



# Socialist Bulletin

*A Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour*

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## When Will the Trade Unions Really Use their Power?

The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) National Executive Committee (NEC) met on 22nd March and called for pickets of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) offices and threatened a stay at home by members of its public sector trade union. That evening the CBN Governor met with the heads of the banks and promised to release old currency notes that would remain legal tender until the end of the year. The next day the CBN Governor met with Joe Ajaero, the new president of the NLC, to reassure him that everything was being done to end the currency crisis. Over the next few days, the banks started re-distributing the old currency.

This shows the power of the trade union movement. A crisis that had continued for two months despite Supreme Court judgements was ended in a few days when the trade union leaders finally decided to act. We congratulate the NLC for its action, but we now need its demands to be extended.

The fuel shortages and resulting price hikes have continued almost non-stop since at least October last year. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recently said that the price of fuel has increased by over 50% in the last year and at times the black market price has been over twice the official price. The price of diesel is now over N800 a litre and the price of petrol in Ghana is around N600 a litre. This indicates what will happen to the price of petrol, if the subsidy is removed in June, as Tinubu has threatened.

The minimum wage of N30,000 has never been worth less as we show on page below. In some states it still remains to be implemented in full almost four years late. We need action from the trade unions now to ensure that this becomes a living wage. We also need to move to annual increments so that its value keeps pace with inflation. The trade unions need act to ensure that wages and pensions are always paid when and as due.

We need proper funding of education so that tuition fees are not necessary. Access to tertiary education should be on the basis of ability, not ability to pay. We need maximum solidarity with ASUU to achieve their demands.

We need the full implementation of the NLC Charter of Workers Demands. Until all these demands are actually implemented we need effective protests and strikes to be organised by all trade unions. We need maximum solidarity to improve our lives. Unite we stand! Divided we continue to fall!!



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

## WHY ETHNIC POLITICS IS AN ABERRATION IN OUR MARCH TOWARDS LIBERATION

By Biodun Olumosu

Yoruba people from Ekiti area will say “igba olo bi orere” (life is not as straight forward as an unbend long road). Proverbs (in the Bible) also say that there’s time for everything. We can’t afford to play ethnic politics any more. The time for ethnic politics has gone into oblivion and has to be replaced with clear class politics. History confirms that politics organised along ethnic or national lines was a service to imperialism and capitalist hegemony. The focus now should be on how to tackle the social, economic and political injustices that we all face. We should also look forward to how we can change all of this inequality along class lines, in solidarity with the oppressed and exploited on a global scale.

Whilst Politicians use the old tactics of the colonialists to divide us on ethnic grounds. Ethnicity becomes an instrument in their hands to be used to enhance their personal and group interests when it’s favourable for them to do so. This amounts to an aberration that needs to be resisted.

We have nothing in common with the corrupt elite of our ethnic group, state or nation. In contrast, trades unions are based on the unity of the working class of many ethnic groups.

The common denominator amongst scholars of this particular area is that ethnic rivalry and competition is due to the dearth of adequate opportunities, resources and infrastructures.

This means that populations compete in demanding for those necessities of life that are in short supply.

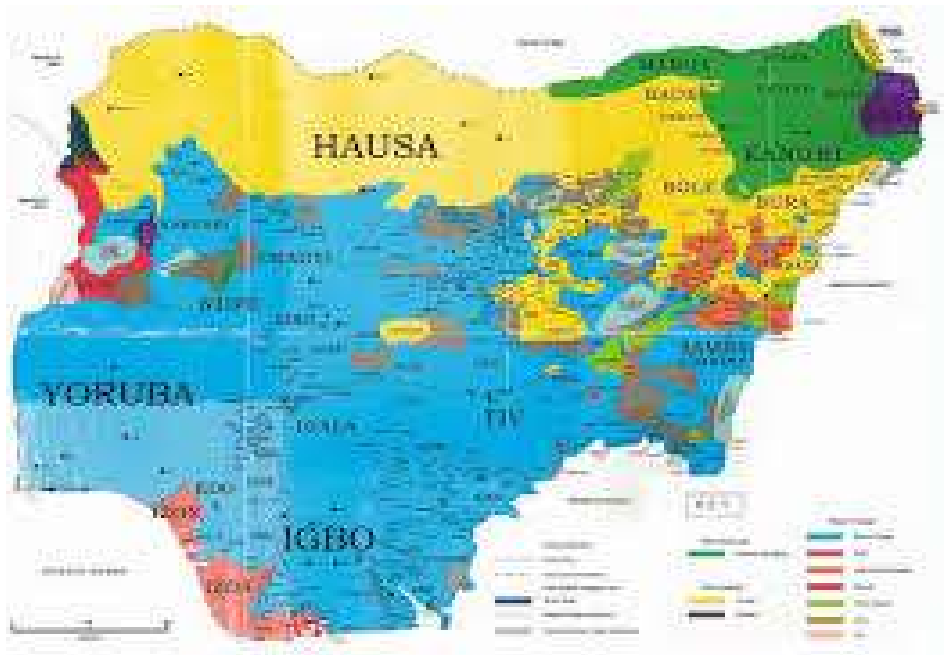
Ethnic associations used to exist to play the role of interest groups, like the trade unions were to play later in life, on a class basis. The changes required in these circumstances can better be achieved in the course of struggle put to the shoulder of the working class in the era of capitalism.

