



# Socialist Bulletin

*A Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour*

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## WHAT IS POLITICS?

For most people politics is about what happens in the National Assembly. So currently, politics is thought to be about who will win the presidential election next year. For socialists, politics is about the class struggle. About the balance of power between the bosses, the trade unions and the wider labour movement. It is this class struggle that makes the major difference to our lives.

When we are winning we can buy more with our salaries, public health and education are funded properly and the bosses are less able to dictate how we work.

In the narrow view of politics, it is just an argument about the relative merits of Obi, Tinubu and Atiku. So their personal attributes, health and behaviour become relevant. For socialists, politics is a wider, more important and more exciting issue. It is about how the working-class and the wider labour movement can organise to gain more of the benefits from the work that we do. As the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) motto says Labour Creates Wealth and the name of their monthly publication is the State of the Struggle.

Politics should be about learning the lessons of the recent ASUU and other strikes.

How can we actually organise active strikes that can win our demands? How do we ensure that all trade union members support a strike? How do we ensure that leaders of trade unions locally and nationally support the strike? How do we ensure that the NLC and the TUC use the power of their member trade unions to provide solidarity for the strike?

The trade unions are central to our idea of politics. Trade unions can be the collective embodiment of working-class power. But trade unions are also contradictory organisations. Trade union leaders, like politicians, make promises that they then fail to implement. So the NLC promised to organise a general strike in support of the striking ASUU lecturers. But in reality the strike was not delivered and, as a result, the ASUU strike was not clearly victorious. So we also have to support our trade union leaders to do the right things.

For socialists, trade union activity is what we do on a daily basis to encourage our work mates to take action. We have to identify what they see as important, plan how action can be taken locally to address these demands. We then have to ensure support from the trade unions locally and nationally to win our demands. We also need to try to ensure that the best leaders are elected locally and nationally. But we cannot wait for them to lead action. We need to organise that action locally and demand that the trade union leaders give their support.

Politics is about what we can do now and collectively to improve our lives. Peter Obi and the Labour Party are not important because of their promises. They are important because they will give confidence to millions of workers that change is possible. If elected, the Labour Party will encourage so many people to struggle for the demands in the NLC Charter of Workers Demands. It is this collective struggle that is taking place now and will continue after the elections that is important. This is what we need to discuss and plan.

For an expanded version of this article see: <https://socialistlabour.com.ng/2022/11/01/what-is-politics/>



Visit: [socialistlabour.com.ng](https://socialistlabour.com.ng)

## LESSONS OF THE ASUU STRIKE

Socialist Labour recently issued a statement on the lessons of the ASUU strike. In summary we stated:

*ASUU members executed and sustained an amazing strike for eight months, most of that time without their wages being paid. The NLC organised a wonderful set of solidarity marches and rallies in all the state capitals at the end of the month of July, 2022, but unfortunately, this was not enough for victory. ASUU members have now returned to work based on a court order and the intervention of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Sadly, the Union members have little more to show for their amazing months of a struggle than further promises from the Federal Government.*

*The main lesson of the ASUU strike is that for victory to be achieved in this type of a struggle it requires solidarity across the labour movement and beyond. The strike marks the major issue of funding public education, the Union leaders ought to have worked in synergy from planning to actual execution of such action. The absence of this synergy has remained the major setback to the achievement of victory for important strikes, especially those bordering on increased government funding for public education and health.*

The full statement was issued by the National Record, see: <https://nationalrecord.com.ng/lessons-of-the-asuu-strike-not-enough-for-victory-by-tokunbo-oke/>

## Comparing the APC and the Labour Party Manifestos

- Yung Alhaji

In the spirit of encouraging substantive debate, having now read both the Labour Party and APC manifestos - I think one could argue that economically the APC document is, ironically, actually to the left of the LP document...

