



Socialist Bulletin

Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour

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Why Socialist Labour Opposes Trump **Page 3**

What do we need to demand through our trade unions? **Page 4**

Can We Win a Decent Minimum Wage and other reforms? **Page 5**

Summary of Workers' Strikes **Page 9**

State Level Strikes, December 2024 - Why Did We Not Win More?

Strikes were organised in five states and the FCT at the end of November and early December last year. Some definite gains were achieved. The minimum wage is now generally being implemented much earlier than was the case with the N30,000 minimum wage. In several cases, the consequential adjustments are better than for the previous increase. But for many states the N70,000 minimum wage has yet to fully implemented and there is no agreement on payment of arrears from July 2024.

Even with the full implementation of the new minimum wage and consequential adjustment, workers across Nigeria would still be far poorer than they were just five years ago. The government increased the price of petrol by over 500% (this led to huge increases in the prices of goods and services generally). But it would not increase the salary of workers by as little as 150%.

The new minimum wage is not enough to feed a family for a month and will inevitably lead to greater corruption, criminal activity and worse insecurity. We all have a role to play in changing this situation. We need to make the trade unions far more active and so successful at improving our salaries and working conditions.

It is only the collective strength of trade unions, especially strikes that will make governments change their minds. Most governors know that they are looting from the public. We can only change this by threatening them and forcing them to pay the workers a living wage indexed to the cost of living.

We have to make sure that the trade unions are run far more democratically. We have to ensure that decisions on reaching agreements are made collectively with the maximum number of comrades directly involved.

We need to get far better organized. We need groups of trade unionists who want to organize a serious fight to improve our lives to meet on a monthly basis with other Socialist Labour supporters in each state. We need to build a rank and file movement in each trade union – see: <https://tinyurl.com/rank-file-move>



We need to learn the lessons from this strike. Socialist Labour has published a pamphlet which analyses the strikes and provides specific recommendations for the future. We need to ensure that this pamphlet is read and discussed across the trade union movement.

The full pamphlet is available for free download, please read, discuss with other comrades in your trade union and organise to meet:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/state-strikes-december-2024-why-did-we-not-win-more/>

Visit: socialistlabour.com.ng

DROP ALL CHARGES AGAINST THE ABUJA 11! FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

On Wednesday, January 29, the Abuja 11 were supposed to return to court to face baseless treason charges for participating in the August #EndHunger protests. The Bola Ahmed Tinubu Regime Must Drop All Charges Against the Abuja 11 and all the other political prisoners! Unfortunately, the judge was “not in town” so the court hearing has again been postponed.



As we go to press, Sowore is being detained in the notorious Intelligence Response Team (IRT) police cells in Abuja. Many prisoners are being held there for as long as nine years. Some have to stand all night due to lack of space in their cell. Sowore has been charged with “Cyber-bullying” for calling the Inspector General of Police illegal for working past his retirement age!

The Tinubu regime continues its attack on the Nigerian masses. Workers are increasingly pushed out of the cities where they work because they cannot afford rent. Crime continues to rise, as many youths left with no chance of survival can only follow the example of our criminal leaders. Parents lose sleep over the cost of feeding their children, not to mention school fees. Mothers with their children are scavenging for food.

For more details see:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/drop-all-charges-against-the-abuja-11-free-all-political-prisoners/>

And the following article generalising from the Dele Farotimi case:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/we-need-system-change-dele-farotimi-winning-his-case-may-be-one-of-the-first-steps/>

For those who missed our public meeting for January, Class, Corruption and the Nigerian Criminal Justice System, the Zoom recording is now available:

https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/SHGoUmuDV6o9BpX1bfOl_jiu8iJ5WVjKhHA02ftO-iZpvsZ-z7Ym-8LCwXFnoxmFW.CAO288Ya8di6-o1l

Passcode: Z*B4aAAX

Release Aisha Galadima & Other Political Prisoners



Aisha was originally detained by the DSS from her home address on 22nd May, 2024. She was released from their detention after she filed a suit for her fundamental rights.