We have seen this being played out with our own eyes in the contemporary period with the 2012 rising of workers opposed to hike in the price of fuel and the #EndSARS agitation against police brutality in 2020. More recently we have had the Obidient movement and the Labour Party inculcating a mass movement in electoral politics, the first of its kind in Nigeria political history. In each of these cases, it was the united masses of many ethnic groups that united against their common corrupt elite.

Femi Falana says:

**“Since the oppressed people are not involved in the diversionary politics of ethnicity and religion, the candidates of the ruling party and the opposition should be compelled to base their campaign on the crises of unemployment of young people, mass poverty, insecurity as well as lack of access to education, health and other social security”**

See: <https://www.thecable.ng/falana-to-politicians-stop-playing-the-ethnic-card-focus-on-addressing-voter-apathy>





## The Importance of Class – Izielen Agbon

In an attempt to capture imperialist relations in neocolonial African nations, many people use race, nationality and ethnic or tribal categories in their analysis of imperialism, democracy and national development. They do not see society in terms of classes and class struggles. They do not see the ruling class in neocolonial African nations as a major problem or the immediate enemy. Neither do they see the African labouring classes and their struggles for sustainable self-development.

The national ruling classes in African nations do not need money from western capitalist nations nor the Chinese to run elections, nor to try impose poverty, underdevelopment and divisions of religion and tribe on the African workers and peasants.

The ruling class just loot the money from the government budget and coffers because their representatives control the State and all its apparatuses. They have successfully managed to adopt the colonial policy of divide and rule. As a result, many people are more concerned about what happens to their region, state or ethnic group, rather than worrying about the sharing of economic benefits between a tiny rich elite and the poor majority, that have become poorer over the years. However, Nigeria cannot develop if most of the benefits of development go to a tiny group of people that control the state and the major productive forces of the country

Many people do not see the continuous collective struggles of the African working class and peasant class in neocolonial African nations. This is because they do not see their countries as being divided by class. As a result, they do not understand the nature of class and class struggles in modern society.

Therefore, they cannot not see that the struggle for democracy in African nations is part of the struggle for sustainable self development of the working class and peasantry. The successful fight for a larger democratic space gives workers and peasants more tools in their daily fight for more sustainable self development.

The absence of a class analysis of African nations leads to a failure to understand the dynamic, dialectic relationships between democracy, nationality, sustainable development, classes, class struggles, revolution and imperialism. We need to see the primacy of the major divisions in the world as being based on class and class struggles rather than nation, race or ethnic group if we are to capture the totality of imperialist relations in neocolonial African nations.

We cannot support the development of Nigeria if, as has happened for at least the last two decades, most of the benefits of this development go to a tiny group of people that control the state and the major productive forces of the country.

## Reproductive Rights!

*In Pakistan, among adolescent women aged 15–19, the maternal mortality ratio attributed to unsafe abortion is 41 deaths per 100,000 live births annually. This is the second highest cause of death for this age group. The situation is likely to be similar in Nigeria.*

Guttmacher research has consistently shown that even where abortion is restricted, people often find a way to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. Restrictions create financial and logistical barriers to necessary care, and navigating these barriers is hardest for those already marginalized by economic inequity and structural racism. People with resources find safe abortion options, legal or not; those without resources may turn to less safe methods or may be forced to endure an unwanted pregnancy.

