



Socialist Bulletin

Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour

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Strikes for Clear Victories!

Strikes are the most effective weapon to improve our wages and conditions. The point of strike action is to achieve victory, not just for talks with the bosses. We know that governments rarely implement their promises. So why are strikes suspended before our demands are actually implemented? We cannot buy food from the market with promises. Our demands must actually be achieved before we go back to work. We have to change our trade union strategies.

Two recent disputes dramatically demonstrate the scale of the problem. These strikes clearly deserved to win, but they have yet to result in a conclusive victory. The strikes were unfortunately suspended several times. Robust and resolute action, with expansion of the scope of the strikes, as necessary, could have achieved important victories.

First the electricians' dispute with the privatized electricity distribution company in Kaduna. The specific demands had been made for over a year, but strike action is yet again only being threatened as we go to press.

Similarly in Abuja, the area council workers and primary teachers have again suspended their action. This revolves around the minimum wage that became law last July.

In each case the specific demands are common to many other groups of workers who could easily be called on to extend the strikes and so achieve a rapid and conclusive victory.

There is no real reason why strikes need to be called off to hold negotiations. The judiciary workers union, JUSUN, for example, has a tradition of continuing strikes until payment is actually received, even after agreements have been signed.



Most recently, JUSUN workers in Abia State struck from the 2nd of January, 2025. This was over the State's failure to implement the Memorandum of Understanding with JUSUN. Despite a formal signed agreement with the State Government, the union correctly waited to receive the promised funds in their bank account before suspending their latest strike.

Calling off strike action before agreements are even signed, or before clear implementation of our demands, can be a sign of weakness. Negotiations have to be from our strongest possible position. The current practice of calling off strikes for negotiations or agreements that are not implemented has to change.

We need a consistent argument that strikes win results. To achieve implementation of our demands we have to continue strike action until this is achieved. We need to organise in our different unions to ensure that this change of strategy is consistently adopted.

For more details on this issue, read the following article: <https://tinyurl.com/SocialistBulletin1>

Visit: socialistlabour.com.ng

Lessons of June 12th 1993 Annulment-By Abadom Lawrence Amechi



It was hypocritical for people to feign surprise over the annulment of the June 12th, 1993, election. From the start, it was clear the transition wouldn't succeed. Babangida deceived people, manipulating the process to serve his interests. One of the aides of late Mrs Mariam Babangida in the "Better Life For Rural Women" organisation, told us that their program for 1993 was drawn from January to December. This confirms that the woman was aware that army was going nowhere in 1993.

Babangida's administration did initially encourage politicians to form associations, which led to over 50 groups springing up by the end of May 1989.

However, these associations were not officially recognized as political parties. While Babangida's administration did release many politicians incarcerated by the previous government, he also hounded opposition groups, detained radicals, and banned other politicians.

The two political parties he formed, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC), represented his left and right arm, while his body frame occupied the centre stage. He built offices for them nationwide, funded them and even designed ideologies for them. The parties were his estate. He owned them wholly and none of the politicians could dispute that.

Down through the years, the formula has always been to create an arrangement that would ensure the emergence of an anointed candidate. In 1993, the candidate was Bashir Tofa of the NRC.

Chief MKO Abiola was actually a locomotive designed to derail during the journey, but unfortunately, for the plotters, his speed during the electioneering period was frighteningly high. The reason for allowing MKO Abiola to contest was to give the South West a false sense of belonging and to convince them through Abiola's possible defeat that a northern candidate had won. The mistake Babangida made was to put Prof Humphrey Nwosu to head the electoral commission. The system of voting, designed by Nwosu made rigging almost impossible. Straight from the polling booth, the voting results were known, and any plan of rigging Abiola out was not practical.

Thirty-two years after the annulled June 12th, 1993, presidential election, it is disheartening to see that the political landscape still grapples with similar challenges. Every election since the end of the military era in 1999 has been marred by controversies. Many questioned the legitimacy of the outcomes. The methods of subversion may have changed, but the essence remains the same – the will of the people is disregarded.