Later she posted on her FaceBook wall and was re-arrested. She appeared at the Federal High Court, NDA, Kaduna and was remanded in custody at the Kaduna Correctional Centre.

Six months later her case is yet to be heard. Every time she is in court the Judge does not attend. So she is languishing in prison in very inhumane conditions. She needs financial support for food, soap and other needs.

Messages of support and financial donations for Aisha can be sent through CDHR Kaduna, via WhatsApp [+234 803 465 7580](https://wa.me/2348034657580)

Calls for her immediate bail can be sent to the Federal High Court, NDA, Kaduna.

The Governor of Kaduna State is now threatening anyone who opposes him with imprisonment. We need to protect our rights to democracy and free speech by supporting Aisha Galadima.

Good summary of nearly two years of T-Pain

For a good summary of approaching two years of T-Pain and the importance the Amnesty International report on killings and repression around the August protests, read this:

<https://africasacountry.com/2025/01/making-a-killing-for-investors>
#jointheresistance

Why Socialist Labour Opposes Trump-Notes from James in the US

Trump on Labour

Trump makes it more difficult for US trade union members to organise. He opposes a major law, the PRO Act, that would make it easier for us to form unions. He has said that workers should be fired if they go on strike. In his first term, he appointed his rich friends to the labour board and he has already started doing this again during his second term. Whenever workers filed a complaint against a company at the labour board, the company won because his friends on the labour board were against workers.

He reduced overtime pay for workers. He reduced safety regulations for workers. Trump supports low safety regulations. He is against increasing the federal minimum wage. *Socialist Labour* advocates rank-and-file trade unionism. How can this be compatible with President Trump?

Trump and working-class voters

Trump voters are mostly richer people in poorer parts of the country. Looking at voting patterns by region, you may believe poor people vote for him since he does well in poorer parts of the country. However, research shows that it's the richer people in poorer parts of the US who vote for him.

When the US media talks about the "working class", they are referring to people who did not attend university. But not going to university is not the same as being working class. Many rich people who own businesses like car dealerships did not go to university. These people are often older and got rich when attending university wasn't necessary to succeed in their time. They are largely Trump voters.

In any election, a significant proportion of the working class turns out to vote. Some vote for Democrats, others vote for Republicans, and a large majority stay home because they are unconvinced by either party. In the last election, voters wanted change. Harris stated that she would change little, but Trump promised many changes. Of those who voted, enough voters were convinced by his message of change to vote for him. Trump has no deep connection with the working class.

Why we need an organised union. By US folk singer, Pete Seger. This is what Trump is fighting against:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvJhz5K2IrY>

Latest Oxfam Annual Report: "Takers Not Makers"

The latest Oxfam annual inequality report, "Takers Not Makers" explores how most billionaire wealth is taken, not earned - with 60% coming from either inheritance, cronyism or monopoly power. In contrast, they say that, "the number of people living in poverty has barely changed since 1990".

This system, capitalism, exploits workers North and South. It still extracts wealth from the Global South to the super-rich 1% in the Global North. As Karl Marx said, our response has to be: "Workers of the World Unite - you have nothing to lose but your chains".

This report, available for free download is a mine of amazing, horrific facts:

<https://www.oxfam.org/en/takers-not-makers-unjust-poverty-and-uneared-wealth-colonialism>

Another Oxfam report, "The Commitment To Reducing Inequality Index 2024" places Nigeria next to the bottom of 164 countries. It is actually the worst for the Labour Pillar, this assesses labour rights and unionization in law and practice, women's labour rights and minimum wage policies. This shows how much more the trade unions in Nigeria have to do to start to reverse the trend over recent decades to increased inequality globally and within countries.

<https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621653/rr-commitment-to-reducing-inequality-index-2024-211024-en.pdf>



What do we need to demand through our trade unions?