The only possible response to the rollback of abortion rights and access is to roll up our sleeves and get to work. That's why we recently produced eight specific recommendations for how policymakers can protect and expand abortion access at the state level in 2023. State policymakers need to prioritize repealing existing restrictions and amending laws to explicitly protect abortion rights, self-managed abortion and health care providers. States also need to fund local organizations that help people access abortion care; defund anti-abortion programs, such as so-called crisis pregnancy centers; and expand public and private insurance coverage of abortion.

Bulletin from Guttmacher, a US reproductive rights NGO:  
<https://mailchi.mp/guttmacher/a-matter-of-facts-spring-2023-newsletter-941067?e=dff0543844>



# The failed marriage between the CBN and the Presidency

By Olá Freeman

At the late hour of Monday 13th March, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) backtracked on the Naira redesign policy and told everyone they could continue spending the old Naira notes. This decision summarised the ineptitude and mediocrity of the Buhari eight years administration, it's a total failure. For the past three months, the major thought of every Nigerian when they wake up in the morning is how to survive without cash in the next minutes or seconds.

The working-class people have been experiencing pains in the marketplace, on the road, in banking halls and banks' gates. No cash to pay N50 for a keke ride. No cash to buy N100 tomatoes. No cash to buy pure water.

Traders were lured to return their old cash to the bank, hoping it would be exchanged with the redesigned currency only



to return empty-handed with lots of businesses collapsed. Salaried workers can only see their money in their accounts without being able to collect any cash. People are left with money they cannot spend on food, healthcare and transport.

There are numerous cases of people collapsing in queues, and people dying on sick beds because they could not get money for

proper treatment. The perilous policy has crumbled millions of businesses. Buhari and Emefiele inflicted unprecedented hardship on the people causing anger, pain and death.

The CBN/FG turned a deaf ear to the cry of the people despite numerous pressures to reverse the sham policy. The government claims the policy is for the "greater good" to stop vote buying and kidnapping, but the government went ahead to conduct one of the worst elections in history, one would wonder, what is at play here? After so many losses, who is going to take responsibility for these crimes committed against the common people?

With the support of vibrant trade union movements, this policy wouldn't have lasted for 24 hours. When the NLC agreed on action, the same day the CBN met with the bankers and started distributing naira the next day. We the people must rise and shake off the chains of oppression and anti-people policies. The government don't care about us.

## Minimum Wage: The need for automatic adjustments -

James Uanhoro

Repeated labour struggles have resulted in increases to the minimum wage. The current minimum wage is 30,000, an increase from the previous rate of 18,000. However, inflation rapidly wipes away the gains from minimum wage increases. For example, someone could buy more items in 2019 with 18,000 than the same person can buy with 30,000 today.

Using the average cost of goods today and in the past, we can calculate the value of previous minimum wages in today's Naira. As we see in the figure below, the value of the minimum wage (in terms of what a person can buy with it) has continued to drop since the start of the 4th Republic. The minimum wage was increased to 7,500 in 2001. If someone could spend the 7,500 on 5 items in 2001, the person will need 98,000 to buy the same 5 items today. So 7,500 in 2001 is worth 98,000 in today's money. And 7,500 in 2001 is the highest minimum wage since 1999 based on what someone could buy with that money.

The increase to 18,000 in 2011 only briefly halted the general trend, as inflation eroded these gains over time. The minimum wage was most recently increased to 30,000 in 2019. And 30,000 in 2019 is worth 52,000 in today's money, almost double its value today.

There are three main takeaways from this trend:

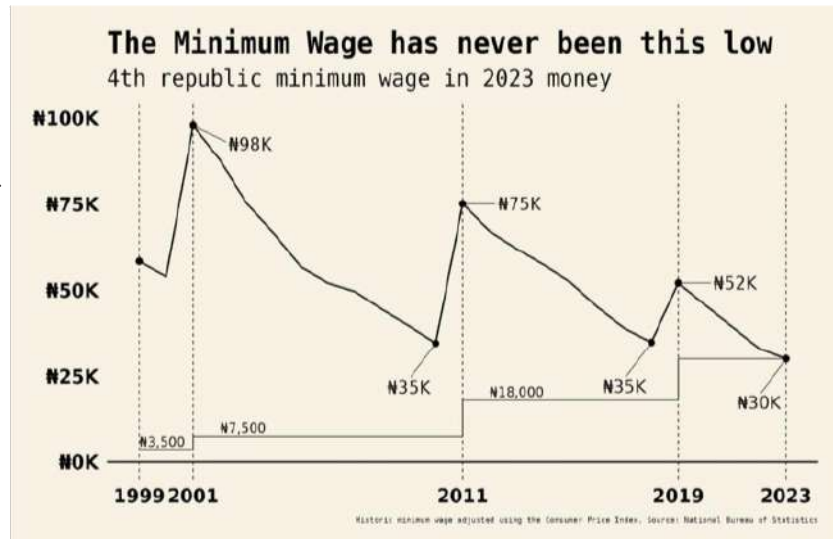
1. If the minimum wage in 2001 was adjusted for inflation, the minimum wage would be 98,000 today.
2. Inflation has been so severe that the value of the minimum wage today has never been lower since the return to democracy.
3. The next minimum wage increase must be automatically adjusted for inflation each year. If not, the gains will be lost quickly.

Organized labour must again lead the fight for a minimum wage increase. And automatic annual adjustment for inflation must be a non-negotiable position at the next Tripartite meetings. The recent elections have given the president-elect a weak mandate. And there is an opportunity to win significant victories for working people. Moreover, automatic adjustment for inflation is already law in several countries.

At the Tripartite negotiation meetings, if automatic adjustments for inflation is non-negotiable, what should the starting demand be? The minimum wage must be automatically adjusted for inflation and real growth in average wages, whichever is higher. What does this mean?

There are periods when the average salary of workers grows faster than inflation, and the average salary earner experiences real increases in the value of their salary. To ensure those gains are shared by all, the minimum wage should also be automatically increased at the same rate as the average wage whenever the average wage growth exceeds the rate of inflation.

The minimum wage has never been lower; workers are past due an increase. Organized labour must spearhead this struggle, and automatic annual adjustment for inflation must be non-negotiable, or we will be back here very soon.



## NLC, TUC Need to Change Strategy:

### Lessons From a Decade of Struggles. By Alex Batubo

The strategy of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) and the Trade Union Congress (TUC) over the last decade or so has included extended negotiations, limited strike threats and generally calling off strikes at the last moment. The assumption appears to have been that we have decent governments that only occasionally need reminding to do the right thing. In fact, we have corrupt governments that only work to further enrich themselves and their elite friends. They rarely, if ever, actually implement any agreements that they have signed with the trade unions.

In this situation, we require class struggle trade unionism. This takes the view that we are at war with a vicious enemy who is looting on a daily basis. The government has no care for the common people and it will even gun us down in the streets if it considers this to be necessary. The trade unions must talk to the government in a language that it understands, that hurts their pockets and frightens them. We literally have to fight the ruling elite if we are to gain significant change and to improve the lives of the mass of the people. This approach was successfully implemented in Kaduna State in May 2021, if only briefly, until the NLC suspended its strike and allowed el-Rufai to regain his confidence.

To read the remainder of this article go to:

<https://nationalrecord.com.ng/nlc-tuc-need-to-change-strategy-lessons-from-a-decade-of-struggles/>

## LASCO Minimum Unity Program

**The following program is currently in draft and is being discussed by various bodies. We are reproducing it here to promote debate.**

The Labour and Civil Society Coalition (LASCO) should be reconstructed as a coalition of the Trade Unions, Civil Society organizations, Student and Youth Organizations, EndSars Movement, Women Organizations and Rural Development Organizations. LASCO should embrace a minimum program as the basis for a tactical, ideological, political united front of oppressed masses fighting for sustainable economic development. The minimum program should be based on the historical struggles of the labouring classes, the NLC Workers' Charter of Demands, the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy as expressed in Chapter II of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the sustainable development goals in the UN Agenda 2030, and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The LASCO minimum unity program should encompass the following broad objectives.