The parallels between June 12, 1993, and subsequent elections are striking. In 1993, the military used fiat to annul the election. Today, we see rigging, technical glitches, and judicial manipulations being employed to influence outcomes. What happened in 2023 was bad as 1993. The net effect is the same – the people's voices are silenced.

June 12, 1993, represents the struggle for democracy, the resilience of the people, and the quest for good governance. Unfortunately, we still need to learn the lessons from their ugly past. If we do not address the systemic issues that plague our electoral process, we risk perpetuating a cycle of democratic stagnation.

Another longer article by the author around the same topic is available from:

<https://tinyurl.com/SocialistBulletin2>

MTN is Still Making Huge Surpluses – But Gets a Price Hike

MTN say its "CODM EBITDA" is a "key performance measure of reporting profit for the group" (profits before tax, finance depreciation etc). In 2023 this was higher in Nigeria than in South Africa. In the first half of 2024 it was over 75% of the figure for South Africa.

So MTN is still making a decent operational surplus in Nigeria. Despite this, NLC has recently agreed to a 35% increase in our charges!!



SOCIALIST LABOUR

ABOUT US

We are socialists and Marxists
The economic, environmental and Covid-19 crises have made clear that capitalism is a conflict between two classes: the vast majority who create the wealth, and a tiny minority who profit from it. Attempts to reform capitalism have failed: the only solution is to replace it with a truly democratic socialist society. Capitalist rulers will only give up power if forced to do so. We need a mass democratic movement to bring about socialism. Events, such as the Russian Revolution of 1917, January 2012 in Nigeria and the uprisings in Sudan and Algeria in 2019, show what is needed.

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Is the Economy Really Shrinking?



There have been no real economic constraints for the governments of Nigeria over the last 25 years. From 1999 to 2015 the economy grew strongly. From 2015 until now it is still growing moderately (at more than three per cent of the last four years).

However, labour's share of this additional wealth, that we created, has fallen sharply. In 1998 the minimum wage was almost 75% of the per capita GDP, with the new minimum wage introduced from last year it fell to less than 10%. So labour's share of a growing economy fell from three quarters to less than a tenth.

The problem is that this economic analysis is not widely accepted. The IMF recently highlighted their claims that the economy is shrinking in dollar terms. This is widely repeated and underlines the Federal Government's view that we need sacrifices now for longer term benefits. The problem is that it is naira that we need to spend in the market and the corrupt elite are looting these same naira.

Ahmed Aminu-Ramatu Yusuf supports our view in the following article. He concludes by saying: "The economic crisis that has confronted Nigeria since 1977 has had devastating effects on the working masses. However, for the various wings of the ruling classes, it has been an economic boom." Read his full article at:

<https://tinyurl.com/mpjetnnd>

From Escaped Child Bride to Artist

Hawa Awanle Ayiboro's solo exhibition opens this month in Accra with paintings that explore a difficult period in her childhood and the emancipation of other women

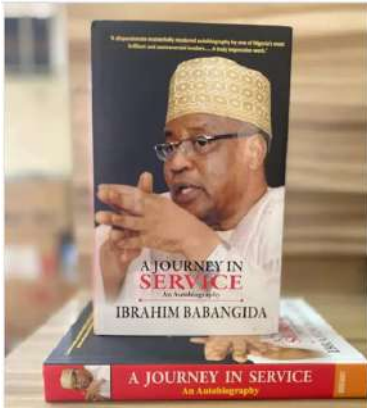
We need to support potential child brides to become strong women.

We need to fight for education for all.

For more details see: <https://tinyurl.com/ys5hcfey>

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Consecration of the Demon -By Abdulrasheed Lawal Rabana



The launching of the much awaited book from the former President, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, left a reverberations of encomiums in our media space. This was to the chagrin of most people who endured the eight year reign of the autocrat leader. It is not surprising to some of us that after 32 years, Babangida has been emboldened to portray himself as the victim rather than the evil genius he proudly called himself during his oppressive rule.