Aronimo Shola Emmanuel

To make trade unions more successful, it's vital to build a strong and inclusive leadership that represents the interests of all workers, regardless of sector or industry. This leadership should foster a sense of unity and solidarity among workers, and provide education and training programs to equip them with the skills and knowledge necessary to advocate for their rights. By doing so, we can create a more powerful and effective trade union movement that can push for policy changes and better working conditions.

In the context of the Dangote Petroleum Refinery and oligopolistic PMS prices, addressing the issue requires a combination of regulatory and market-based solutions. The government should consider enacting a Nigerian Antitrust Law to prevent anti-competitive practices, promote transparency in PMS pricing, and encourage competition in the refining sector. Implementing a discounted crude oil pricing mechanism for domestic use can also help reduce costs for consumers.

Some potential solutions to consider include:

- **Implementing a Nigerian Antitrust Law** to prevent anti-competitive practices and promote transparency in the pricing of PMS
- **Promoting competition in the refining sector** by operationalizing state-owned refineries and encouraging private sector investment
- **Implementing a discounted crude oil pricing mechanism** for domestic use to reduce the cost of production for refineries
- **Encouraging transparency in the pricing of PMS** by publicly disclosing the OSP of crude oil and calculating the refining gate price using a production cost pricing method
- **Supporting consumer-focused policies** that prioritize the interests of consumers and promote affordable access to PMS

It's disheartening to see that the Nigerian government is prioritizing capital projects over essential services like health and education. The fact that malaria accounts for 60% of outpatient visits and 30% of childhood deaths is a stark reminder of the country's healthcare challenges. The labour unions need to take a strong stance against this budget and demand a more equitable allocation of resources.

To address the situation, I propose that the labour unions and civil society organizations come together to demand a more transparent and accountable budgeting process. This could involve public hearings and town hall meetings to raise awareness about the budget and its implications on workers and the general public. Additionally, social media campaigns can be used to mobilize support and put pressure on the government to reconsider its priorities.

Why are We Not Benefiting from Economic Growth?

The IMF expects the Nigerian economy to grow by 3.2% this year - faster than almost any major global economy. The US economy is expected to grow by 2.7%, Britain by 1.6% and France by only 0.7%. In contrast, China is expected to grow by 4.6%.

We need to demand action from the trade unions for the common people to benefit from this growth.

The objective reality of the crisis of an appropriate wage for workers in Nigeria is that it cannot be addressed through periodic review of the minimum wage. This is due to the volatility of inflation in the country.

The NLC and TUC should switch to the demand for wage indexation, meaning that minimum wage should be based on the prevailing cost of living in the country. The trade union movement should not base their actions on the good wishes of one big man called Mr. President rather their demands should be based on the concrete conditions of the material condition of the workers.

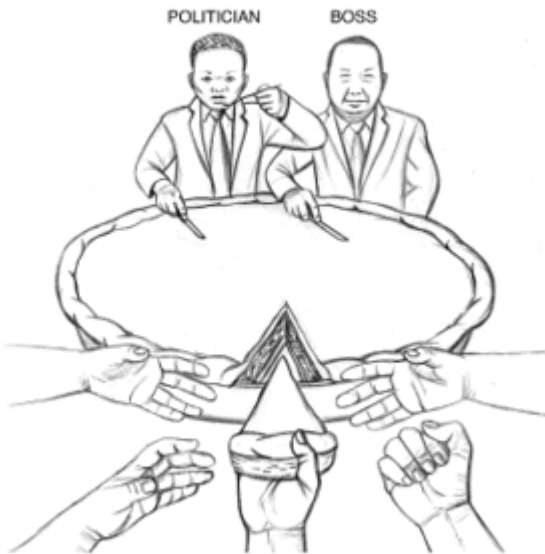
Take a look at the implementation of the 2024 Budget both at the national and sub-national levels. All the appropriations for luxury items for the political class were implemented 100%, yet many States have still not implemented the new minimum wage. Those that implemented it did so with very deceitful consequential adjustments. The labour movement must wake up to the reality of the task before it.