LASCO will engage in mass based struggles for:

1. Free primary, secondary, university education and adult literacy programme ;
2. Adequate facilities for the free mobility of people, goods, and services throughout the federation;
3. Adequate infrastructure, shelter, food, old age care, pensions, unemployment benefits, sick benefits and welfare for Nigerian citizens;
4. Full employment for workers and economic opportunities for all;
5. Living Wages and the Prioritization of Workers' Welfare;
6. National Minimum Wage with automatic Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) that capture the negative impact of Inflation and Currency Devaluation on the purchasing power of workers and peasants;
7. Equal Pay for Equal Work;
8. Adequate Electricity, Clean Water and Sanitation for All;
9. Affordable and Clean Energy for All;
10. Cost-free comprehensive health care services for All;
11. A Free Press, Free Speech, and the Rule of Law;
12. Gender Equality;
13. A fair and equitable Taxation Regime;
14. Immediate repair and maintainance of our local refineries and an end to the 100 % importation of PMS and other refined petroleum products;
15. Physical Security, Social Protection and Good Governance;
16. Food Security based on Cooperative Agriculture, and the Industrialization of the National Economy;
17. Good management of Nigeria's Natural Resources;
18. Democracy and Opposition to Military Rule;
19. Fundamental Reform of the Electoral Process and the right of voters to recall elected representatives.
20. Democratic control of elected representatives by the masses of voters;
21. Elected representatives to be paid the basic wages of skilled workers.
22. Full Implementation of all existing welfare Acts that benefit workers and peasants such as the Compulsory, Free, Universal Basic Education Act, Child's Rights Act, National Health Insurance Act, National Health Act, National Minimum Wage Act, Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, National Senior Citizens Act, Compulsory Treatment and Care for Victims of Gunshots, Anti-torture Act, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency Act, and National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (Establishment) Act etc. );
23. African Integration, Africa Unity and a United Socialist Africa.
24. An end to Poverty and Hunger for All;
25. An end to all corrupt practices and abuse of power;
26. An end to the privatization and sale of public enterprises and asset;
27. An end to Nepotism and Impunity by persons in high offices;
28. An end to the concentration of wealth or the means of production and exchange in the hands of few individuals or of a group;
29. An end to all allowances and other gratuities received by elected representatives;



30. An end to the perpetual increase in PMS (petrol) prices;
  31. An end to Religious Fanaticism, Bigotry, Intolerance and State religion;
  32. An end to Tribalism, Racism, Imperialism and Neocolonialism;
  33. An end to Insecurity of life and properties;
  34. An end to discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association;
  35. An end to Police brutality and violence against citizens by State Agents and the Armed Forces.;
- If LASCO is to be successful we need the demands and objectives in the Minimum Unity Program above to be discussed in all trade union branches and for workers to join the fight for their realisation.**

## Breaking the impasse – Kim Moody

This is a useful book to read after the elections when the Labor Party did surprisingly well, but were unable to break our own impasse. How are we to break through the electoral impasse between the two major parties of the APC and PDP? How are we to build a socialist or at least progressive alternative?

This book is written from the perspective of socialism from below, the politics of Socialist Labour. This means that the electoral impasse is at least only one leg of the socialist strategy, the other being the industrial or trade union leg.

Kim talks about the position in the US, but there are many parallels with the position in Nigeria. Both countries are based on a similar governance model which allows the two main parties with minor political differences between them to compete each other.

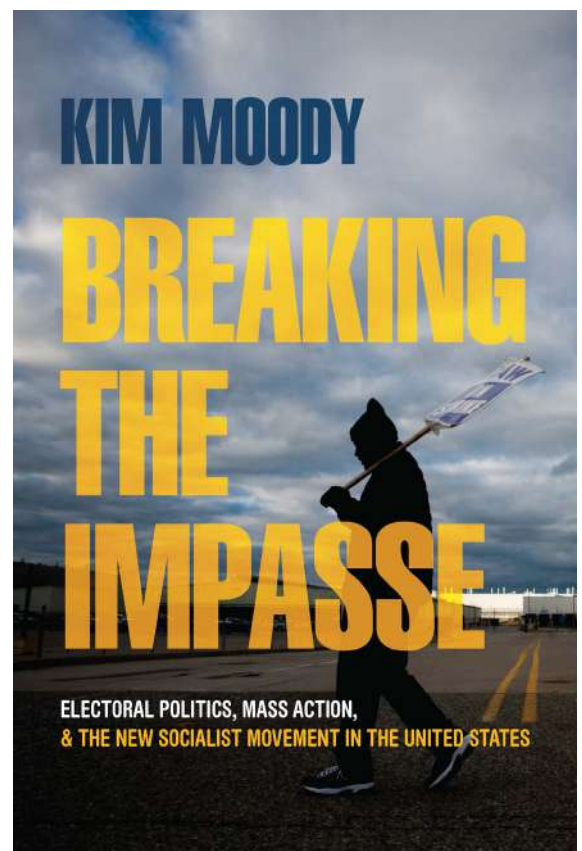
Other parties find it very difficult to penetrate this electoral world. This is particularly the case for socialist or progressive parties. In the US the immediate question is whether socialists should work within or outside the Democratic party. This becomes a more difficult question to answer when the Democratic Socialist of America have grown so successfully in the last few years.