Going by the class of the people that attended the book launch, the encomiums couldn't have been louder. They were billionaires made by him through business deals that kick-started the ruin of the national economy and those he later helped into power.

The book launch provided the opportunity for the assemblage of the past and present Presidents and the oligarchs to reward their godfather. They competed vigorously to demonstrate their allegiance to their benefactor, showering him with praises and donating generously to his library project.

In a matter of hours, 17 billion naira was amassed from those who have continued to hold us in a state of economic bondage. Donating such a large amount of money to a private library project in a country where the education system has been rendered moribund is senseless. The fact that some of the donors have had the opportunity and failed to build our public education system is an insult.

In a society where accountability is virtue, anyone making such donation would have a proven legitimate source of income. In this case, the only "business" they are identified with is politics. It is a tragedy that those who loot our resources flaunt it at our faces and get praised for doing so.

Despite his corruption and the heinous crime of the June 12, 1993 election annulment, Babangida definitely has an entitlement to feel like an angel, considering the performance of those that came after him. They were as bad as or even worse than him.

Babangida is alleged to have embezzled 12 billion dollars from the Gulf War windfall. That amount is today meagre compared to the amount that cannot be accounted for by those who ruled us after him. Seeing those clownish former Presidents applauding a man, who like them had committed so many crimes against us to deserve a place in prison for life is disgusting.

But we can understand that it takes a demon to consecrate one. No matter how they try to portray themselves, their histories are indelibly preserved in the black book of infamy our nation and hope that they get their justice deserts for the crimes committed against us.

Trump Attacking Workers in US and Abroad

Donald Trump has stopped USAID spending in Nigeria. But the real problem is that the Nigerian Government is not spending nearly enough on health. There is no financial reason why the Nigerian Government should beg from the US Government.

Health trade unions need to ensure that the 28,000 health workers funded by USAID are protected and are still paid their salaries each month. Health trade unions also need to check that these staff remain fully unionised.



The Socialist Labour press release on this subject is available here:

<https://tinyurl.com/bdeystva>

Right wing white bodies in South Africa are seeking to benefit from Trump.

We need trade unions to campaign against these racist and right wing views.

<https://tinyurl.com/3vn9n3jh>

The Democratic Socialists of America are using a Rank and File Strategy to make US trade unions more effective. They have developed a range of resources that will also be useful for trade unions in Nigeria:

<https://rfs.dsausa.org/>

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We are in Solidarity with the Struggles of Real Oppressed Groups

Izielen Agbon

In Europe and North America black workers face discrimination on the basis of race and class; women workers on the basis of gender and class. Hence, their experiences as black workers and women workers are unique. On the basis of these shared unique experiences, black workers and women workers build their own autonomous organizations and we organize and appeal to privileged white and male workers to support their demands.

Are Yoruba workers really marginalized as a group on the basis of their ethnicity? I do not think so. Are Hausa workers marginalized as a group because of their ethnicity. I do not think so. Neither are workers of Igbo or Edo ethnicity. I do not know of any group of workers that have been systemically oppressed as a group because of their ethnicity.

During the colonial period, colonial capital and governments attempted to divide workers on the basis of their ethnicity and religion. In the major cities of the South, northern workers and traders were forced to settle in Sabo or strangers quarters. In the cities in the North, Southern workers of all ethnicities were forced to live in Sabo or strangers quarters.

So, even today, you have neighbourhoods in northern cities with southern workers of all ethnicities and religions. They still live separately from northern workers of all ethnicities. In the major southern cities, these Sabo neighbourhoods also still exist.