Three reasons for saying this:

1. Welfare/Redistribution: APC Manifesto places much more emphasis on social welfare and redistribution, with more detail about various pro-poor and women focused policies (Labour Party Manifesto has some too, just much less).
2. Economic constituencies: While both documents do not hide their preference for large scale producers, APC seems to offer more to “popular” economic constituencies (notably agricultural cooperatives health-workers, teachers welfare, redistribution of policing from VIP to public). The Labour Party Manifesto does make some Labour centric proposals (mandatory certification for blue-collar artisans -of debatable benefit - emphasis on implementation of minimum/hourly wage, executive bill on occupational health and safety) but they seem to me to be relatively less far reaching than the former.
3. Trade: APC proposes the reintroduction of commodity boards to guarantee a minimum price for farmers -- perhaps the most far reaching proposal in both documents. In contrast, the Labour Party Manifesto focuses on “market driven reforms” and encouraging large scale mechanisation, which arguably favour holders of capital.

All of this being said, both docs more fundamentally strike me as centrist (and even centre-right) in important respects, namely that they are both fundamentally market centric -- including (1) both being very shy about the question of progressive taxation, despite both noting Nigeria’s abysmal tax-to-GDP ratio; (2) both advocate for market solutions to climate change, (climate finance, etc) largely leaving aside other publicly centred alternatives, and (3) they are both largely silent on the questions of public ownership and reversing privatisation.

Thus, while arguing that the APC is “a little to the left” of the Labour Party Manifesto, I would insist that neither meets the aspirations of working people.

#jointheresistance

## NLC Marked World Decent Work Day By Picketing Alibert Products Limited

Femi Aborisade

In early October 2022, the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) organized around one thousand workers of a few industrial unions to picket ALIBERT company in Idu, Abuja.



The picket was due to the mass sack of 200 workers who were members of the Construction Workers Union. They were replaced with a new set of workers engaged on contract basis with a view to preventing them from joining the union. The NLC delivered a letter entitled “Victimization, Intimidation and Unfair Labour Practices Going On In Alibert Products Ltd”. The letter stated in part:

“Following several complaints of harsh working conditions in your workplace, we write to implore your management to act quickly to address the following complaints by workers in your company:

1. Heavy casualization of your workforce
2. Refusing your workers their inalienable rights to unionise
3. Hiring and Firing workers at will
4. Invitation of the Police and Traditional Rulers to intimidate and harass workers in your establishment...

“In commemoration of the 2022 World Decent Work Day, we urge your organization to convene a meeting with the representatives of workers’ organization in your workplace – the National Union of Construction Engineering Civil Furniture and Wood Workers (NUCECFWW) to address this concern. We also urge you to put in place measures to ensure that there is effective collective bargaining mechanism and industrial dispute processes in your organization”.

The company was given two weeks within which to resolve all the issues raised to avoid another picket. The picket was carnival-like with the singing of solidarity songs and dancing.

## Socialist Labour Public Meeting on Inflation and the Minimum Wage

On the last Saturday in October, Socialist Labour held its regular monthly public meeting. This month the meeting was on the important subject of Inflation, the Minimum Wage and the Working Class. Speakers argued that the trade unions need to do more to ensure that salaries are increased in line with inflation. Unlike in Nigeria, the International Labour Organisation recommends that the minimum wage and other salaries should be increased each year. A recording of the Zoom meeting is available from:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/p2JmCHpKyFQ0l9wO-KxGck-n4u2Iry-NVlyYBbKL6i1BHsdGVLi914vRe60TPOeWu.pSy8tm-WLSf0NrbPV>

Passcode: UY%H191B

Socialist Labour  
NEXT LEVEL!  
Public Meeting  
NEXT LEVEL!  
ORGANIZE  
DON'T AGON  
INFLATION,  
THE MINIMUM WAGE  
AND THE WORKING CLASS.  
Speakers  
Izielen Agbon  
Omotoye Olorode  
Drew Povey  
29<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 2022  
SATURDAY 03:00PM  
zoom  
81087529655  
Socialistlabour.com.ng

## LABOUR PARTY - NATIONAL LEADERSHIP RETREAT

The Labour Party held a national leadership retreat in Abuja on 12/13th September. This included all its leading members, its candidates in the coming elections and representatives from NLC and TUC. It also included supporters from various groups.