After the elections we all should consider the alternatives of trying to build on the success of the Labour Party or building an organisation outside. The heat of the electoral debate has meant that many socialist have deeply entrenched positions on this question. Considering the issues from the perspective of the US may make it easier for us to objectively consider the alternatives. Kim also considers the need for a trade union strategy. This is again particularly relevant with the election of a new president for the NLC. Especially one who may be seen as more progressive than his predecessor. But Kim emphasises the importance of a rank-and-file strategy that is not just dependent on the election of more progressive trade leaders. Considering the growth of active trade unions in the US in recent years can help us to think through a strategy that will be successful for us within the member unions of the NLC and the TUC.

A free recording of the launch of this book is available to stream on line at:

<https://www.haymarketbooks.org/blogs/457-breaking-the-impasse-class-struggle-unions-amp-the-democratic-party>

E-copies of the book are available from Iva Valley Books.



## We don't need another hero

By Nanre Nafziger

After the elections we need to take stock and consider the best way forward. How can we build a progressive alternative to the APC/PDP and how can we use the trade unions to enable us to survive the coming months? The following article considers the first question from the perspective of the youth.

<https://africasacountry.com/2023/03/we-dont-need-another-hero>

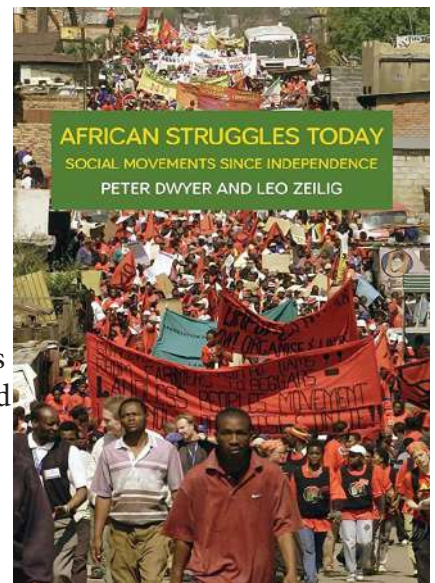
## Strengthen the Trade Union Movement – Grow Socialist Labour

The NLC held delegate conferences in early March and elected new leaderships in each state. We need to try and ensure that Socialist Labour members in each state forward copies of our March Socialist Bulletin to members of these new leaderships. Those comrades that like our Socialist Bulletin should then be invited to join our supporters WhatsApp group. Members should also ensure that the officers of their trade union branches also receive copies of our Socialist Bulletin and where appropriate are invited to join our WhatsApp group. As our name suggests, we want to become the socialist movement of the labour movement pushing a class struggle approach to trade union action. To achieve this we need to attract a whole layer of trade unionists. It would also be good to hear back from these meetings about the general mood of trade unionists.

## Peter Dwyer and Leo Zeilig, African Struggles Today: Social Movements since Independence (Haymarket, 2012)

– electronic and paper copies are available from Iva Valley Books  
African Struggles Today seeks to explain the key role that mass social movements have played in the history of Africa over the last three quarters of a century. Their struggles show that there is hope in the future of Africa, even if, “despite their creative and often heroic efforts, African movements have often failed to achieve their aims” (p237). So this book is the story of “the puzzled, disillusioned, well-organised and angry men and women who continue the struggle to transform their lives and societies for the better”.