To read more see: <https://tinyurl.com/3vb3e5rr>

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Can We Win a Decent Minimum Wage and other reforms?

Lucien van der Walt, 2018:



The scope for reforms depends on how much the ruling class can afford to concede – this is linked to the size and structure of the economy – and how much it is compelled to concede – that is, the balance of forces in society, above all between organised classes i.e., between the ruling classes and the popular classes (including the working class).

There is very little that the popular classes – the peasantry, the working class, and the poor generally – can do about the former, i.e. the size, to put it crudely, of the “pie” that can be divided. They do not control the core administrative, coercive or productive means in society (to put it crudely, the “bakery,”). This is in the hands of the state and the private companies. We should not therefore accept any responsibility for ensuring corporate profitability or managing the state.

The popular classes need to assert their autonomy, and develop an alternative economic and political project, involving a profound redistribution of power and wealth. This will, in effect, enable the popular classes to control the “bakery,” decide what it is baked, and reconstruct or replace or expand the “bakery” as needed. This is socialism.

In the meantime, there is a great deal the popular classes can do about the size of the “slice” of the “pie” they receive. The fact is that workers and the poor in sub-Saharan African societies can only achieve substantial reforms through a careful, systematic upsurge of working class organisation, including trade unionism. We need to build the counterpower that alone can compel change, i.e. winning more of the “pie”. We also need to pose the possibility of taking control of the “bakery,” displacing the ruling classes rather than choosing between different sections of the ruling classes.

The Nigerian “pie” has grown much bigger in recent years, but the size of our slice is now much smaller. The role of trade unions is to fight to win a larger slice of the pie. The aim of Socialist Labour is to help the popular classes to take over the bakery.

The full paper is available for free download from:

<https://lucienvanderwalt.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/van-der-walt-what-are-we-fighting-for-possibilities-for-decent-work-unions-and-rights-in-africa-full-version-keynote-address.pdf>

Amnesty International report on Bloody August



This briefing documents attacks on the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression during the #EndBadGovernance protests in many parts of Nigeria, between 1–10 August 2024. Nigeria has a longstanding culture of violent attacks on peaceful protests, but with the #EndBadGovernance protests, the harassment and intimidation started ahead of, during and after the protests.

The full report is available from: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr44/8780/2024/en/>

We need trade union branches to discuss this report and support Amnesty International’s main demands. We condemn the response of the police in denying the truth of the report.

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Trade Unions Should Use their Constitutional Rights to Organise Better



Nigeria has one of the most vibrant trade union movements in Africa, but it needs to organise better. This was highlighted early last year when over 200 staff at the Central Bank of Nigeria were dismissed. Some forty then resorted to legal action and the case is still in court.

There are a number of public sector organisations where the workers are denied the fundamental human right to join and organise in trade unions. These include the security services, the armed services, police, DSS, EFCC, IPCC, Federal Road Safety etc. But it also includes other organisations that previously had this right including the Customs and Excise Department, the Immigration Department, the Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company Limited, the prison services and the Central Bank of Nigeria. This means that trade union organisation is banned in more government departments in Nigeria than almost any other country.

The Nigerian Constitution's Chapter IV, section 40, guarantees the right to freedom of association, which includes specifically the right to form trade unions.

Police, prison and traffic staff have a trade union in South Africa, the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [POPCRUI]. Prison staff in Mali planned a strike in October last year.

Some workers have come together to develop new trade unions, for example for Uber drivers and other app based taxi drivers, security staff (including those out-sourced from public sector organisations) and workers in private schools.

The trade union movement needs to take more robust action to protect the democratic rights of working peoples to be a member of a trade union.