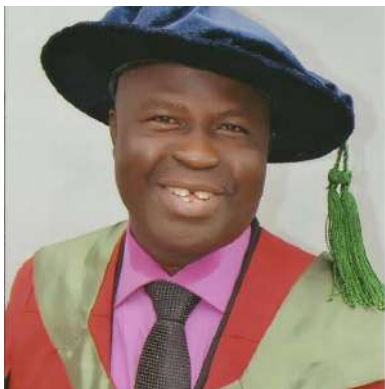
Historically, starting in 1921 with Michael Imoudu, Nigeria Railway workers organized workers of all ethnicities. This successful mode of organizing and mobilizing is part and parcel of the historical fibre of our workers struggles. I doubt if there is any successful historical struggle of Nigerian workers that was organized on the basis of ethnicity. So my conclusions over the non-oppression of different ethnic groups are grounded in the concrete historical realities of successful workers struggles.

Women are oppressed as workers because capitalism appropriates their surplus value as unwaged women doing house work. House work or the work involved in the reproduction of the labour power of the whole worker's family is unpaid and unwaged. It is done by women workers as wives and mothers. In the factories, offices and schools, capitalism underpays the labour of women as a mechanism of division and to maintain a surplus labour reserve. Women, should organise autonomously and male workers should support their demands against oppression under progressive union leaderships.



To read more on why Socialist Labour supports the fight for women's rights, see: <https://tinyurl.com/SocialistLabour1>

Vice-Chancellor of FUYOYE Lashes Out Over Allegations



Professor Abayomi Sunday Fasina, Vice-Chancellor of the Federal University Oye-Ekiti (FUYOYE), faces a Council Investigation Committee over allegations of sexual harassment and corruption.

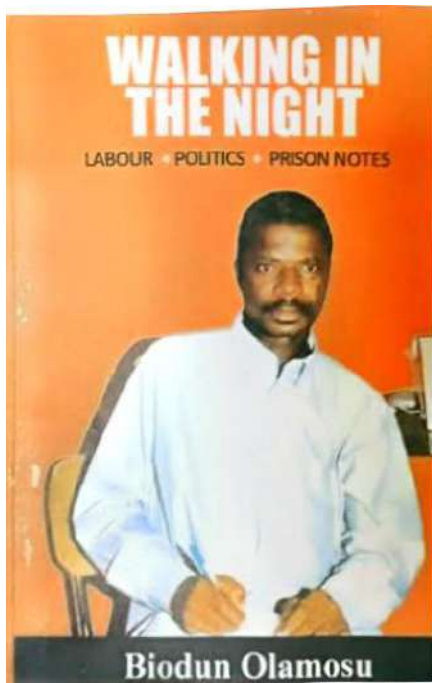
The Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), FUYOYE chapter, has called for a comprehensive investigation into Prof Fasina's administration, citing sexual harassment, victimization of staff, and financial mismanagement.

The Chair and Secretary of the FUYOYE chapter, Ben Faleye and Ayomikun Aluko, were suspended for exposing the allegations. Another lecturer was also dismissed for raising these allegations. A case of criminal defamation against him was rejected by the Federal High Court in Ekiti on 19th February.

The DSS recently arrested of a younger brother of the victim of allegations of sexual harassment against the Vice-Chancellor.

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Walking in the Night a New Book by Biodun Olamosu



The stories covered in WALKING IN THE NIGHT are in three parts. First is the story of the life of the author, Comrade Biodun Olamosu. This concentrates on his detention at various correctional centres. He was locked up in the course of the struggles for June 12 Movement (1993).

The issue of the June 12 1993 movement and opposition to military dictatorship are discussed. This included the involvement of the author as a participant observer in the political activities of the period.

The second issue of focus in the book is the background of the author. This includes his work and his political and labour activism. He was involved in the June 12 Movement and thereafter pursued genuine democracy and workers rule. His activities are briefly discussed under such sub-titles as Labour Militant (now DSM), National Conscience Party, National Union of Shop and Distributive Employees and Association of Senior Staff of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions (ASSBIFI).

The third segment of the book is the personal profile of the author, which includes his growing up, family background, and his student activism.