<https://ivavalleybooks.com/2023/03/31/peter-dwyer-and-leo-zeilig-african-struggles-today-social-movements-since-independence-haymarket-2012/>

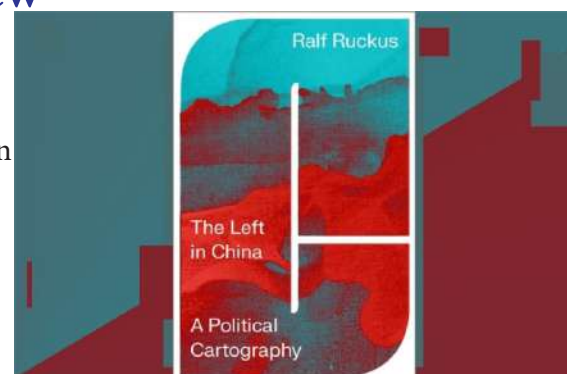


## The Left in China by Ralf Ruckus: a review

Ralf Ruckus's new book chronicles workers' struggles against the Chinese Communist Party regime. It is an account of various forms of workers' resistance in China since the Communist Party came to power in 1949, and the left wing and progressive ideas that emerged in these mobilisations.

The full extended book review is available from:

<https://socialistworker.co.uk/long-reads/the-left-in-china-by-ralf-ruckus-review-saying-chinas-state-capitalist-isnt-about-semantics/>





## How Not To Skip Class: Social Reproduction of Labor and the Global Working Class - Tithi Bhattacharya

This article provides an introduction to an approach to Marxism that fully integrates feminism. Socialist Labour argues that Marxism is a guide to the self-emancipation of the working class so Tithi starts by explaining our expanded view of the working class. She then goes on to explain how the maintenance and replacement/reproduction of this class includes the crucial role of women working in the house – domestic labour.

The article also addresses criticisms of Marxism that suggest it over-emphasises the economic aspects of our lives. Tithi outlines the ideas of the labour theory of value, which are based on the Nigeria Labour Congress's motto "Labour creates wealth".

Marx spent his life analysing capitalism, especially with his epic work Capital. But his theories have to be expanded, especially to outline how the working classes are produced and reproduced. This occurs primarily in the home, but education and healthcare of children are also essential. This work is "disproportionately borne by women under capitalism and are the sources of women's oppression under the system." This approach has been developed as social reproduction theory – originally by Lise Vogel.

Class struggle in the workplace is clear as it has specific objectives (to increase pay and improve conditions of work) and workers have the potential collective power to shut down production and so halt the bosses profits. But an expanded view of the working class and the integration of social reproduction theory means that socialists also have to consider other struggles, such as the prices of fuel, and the costs of education and health.

This view also integrates the work, primarily by women in the home. This means that socialism will only be successful if we include feminist demands. In turn, feminism is not likely to be successful without the collective power of the working class.

To read Tithi's full article, go to:

<https://viewpointmag.com/2015/10/31/how-not-to-skip-class-social-reproduction-of-labor-and-the-global-working-class/>

## Summary of Workers Strikes - March 2023

*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 [drewpovey@btinternet.com](mailto:drewpovey@btinternet.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 Abia State Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) embarked on an indefinite strike on 28th February, following the failure of the state to clear the backlog of unpaid salaries and pensions arrears and its failure to fully implement the 2019 minimum wage. A protest was held in the state capital. Negotiations were held after two days and the strike was called off the next day. It seems to be a step forward, but there appear to be a number of loose ends, especially perhaps over the minimum wage arrears and the salary arrears for the state university that are not mentioned in the settlement.

Imo State NLC called a strike from 8th March. The electricity was cut off, flights to the airport were stopped and NUPENG oil drivers did not work. This was due to an attack on the NLC State delegate conference on 7th March and arrears of salaries and pensions. Thousands of existing workers and pensioners were declared as ghosts and so have not been paid for at least 20 months. The strike was suspended after a week for two weeks on 15th March.

Casual workers at Plateau State Polytechnic took action from 27th March over their ad hoc or casual status. blocked the entrance gates with heavy stones and prevented movement into the school premises. Some of the workers have been working for the polytechnic for more than 20 years and have not been paid their monthly stipends for the past 16 months. Some were also recently given letters of disengagement.

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

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

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/KiOyN3OKGBIvtuh0ycDaU>

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. Please contact us via WhatsApp of 0916 693 3998

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 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 unemployed 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.*

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

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**Workplace address/university/school:** \_\_\_\_\_

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