For more information on this topic see:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/banning-of-trade-union-organisation-in-certain-government-departments-and-services/>

We Do Not Know How Many Are Dying – But the State is not helping!

Alex Batubo

Over the last three years just over 250,000 were killed in Ukraine and in the last three months perhaps 50,000 Palestinians were killed. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) said in its survey 614,937 were killed in Nigeria in the year to April 2024 and 2.2 million people were kidnapped.

This does appear to be a very high estimate as ACLED (acleddata.com - considered reliable) estimate is less than 10,000 for the same period.

The NBS blames the killings on factors such as “socio-economic conditions, cultural norms, gang activity, organised crime and political instability.”

The Government's response to the NBS report, Crime Experienced and Security Perception Survey (CESPS) 2024 appears to have been to close their website. The NBS website has been offline since the middle of December last year. This is a huge attack on public accountability.

In addition, the state security forces are continuing to kill an alarming number of people. The state security forces claim to have killed more than 8,000 ‘terrorists’ in 2024.

According to SBM Intelligence, the Nigerian Air Force carried out 17 accidental air strikes between January 2017 and September 2024, killing about 500 people. The Air Force is continuing to kill innocent civilians. In early December, 85 people were killed in Tundun Biri Community in Igabi Local Council of Kaduna State. On Christmas Day, at least 10 people were killed in a drone attack on the villages of GidanSama and Rumtuwa in Sokoto State. Finally on January 11, 2025, over 16 residents were killed after a military air strike on the Tungar Kara Community in the Maradun LGA of Zamfara State.

For further discussions on these issues see:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/how-can-we-address-insecurity-do-aerial-bombardments-have-any-role-2/>

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Bene Madunagu



On Friday, 17 January, 2025, the Left, comprising Marxists, socialists, feminists, progressive academics, and humanists, converged on the ancient city of Calabar for the interment of Professor Benedicta ‘Bene’ Madunagu, who died on Tuesday, 26 November, 2024.

In 2012, at the age of 65, Comrade Bene retired as a professor in the Department of Botany, University of Calabar, Cross River State. She “contributed immensely to international women’s activism on development, linking the experiences of Nigerian and African women to the broader global struggles for women’s equality and against neo-liberalism.” For about two decades, she led Girls’ Power Initiative (GPI), an NGO that she co-founded with Grace Osakue in 1993.

For more details of Bene’s life see:

<https://www.nationalrecord.com.ng/bene-madunagu-intellectual-mother-botanist-leftist-feminist-and-revolutionary-socialist-by-owei-lakemfa/>

Alimotu Pelewura – Lagos Market Leader

Do you know Pelewura Way at Apapa? And Pelewura market at Lagos island?

That street and the market were named after the incredible Alimotu Pelewura, a strong and radical woman who fearlessly help to start and lead the Lagos Market Women’s Association (LMWA) in opposing the British colonial government’s taxation policies and other unfavourable laws.

Born around 1865 in Lagos, Alimotu Pelewura rose from humble beginnings. Her mother was a fish trader and Pelewura also chose fish trading as an occupation. She became the most influential market woman in Lagos. She received a chieftaincy title from Oba Es-hugbayi Eleko in 1910. She became head of the meat market with the help of her ally, Herbert Macaulay.

As the leader of LMWA, Alimotu Pelewura wielded significant power, despite being uneducated, and became a thorn in the side of the colonial government. She bravely disregarded jail threats and continued to fight for women’s rights, particularly market women.

Some of her notable achievements include leading protests against imposed taxation and price control plans in 1932 and opposing the relocation of the Ereko market in the 1930s. During the first general workers’ strike (June 22-August 6 1945) in Nigeria, Pelewura instructed traders to provide credit and discount on food-stuff to the strikers.

10,000 people attended her funeral in 1951.

For more details see: https://www.vestiges-journal.info/2018/pdf/somotan_2018.pdf

A more detailed biography was published in January and is available on request.