Peter Obi, said that the Federal Government can meet all the demands of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) with the income it generates from the sale of crude oil in just one month but the government does not have the political will to solve the problem.



The retreat passed a range of motions, the most significant of which were the following:

That Labour Party will form a government that will make Chapter 2 of the Nigeria Constitution justiciable.

That the Workers Charter of Demands must be the driving agenda of the Labour Party and should be implemented on short, medium and long term bases to recapture Nigeria and put it the path of positive development.

That the Workers Charter of Demands are clear-

ly that of human development index that measure development.

That the Workers Charter of Demands is taken and implemented fully to save Nigeria from the current crisis.

That the Labour Party candidates must begin to visit all organizations' offices, including that of all NLC and TUC Offices, all women organisations and others to ensure that the message is taken down to the grassroots.

For details of the NLC Charter of Workers Demands, see:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/2022/07/15/nlc-charter-of-demands/>

## #EndSARS

A recent article provides a useful summary of the outcome of the #EndSARS protests. Two years later many are still languishing in prison, the state panel reports are yet to be published and compensation has not been paid to the families of those killed or injured.

“two years down the road, the Police and other security agencies as well as the Military have continued to harass and brutalise”

“Nine languishing for two years now at Agodi Prison Ibadan. Charged with 5 counts including murder, stealing police rifles and other ammunitions and setting police stations ablaze.

“23 in Lagos Kirikiri, Ikoyi Prisons. Some were arrested in their residence charged with robbery, arson.”

Nine languishing for two years now at Agodi Prison Ibadan. 23 in Lagos Kirikiri, Ikoyi Prisons.

International Amnesty says that over 40 protesters are still languishing in prisons across Nigeria, the vast majority have not been taken to court, see: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/10/nigeria-two-years-on-more-than-40-endsars-protesters-still-languishing-in-jail/>

We need more action by NLC/TUC and CSOs. The full article is available from: <https://nationalrecord.com.ng/two-years-after-endsars-mass-anger-delinquent-and-perfunctory-response-of-state-actors-across-the-board/>



## The Role of the Trade Union Leaders

Mark Thomas looks at the revival of strikes and unofficial action in Britain, the role of the rank and file and bureaucracy, and how socialists can help to develop workers' democratic control over disputes in the current issue of the quarterly journal International Socialism.

<http://isj.org.uk/striking-back/>

“it is important to understand the contradictory role played by the union leaders and more broadly by trade union officials, that is, those directly employed by trade unions. This group, sometimes referred to as the trade union bureaucracy, form a specific social layer, subject to contradictory pressures. Trade unions exist to defend workers' interests within capitalism and bargain over the terms of workers' exploitation, not to end it. This inevitably leads to the emergence of a division of labour between the bulk of “rank and file” workers, who make up the union's membership, and a smaller layer of officials who are responsible for negotiating with employers.

The result is that this layer of officials is isolated from those they represent and no longer come under the same immediate pressures as their rank and file members. Instead, the officials' world is one of meetings and negotiation, leading them to come to see compromise and the reconciliation of capital and labour as the very purpose of trade unionism.”



## Climate Change – COP 27

World leaders are partying in the tourist resort of Sharm el-Sheikh guarded by the military dictator of Egypt from the 6th to the 18th November. Buhari should stay at home and deal with the effects of climate change. Millions have been directly affected by flooding and many more by the rise in the cost of rice by up to 50% over the last year.



We need fundamental change to the global socio-economic system as the front page of our October issue of Socialist Labour, argues:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/2022/10/31/climate-change-fundamental-change-is-essential/>

We should start with what Nigerian Government could do rather than blaming Cameroon. Any release of waters from their dam is due to the high level of the water which is also from extra rains and climate change. Nigeria has yet to complete the Dasin Hausa Dam, Adamawa State which was designed to hold waters flowing from Cameroon. Nigeria Government could stop gas flaring - largest cause of climate change in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is the rich that are causing climate change by their extravagant life style, but it is the poor that suffer. See: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/nov/01/polluting-elite-enormous-carbon-dioxide-emissions-gap-between-poorest-autonomy-study>

Activists in Egypt issued the following statement on the climate change conference:

<https://egyptsolidarityinitiative.org/cop27message/>

## Availability and accessibility of contraceptives for women in Nigeria.

### Sisi Afrika

There is a general stigma attached to getting morning-after pills. The woman is regarded as a “non-virtuous” woman and the disdain cannot be hidden most times at the pharmacists. Of course I am talking from experience. This stigma cannot be eradicated without addressing the shame and stigma attached to sex itself.

