed to keep global temperatures increasing by no more than 1.5 degrees. But that limit will be passed within only 10 years and we are now on course for a rise of over three degrees.

The second and third parts of the book look at the climate change regime in Africa. They review current levels of development in the continent as well as its political economy. We look at the state of climate change and global warming in Africa, and the level of impacts (physical economic and social) it is having and will have on the continent. (page xiv)

The problem is that capitalism is tied into economic growth and all governments in the world support growth as an objective. Designing growth that does not involve increased emissions of climate change gasses nor increased climate degradation is not a priority. Millions of people will suffer because the global powers put profits before people – unless we fight to achieve system change.

The book concludes with an alternative socio-economic approach to capitalist economic relations, as a basis for fundamentally changing the course of history for the better for the mass of the people. We cannot just mourn, we have to organize for a better, safer world. So we need the working classes across the world to unite to address this global challenge:

The workers movement in Africa is a powerful force, which with correct leadership and a strong anti-capitalist ideology..., can build pan-national regional and continental movements to fight for a new society and change the course of climate chaos in Africa. (page 166)

According to Kola this should include the following demands:

- a. *massive funding of public infrastructure*
- b. *investment in adaption programs for vulnerable sectors, communities and people*
- c. *Expansion of social services (health, education, water and sanitation)*
- d. *national living income and living wage*
- e. *taxing the rich and polluted businesses*
- f. *redistribution of wealth.*

We can start by encouraging our trade unions to buy this book and use it as the basis for a mass education program on climate change and how we can stop it. The book is available from: <https://selar.co/511316>

Kola Ibrahim was also one of the main speakers at the Socialist Labour public meeting in October on “Capitalism, Extractivism & the Environmental Destruction of Africa”. The full meeting is now available to watch: <https://tinyurl.com/sjkmpp55>

Passcode: .rBdpM0@

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Why PBAT is successfully inflicting pain on Nigerians

by -Ahmed Aminu-Ramatu Yusuf

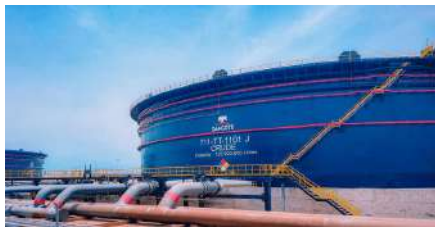
Never have Nigerians experienced hardship, suffering and pain as they did under President Muhammadu Buhari and are now doing under President Bola Ahmed Tinubu.

General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida (IBB) laid a solid foundation of the current crises. He imposed the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in July 1986, contrary to popular opposition.

So just as the military physically brutalised the labour and student movements of the 1980s, so has the protest industrial complex psychologically brutalised and, is still brutalizing the psychosomatic of Nigerian masses. These are why Nigerians are suffering today.

To read the rest of this article go to: <https://tinyurl.com/y4ujckx7>

Fuel's Errand -Sa'eed Husaini



When Africa's richest man announced the construction of the continent's largest crude oil refinery, many were hopeful. But Aliko Dangote has not saved Nigeria. The Nigerian Scam returns to the Africa Is a Country Podcast to explain why.

Why has the price of petrol not gone down with the start of production at Dangote refinery?

Why is the oil industry so opaque - NNPC, Dangote, oil marketers, oil exporters etc etc? Didn't petrol just follow the experience of Dangote cement and sugar?

For a wide ranging discussion see: <https://africasacountry.com/2024/10/fuels-errand>

Abortion in cases of rape and incest remains a crime in Senegal - 20 years after the promise of legalization

FIDH has published a report in French: "Double punishment: survivors of rape and incest forced to continue their pregnancy in Senegal" - <https://tinyurl.com/39xnhzd7>

While providing first-hand accounts of the reality of the condition of access to abortion, the report offers a social and political analysis of the reasons for a particularly harsh situation for Senegalese women and girls.

The report analyses the obstacles to the legalisation of medical abortion in Senegal and provides recommendations for the authorities to respect their commitments in terms of women's rights.

In Senegal, it is illegal to terminate a pregnancy even if it is the result of rape. Every year, more than 30,000 women and girls risk their lives and freedom by having clandestine abortions. "Women who have an abortion face up to two years in prison and a fine," says Coumba Gueye of the AJS. "In 2024, 11% of the prison population is concerned with cases of abortion and infanticide. This is the second leading cause of incarceration of women and girls in Senegal after drug trafficking. Finding solutions is the responsibility of all stakeholders."