Review of African Political Economy - labour struggles

The current issue of the journal, Review of African Political Economy, is on labour organisation, working class struggles and popular protests. The editorial can be read at:

<https://roape.net/2025/01/22/workers-protests-and-trade-unions-in-africa/>

The entire issue can be accessed, downloaded and read for free here:

<https://www.scienceopen.com/journal-issue?id=1f797f29-ed64-465e-a7f8-deda48b28b72>

Explaining the Lineage of Capitalist Development in Nigeria

-Oluwatosin Samuel Orimolade, Nnaoma Hyacinth Iwu, 2016

This study examines the development of capitalism in Nigeria, tracing capitalist development from the pre-colonial, colonial to the postcolonial periods.

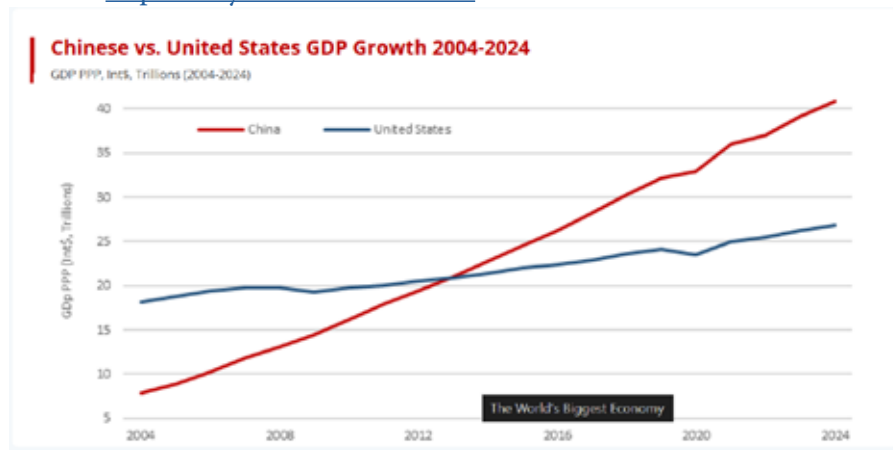
The paper argues that pre-colonial Nigerian social formations developed 'capitalistic' and commercial sectors. These were woven into different trade and commercial networks. However, it was colonialism that transformed the previous modes of production and co-opted the pre-capitalist modes of production into the capitalist world system. However, given the limited aims of the colonial state in Nigeria, full scale transformation of the economy was not on the agenda. Neither has the postcolonial state pursued a vigorous plan for capitalist development and industrialization.

This study argues that capitalist development in Nigeria can be most persuasively understood by examining the combination of local and international factors that have combined to confound the lineage of capitalist development in Nigeria.

Read: <http://cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/9034>

Making Sense of China's Rise

The latest issue of *International Socialism* (theoretical journal of SWP, Britain) contains a useful review of an important new book. This charts the economic rise of China, to become, arguably, the largest economy in the world - <https://tinyurl.com/Chinasize>



The Chinese economy is still growing twice as fast as the USA economy. It is also wasting half as much on military spending. So more money is available for investment in infrastructure etc.

The election of the ultra-nationalist, Trump, as US president has increased the hostility between the world's two most powerful economies.

China depends more on the imports of computer chips than on oil. Taiwan is a major centre of chip production which is part of the economic argument for China wanting to re-unify. Their economies are already deeply connected. "China's headline export, the Apple iPhone is manufactured by a Taiwanese-owned company, Foxconn, that employs a million Chinese workers."

This book argues that China is "state-orchestrated capitalism". The state is very important for the development of the economy, but the country is clearly not socialist. As elsewhere, the 800 million working class is the hope for the future with impressive strike waves despite the official unions being controlled by the state.

Read the full review at: <https://isj.org.uk/making-sense-of-chinas-rise/>

Gold Miners Die In South Africa

Over 100 illegal gold miners may have died in South Africa, as a result of police actions. Nearly 250 miners survived the month long blockade of the mine including cutting off food and other supplies.