Nigerians have sex, A LOT. If not, how come we started this year with a population of 213 million and we're currently on 218 million? That's five million babies in one year! I agree that some of these babies were conceived through non-sexual means, like IVF, but the percentage is low because IVF is very expensive! Five million babies!

Why then do we treat sex and its aftermath as something to be ashamed of? So much so that women trying to get contraceptives cannot get them freely?

Both temporary and permanent contraceptives must be not ONLY be easily accessible without any stigma but must also be FREE.

Women should be able to make the decision to take permanent contraceptives without the interception of anyone. Every woman should have that autonomy rights. A woman should solely make the call over whether to get pregnant and have kids or not.

And shaming young girls and women for having sex and not readily providing them with contraceptives would not stop them from having sex (notably with men of course and I'm making this point because we treat women and young girls like they're the only ones having sex with one another). It will only lead to risks like unplanned pregnancies, loss of lives due to unsafe abortions and disrupted lives as a whole.

Having the body autonomy to wholly decide to take contraceptives should be encouraged by destigmatizing sex, making contraceptives readily available and thereby reducing mortality rates due to unsafe abortions.



## Addressing the Existential Crisis in the Sahel;

### By Jibrin Ibrahim

An interesting article pointing out that our problems in Nigeria are similar to those across West Africa. He could be clearer that these problems are caused by poverty, inequality, corruption and climate change. These have to be addressed to deal with insecurity and the impact of the floods. We need the trade unions to act in coalition with #EndSARS, market women, students etc. Governments will not act properly without pressure from the labour movement and its allies. We need to use ASCAB to push this agenda

<https://nationalrecord.com.ng/addressing-the-existential-crisis-in-the-sahel-by-jibrin-ibrahim/>



## Child Marriage Related to Poverty and Education

Tina Ndi



One of the perhaps unexpected effects of the increase in poverty is the increase in child marriage. This is because marriage of girls under 18 is strongly related to poverty. 80 percent of young women in the poorest eighth of the population were married in childhood compared to only one in ten of women from the richest eighth of the population.

Nigeria already had one of the highest number of child marriages in the world with perhaps one in five girls being married before their 18th birthday. Although the 2020 UN Development Program suggested that nearly half of girls were married

before their 18th birthday. The proportion of girls getting married may be declining slowly, but the absolute number of child brides is increasing as the population grows. Currently, 22 million women were married in childhood. Women between the ages of 15 and 19 account for 145 out of every 1,000 births or nearly 15% of all births.

Those states with the highest number of child brides also have the highest levels of girl children out of school. Recent data from UNESCO suggests that over 20 million youth between six and 18 years old are now out of school. This is second only to India with a much higher population.

Research on the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in Nigeria in 1976 provided robust evidence that female education significantly reduced the number of early births, that is before the mother is 25 years old. Increased education of girl children is also linked to improved economic growth and improved health and nutrition of her own children. The returns on increasing girl education are substantial and continue over the long-term.

The expulsion of young women from education for being pregnant only makes the situation worse. We should accept that education is for all irrespective of their condition.

Education is a right and not a privilege. Pregnancy does not take the right to quality education away. We need to campaign to change this situation and this needs to be taken on by members of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT). Child marriage contravenes the Nigerian constitution and the Child Rights Act in 2003, bans marriage of partners under the age of 18. Despite this child marriage is still common. We need to try and campaign for an improved minimum wage and better funding for education to change this situation.

For more details see, Unicef 2018: <https://www.unicef.org/wca/media/2596/file>

## The Woman King

From the late 1600s to the early 1900s, the West African kingdom of Dahomey (in present-day Benin) was protected by an all-woman regiment of warriors.