Clandestine abortion is one of the leading causes of maternal death and the only one that can be easily prevented. The Directorate of Maternal and Child Health of the Ministry of Health and Social Action stated that it had recorded more than 30,000 clandestine abortions in 2020. These abortions, which are very risky because they are performed outside of medical channels, represent the fifth leading cause of maternal death. For Alice Bordaçarre, head of the women's rights and gender equality office at FIDH, "The criminalization of abortion is presented as a deterrent, but it is a decoy. Abortion rates are similar in countries where abortion is legal. In other words, there are no fewer abortions in Senegal despite the criminalization, but women die from them. We cannot present ourselves as being pro-life and against the legalization of abortion."

10 years after a previous report on the subject, the signatory associations are unequivocal: the situation has worsened in Senegal. The Senegalese State is ambivalent on the issue of women's rights and subject to the harmful influence of sometimes international actors belonging to the anti-rights movement who instrumentalize the issue of medicalized abortion for political ends.

Exclusive Interview With Dismissed Military Female Officer Allegedly Raped By Senior Officer - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29cMPp0YE_A

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How West Africa's Military Juntas Exploit Anti-French Sentiments For Support But Undermine Human Rights -Alex Batubo

The military coups in West Africa have not addressed the key issues of poverty, inequality and corruption. Neither have they been able to address the insecurity around the Islamic militants which was the main issue many of them gave for removing the previous civilian governments. Where the insecurity is worse, in Burkina Faso and Mali, the military coups have led to a major worsening of human rights.

To read the article: <https://tinyurl.com/38paj6hy>

Solidarity with the People of Sudan



We need solidarity with the people and opposition to the civil war in Sudan. The trade unions for teachers, doctors, journalists and university lecturers have come out against both sides in the civil war. Background to the civil war in Sudan can be found here: <https://tinyurl.com/mr42mxu5>

Trade unions in Nigeria can use the “Stop the War in Sudan toolkit” to express their solidarity with the trade unions in Sudan: <https://menasolidaritynetwork.com/sudanwartoolkit/>

Summary of Workers Strikes - October 2024

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.

The **Joint Action Committee** of the Non-Academic Staff Union of Educational and Associated Institutions (**NASU**) and Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (**SSANU**) started an indefinite strike early on 28th October. The workers are demanding their four month salaries from their strike in 2022 and improved remuneration, earned allowances and implementation of the 2009 agreements with the government.

Joint Health Sectors Union (JOHESU) and Assembly of Healthcare Professional Associations (AHPA) declared a seven day nationwide warning strike commencing from midnight of Friday 25th October. The workers are demanding, amongst others, implementation of CONHESS adjustment, immediate payment of 25 per cent CONHESS Review arrears (June – Dec. 2023) and immediate payment of nine (9) months’ (Jan – Sept. 2024) salary to workers of Regulatory Agencies.

The **National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)** chapter of the Medical and Health Workers Union of Nigeria (MHWUN) and the Senior Staff Association of Statutory Corporations and Government-Owned Companies (SSASCGOC) suspended its indefinite strike for a month on 24th October to allow the National Security Adviser, Nuhu Ribadu to mediate with the NAFDAC senior management. The strike was called on 7th October, over poor welfare conditions and remuneration of the agency’s staff and lasted almost three weeks. The unions demanded among other things, the payment of 2022 outstanding salary arrears for employees and the disbursement of all outstanding burial expenses, life insurance payments, and repatriation allowances. They also asked for a review of the 2024 promotion examinations.

The South-East caucus of the **Medical and Dental Consultants’ Association of Nigeria** held a five-day warning strike in universities in the South-East and South-South regions from Monday, October 21, 2024. This is over the exclusion of clinical lecturers from the eligibility criteria for the Vice-Chancellor position at the Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State. Medical and dental lecturers at Nnamdi Azikiwe University were on strike from 24th September.

The **University of Ilorin (UNILORIN) clinical lecturers** embarked on an indefinite strike to prevail on the Management to pay their salaries, using the Consolidated Medical Salary Structure (CONMESS) .

The clinical lecturers are members of the Medical and Dental Consultants Association of Nigeria (MDCAN) and Nigerian Association of Medical and Dental Academics (NAMDA) of the university.

The Federal Capital Territory chapter of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) strike was suspended on 8th October after three weeks with the payment of 40 per cent of the 25-month 2019 minimum wage arrears and commitment to pay the balance and other demands.

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/

Join the Socialist Labour supporters WhatsApp group by clicking this link:

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/KiOyN3OKGBllvtuh0ycDaU>

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.

Socialist Labour Depends on its Supporters for Finances

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.

Please join Socialist Labour, by submitting the following details:

Name:

Email:

WhatsApp number:

State:

Workplace address/university/school:

Trade union:

Minimum suggested monthly subscription levels are:

Employed – N1,000

Well paid – N5,000

Unemployed/student – N500

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