Price - N4000/£4/\$5. Contact the author on WhatsApp - [+234 812 504 8832](https://www.whatsapp.com/channel/00299154098832017846)

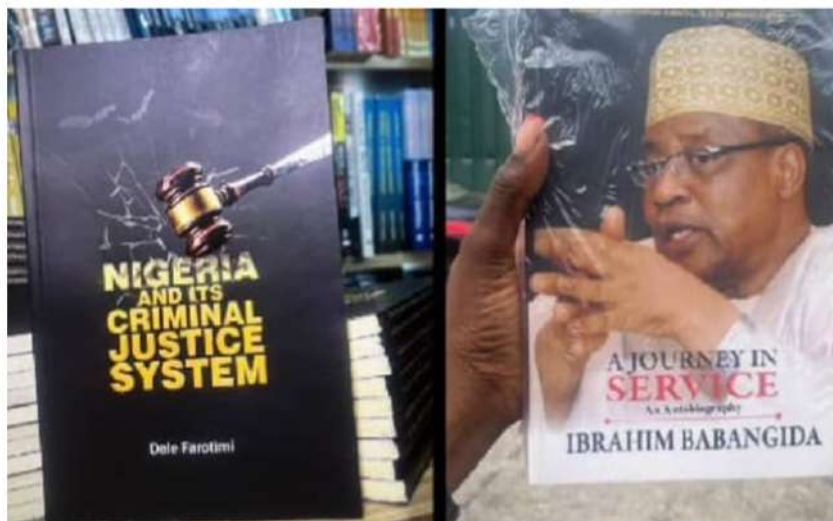
A Tale of Two Books!

One about the criminality of the current justice system results in the author being detained.

The other about a former dictator who overturned a democratic elections, gains praise and billions of naira for the author.

Clearly we cannot look to the corrupt elite for salvation. We have to rely on our own collective strength.

The poor struggling to survive are detained in revolting prisons. The real criminals, living in palaces are protecting each other.



ROAPE: Special Issue on Workers Protests and Trade Unions

The special issue of the ROAPE Journal is about labour organisation, working class struggles and popular protests. It is about the ambivalent role that trade unions play in the organisation of workers and labour struggles as well as in popular struggles and mass protests on the continent. These can only be understood in the context of the continued austerity policies, privatisation and economic liberalisation enforced by the international financial institutions (IFIs). Recent protests in Kenya and Nigeria have clearly exemplified this.

To freely read the editorial click here:

<https://tinyurl.com/2sh2xyu3>



Senegal: Unions Get Into Battle Formation for Possible General Strike



The new nationalist Government, PASTEF, took power in April in Senegal with high expectations for change. Its leaders had recently been released from prison. They may have asked the French troops to leave, but it is failing to deal with poverty and inequality across the country.

Unions in the health, education sectors paralysed the country with a two day strike from 18th February. The two unions are asking the government to respect the agreements they signed.

To show their unity in these times of crisis, other trade union leaders have also created a new platform: “Union Front for the Defense of Work”. They denounced the accumulation of problems encountered by workers. Among the most serious is the recent explosion of layoffs that they describe as abusive, such as in the oil sector, at the port of Dakar or in the public administration.

The cost of living, as well as late payment, or even non-payment of salaries, are also among their concerns. “Too long and too far,” said the workers’ representatives who announced rallies in all the departments of the country and intend to file a notice of a general strike.

But there are signs of peace in the south of the country, in Casamance that has faced insecurity for forty years. The Government recently signed an important peace settlement with the rebels of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC).

The disappointment of women with the new government is outlined in this article: <https://tinyurl.com/mryrce9p>

Morocco: General strike by five workers’ unions, the first in ten years

A two-day general strike began on February 5 in Morocco. The country’s five main unions called for a general strike. Demands included: the cost of living, the unemployment rate, but above all a law voted by Parliament two days previously that regulates the right to strike.