This has recently been made into an epic Hollywood film, *The Woman King*. The film was made largely by women and features an almost completely black cast. It is powerfully unlike anything Hollywood has ever produced before.

We hope to include a full review of this film in a future issue of this Socialist Bulletin.

Torild Skard writes about the Dahomey warriors:

“(They) were renowned for their zeal and ferocity. The most fearsome were armed with rifles. There were also archers, hunters and spies. They exercised regularly to be physically and mentally fit for combat. They sang, ‘Men, men stay! May the men stay! May they raise corn and grow palm trees ... We go to war.’ When not in combat, they guarded the royal palaces in Abomen and grew fruit and vegetables. They could also go out and take captives to sell as slaves.”

The film includes a backdrop of conflict with the mightier Oyo empire (based in current day Nigeria), along with the mounting pressure from European colonizers for more slaves.

For some more historical background, see:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/the-true-story-of-the-women-warriors-of-dahomey>  
#jointhetresistance



## Hereditary Dictator Massacres Opponents to Maintain Power in Chad

– Alex Batubo

After the National Conference, the Chadian opposition was drowned in blood with over 50 killed, 300 injured and hundreds arrested according to the Government's own figures. But Amnesty International reported 30 deaths in the southern town of Moundou.

The opposition had called for a demonstration on the 20th October against the postponement of elections for another two years. This was led by the Transformers Party and Wakit Tamma (a coalition of political parties, trades unions and civil society). These protests were immediately attacked by the security forces.

Mahamat Idriss Deby came to power in April 2021 in what was effectively a military coup. The previous president, his father, was killed fighting rebels after more than three decades in power. This military coup was supported by France and other western powers. France still has the command post of its Sahel forces, Barkhane, in the Chad capital N'Djamena.

Mahamat was supposed to rule for 18 months before holding "free and democratic elections", but he was recently invested as Chief of State for a further period of two years.

The President of Chad also recently appointed the leader of the 'opposition', Saleh Kebzabo as Prime Minister. Kebzabo stood in presidential elections four times against the former leader, but his party joined the current regime 18 months ago. In contrast, most of the opposition boycotted the recent national conference. He had also accepted several ministerial roles including that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the previous dictator.

Chadian armed forces have been used against the rebels in Mali and Boko Haram in Nigeria in recent years. Chad with a population of about 17.5 million people has nearly half a million refugees from Sudan, the Central African Republic and Nigeria.

Meanwhile the government is doing almost nothing to deal with the recent floods. These have affected well over half a million people across half the country, including the capital, N'Djamena. Before the floods a third of the population were in need of urgent humanitarian aid. Chad is an oil exporting country, but is one of the least developed countries in the world.

In May of this year, hundreds of protestors demonstrated against France's military presence in the country and French support for the current regime. This included protests at several Total fuel stations. The police fired tear gas and used water canon to disperse the demonstrators. The trade union centre, UST threatened a national strike over the arrest of over 500 protestors.

Protests were also organised against the national conference in September. They were also attacked by the security forces and over 200 were arrested.

The trade unions signed a social pact with the regime in October 2021, but by March of this year they were complaining that the agreement had not been implemented. There was a seven week general strike in 2018 over the reductions in salaries.

For more background on Chad see: <https://www.afriquesenlutte.org/afrique-centrale/tchad/article/mahamat-id-riss-deby-consolidates-his-power-in-chad>

## Lula Wins Presidential Election in Brazil

Brazil has same population as Nigeria and similar levels of poverty and inequality. Let's hope that Lula da Silva's victory begins to change this. But the experience of his previous periods in office do not provide great hope. We will need massive action from the

trade unions to truly benefit from the victory of the Workers Party in the presidential elections. See this article for background information on Lula and the Workers Party previous governments in Brazil:

<https://socialistworker.co.uk/socialist-review-archieve/workers-party-must-share-blame-brazil/>





## Mass Protests and Working Class Self-Organisation in Sudan – Paul Martial

The 2019 revolution saw the emergence of self-organizing structures that for the most part have their source in previous mobilizations. Thus, the Association of Professionals of Sudan (APS) was created in 2012 and brings together intellectual professions such as lawyers, academics, etc. Its role was decisive in the 2019 revolution and still is decisive in the ongoing mobilizations.