As in Nigeria, poverty pushed the miners, many of whom are foreigners, into this dangerous work. Illegal mining has flourished in South Africa in recent decades as many industrial mines have been exhausted. Analysts estimate there are about 30,000 illegal miners producing 10% of South Africa's gold output in 6,000 abandoned mineshafts

For more details see:

<https://socialistworker.co.uk/international/south-african-state-has-mine-workers-blood-on-its-hands/>

Sub-Imperial Powers & African Governments Active in DRC & Sudan

For the second time in three years, M23 irregular forces, backed by the Rwandan army, have taken control of Goma, the main town in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Three to four thousand Rwandan troops are said to be supporting the M23 rebels.

In contrast, three thousand South Africa troops are fighting with the UN and SADC peace keeping forces in the East of DRC. The Kenyan Government have invited the DRC and Rwanda Governments for peace talks in Nairobi.

The EU and the US support Rwanda and import minerals originating in DRC. Some Africans also support Paul Kagame for 'developing his country', but this is at the cost of equity and democracy.

For background on the war in the East of DRC see:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/democratic-republic-of-congo-drc-a-thirty-year-war/>

For a useful summary of the roles of the sub-imperial powers of Russia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Emirates (UAE) in the Sudanese civil war see: https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2025/01/07/what-will-be-left-of-sudan-in-2025_6736771_4.html?lmd_medium=al&lmd_campaign=envoye-par-appli&lmd_creation=android&lmd_source=default

Popular Classes Do Not Benefit from French Expulsions Across West Africa

Obviously we support the expulsions of French troops from across West Africa. But the governments need to ensure that the popular classes really benefit from this move.

400-500 people work around French military bases in Senegal. Senegal, workers "are waiting to be redeployed in state services or, failing that, to benefit from a support plan for their reintegration," declared Djibril Ndiaye, general secretary of the union of French elements in Senegal (EFS)."

For more background see: <https://socialistlabour.com.ng/test-6/>

Summary of Workers Strikes - January 2025

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

ASUU at Niger Delta University declared an indefinite strike from 10th December. The union attributed the decision to the state government's failure to fulfil agreements previously established. These include implementation of 25/35% salary increment and payment of arrears from January 2023, implementation of the N80,000 new minimum wage, payment of annual step increment arrears dating back to 2018, payment of promotion arrears from 2018 and provision of on-campus residential accommodation for staff. The strike continues as we go to press.

Taraba State University chapter of ASUU declared an indefinite strike from 5th December. This brought academic activities, including the ongoing examinations, to a halt. Among the key issues are unpaid salaries, non-implementation of minimum wage, the absence of a functional pension scheme, outstanding salary arrears from the 2022 nationwide ASUU strike and the lack of a governing council for the university. The strike was suspended on 18th January after the Governor's commitment to addressing the issues.

JUSUN workers in Abia State strike over judiciary independence. The strike began on 2nd of January, 2025 because of the State administration's failure in implementing the Memorandum of Understanding (MUO) with JUSUN. Despite an agreement signed with the State Government, the union correctly did not suspend the strike until 30th January, after the promised bank transfers were received.

The **Association of Resident Doctors (NARD)** in the **Federal Capital Territory** held a three day warning strike from 22nd January over unpaid salaries, allowances, and other demands. The doctors won most of their demands. They received bank alerts before returning to work.

RATTAWU and NUJ workers in Lagos State owned radio and TV stations held a three-day warning strike from 13th January over the non-implementation of the new minimum wage of N85,000. This included protests and solidarity songs outside their workplaces. The Lagos State Commissioner for Establishments and Training falsely claimed that trade union members had destroyed doors and other property.

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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

EMAIL: socialistlabour.ng@gmail.com

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FACEBOOK @socialistlabourng