This is the first general strike in ten years. It was well followed in education, in public administration, but also in some factories, at Renault in Casablanca and Tangier, and in the mining sector.

The unemployment rate has been rising steadily for three years: it stands at more than 13% and reaches peaks among young people. Nearly 37% of them are unemployed. In addition, the Moroccan Government is still refusing to grant independence to Western Sahara.

Airforce begins another probe over accidental bombing



According to reports, seven civilians, including six members of the same family, were accidentally killed in mid-February by airstrikes aimed at bandits in Safana Local Government Area of Katsina state. These deaths come barely two months after 10 civilians were killed in a similar incident in Sokoto State.

This gives more strength to our argument that there is no military solution to insecurity, see: <https://tinyurl.com/42fd52r6>

Court fixes date for judgement in suit against arrest of sex workers in Abuja

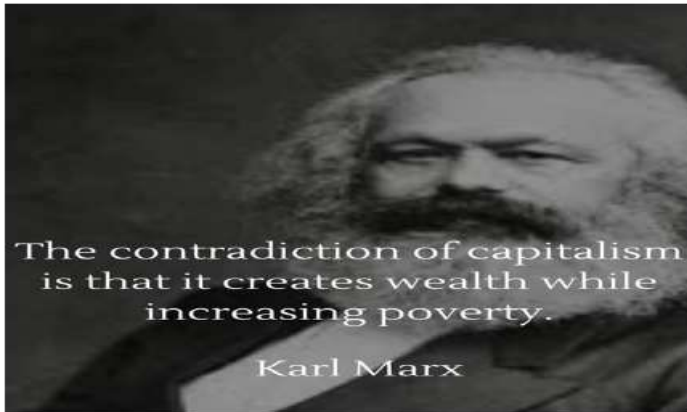
The Federal High Court in Abuja has fixed 12 March for judgment in suit seeking to stop Minister of FCT, Nyesom Wike, and the Abuja Environmental Protection Board (AEPB) from arresting and prosecuting Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) in Abuja.

For more details see here: <https://tinyurl.com/mpadf6p4>

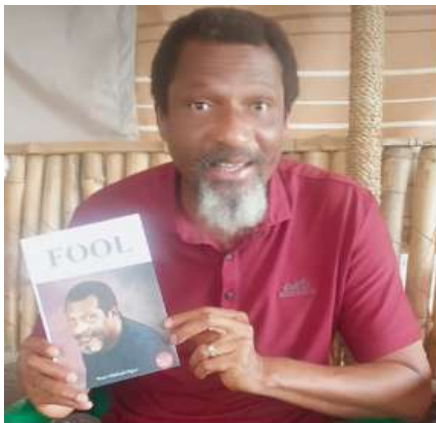
Organized Labour In Nigeria During Muhammadu Buhari Administration 2015-2023

David Polang Jatau is a leading officer of the trade union ASCSN and an academic. In this chapter from a recent book he charts developments with trade union struggles during the Buhari years:

<https://tinyurl.com/mryr8f5p>



The Innocent Fool by Peter Michael Piper



The book recounts details of the author's brutal incarceration by the present Governmental regime for 32 days. It was published on his birthday.

The book is a fictionalized memoir of how one Nigerian

Activist ignorantly got into trouble with the Deep State. Also contains philosophical and ideological anecdotes from the perspective of the author.

Call or WhatsApp 08033194072 for your copy delivery if you live in Nigeria. If you live in Abuja, we can do payment on deliver.

Summary of Workers Strikes - February 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 was suspended on 24th February with the first demand achieved.

#jointheresistance

Death and Destruction Continues to Haunt Eastern Congo

The armed group M23 supported by Rwandan troops has taken control of the two major towns in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Goma and Bukavu. This has resulted in thousands and deaths and more refugees.

Rwanda is estimated to have 4,000 troops in the area. There are also 2,000 troops from South Africa and perhaps 10,000 from neighbouring Burundi. 14 South African soldiers died with their defeat in Goma and hundreds have fled the country.