At the same time, a self-organizing structure, the resistance committees, was developed, present in the districts of the country's major cities. Many of their organizers had been active in organizations such as Girifna ("We have had enough"), Al taghyr al an ("Change now"), Sharara (the Spark), or Khalass ("Enough") a structure present in the regional capital of Gedaref.

These resistance committees are the backbone of the fight against the coup by Burhan and Hemidti. These structures are places of mobilization, debate and material solidarity and become politicized as the struggle progresses. They adopted a "people's power charter" as a result of a long process of discussion that took place throughout the country. The programme of this charter defends the demands of democracy and justice, and above all details how the new power must be exercised. The main idea is to foster people's power with basic structures that decide and coordinate throughout the country. This charter is important because it proposes a political alternative to attempts at conciliation with the putschists.

To counter any inclination for an understanding with the military junta, the Forces for Radical Change (FRC) were created with the participation of the APS, trade unions and women's organizations, as well as the Sudanese Communist Party, which has managed throughout its history to maintain a certain influence in the mobilizations.

Feminist demands during the revolution are central. The fall of Al-Bashir is also partly the result of the struggle for women's rights, denied for decades by the alliance of the military and the Islamists.

The feminist movement in Sudan has a long history. From 1952 the Sudanese Women's Union was formed. Since then, struggles have continued despite fierce repression. A feminist manifesto has been adopted by about fifty organizations. Demonstrations have been organized against violence against women, including article 146 of the Sudanese Constitution, which allows for the stoning of women guilty of adultery.

Feminist struggles are also taking place within the revolution, against sexist attitudes that remain frequent. These battles thus make it possible to change society on these issues (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-47738155>).

For the full article by Paul Martial, see: <https://www.afriquesenlutte.org/afrique-de-l-est/soudan/article/sudan-give-us-back-the-keys-to-the-country>

## Summary of Workers Strikes - OCTOBER 2022

*We need your assistance to ensure that this monthly report is comprehensive. Please submit details of any strikes or other protests in your state or community to [tpapsnigeria@gmail.com](mailto:tpapsnigeria@gmail.com) All these strikes and protests 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 strike by the **Joint Research and Allied Institutions Sector Unions (JORAISU)** continues. This involves members of the Non-Academic Staff Union of Educational and Associated Institutions (NASU) and the Senior Staff Association of Universities Teaching Hospitals Research Institutes and Associated Institutions (SSAUTH-RIAI). The indefinite strike has now lasted over one year having started on 13th October, 2021. Workers in the 67 research institutes nationwide are on strike over the failure by the Federal Government to fully implement an agreement reached with the unions in 2010. Trade union branches should send solidarity messages via WhatsApp to the President (08030933357) or Secretary (08037056585) of JORAISU.

**Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)** suspended its eight month strike on 13th October. It was agreed that the lecturers would be paid their with-held salaries with four months being paid immediately.

Lagos commercial bus drivers organised in the **Joint Drivers' Welfare Association of Nigeria (JDWAN)** began a seven-day strike on 31st October. The strike was over the indiscriminate extortion and violent harassment by the management of parks and garages in the state.

## Socialist Labour Depends on its Supporters for Finances

*Socialist Labour depends on its members and supporters for funds. 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 N1,000 a month, with a lower rate of N500 for students or unem-ployed and N5,000 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.*

## Socialist Labour-JOIN US

The economic, environmental and Covid-19 crises have made clear that society is a conflict between two classes: the vast majority who create the wealth, and a tiny minority who profit from it. Attempts to reform this have failed: the only solution is to replace it with 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 in 2019, show what we need.

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

[www.socialistlabour.com.ng/about-us/](http://www.socialistlabour.com.ng/about-us/)

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

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/KiOyN3OKGBIIvtuh0ycDaU>

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.

**Please join Socialist Labour, by submitting the following details:**

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