China, traditionally reserved about taking positions on conflicts in Africa, has demanded the withdrawal of Rwanda and the M23 troops from the occupied territories. It operates 70% of the country's mines and is worried about its economic interests. At the same time, Rwanda remains an excellent Chinese client in the field of infrastructure.

The EU signed a trade agreement on rare minerals with Rwanda, knowing full well that three-quarters of this production comes from the plundering of mines in the DRC. Britain has stopped most of its aid to Rwanda.

The risk of an extension of the conflict, as the DRC already experienced in the late 1990s with the involvement of several African regional powers, cannot unfortunately be ruled out.

For more background on this war see:

<https://tinyurl.com/7heym5uv>

Science fiction author weaves today's world with post-apocalyptic West Africa

This book within a book weaves a writer's struggles with scenes from their African futurist tale of post-apocalyptic robots. There is much to love here: the spiky feminism; the treatment of Nigerian culture; the thorny, eccentric main character. Read the full book review here:

<https://tinyurl.com/553h6r94>

Cont'd. on Page9

Academic and non-academic staff of higher education institutions in Nasarawa State, under the aegis of Joint Unions of Nasarawa State Tertiary Institutions (JUNSTI), embarked on a 2-week warning strike from 9th February. This is over the implementation of ₦30,000 minimum wage consequential adjustment, promotions and ₦70,500 minimum wage.

The institutions include Isa Mustapha Agwai I Polytechnic Lafia, College of Agriculture, Science and Technology, Lafia, and the College of Education, Akwanga. The strike was suspended after a week with the threat of a court injunction.

Staff members of polytechnics and colleges of education in Oyo State embarked on an indefinite strike from 6th February. Chair of the Joint Action Committee, in the state, Dr Kola Lawal, explained that the strike is to protest the non-implementation of the new minimum wage for staff of state-owned tertiary institutions.

ASUU members at Cross River University State started an indefinite strike from 25th February.

ASUU members at Sokoto State University started a an indefinite strike from 26th February. This is over the failure of the University and the State Government to address their concerns. These include arrears of pay increases, increments and promotions.

The **Medical and Dental Consultants' Association of Nigeria, South-West Zone**, declared an indefinite withdrawal of services by clinical lecturers in universities across the region over the non-payment of the Consolidated Medical Salary Structure. All academic activities involving clinical lecturers would be suspended, including lectures, tutorials, student rotations, assessments, and examinations. Lecturers at University of Ibadan were on strike from December, those at Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) began an indefinite strike 3rd February. Other clinical lecturers joined from 11th February. The strike continues with a press conference by MDCAN on 25th February.

Members of the **Association of Resident Doctors (ARD) at University College Hospital (UCH)** in Ibadan embarked on an indefinite strike from 17th February over the power outage in some of the hospital's residential areas. The Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company, (IBEDC) reconnected UCH on 12th February, after more than 100 days of power outage over the lack of payment of electricity bills by the Hospital.

Nurses and midwives, members of the **National Association of Nigeria Nurses and Midwives (NANNM)**, in Ondo State started an indefinite strike starting 31st January, citing inadequate remuneration and poor working conditions. The strike was suspended after four days with assurances and commitments from the state government to address their demands.

After switching off the electricity in Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara States for five days, the **National Union of Electricity Employees (NUEE)** agreed to immediately suspend its strike on 7th February. KEDCO "agreed to review its past actions". In return the trade unions recognised "that the Management is operating under stringent conditions, given the prevailing economic situation in the country". The dismissal notices for perhaps 900 workers were reversed, but it is not clear how many workers will be retrenched in the coming period. Although the agreement says that "Both parties would sit down and take a joint decision". The trade unions have no evidence for the current financial difficulties of the company as it has not published any financial statements for the last three years. Thus it is not clear why the company issued dismissal notices nor why it had not paid any pension contributions for 57 months. NUEE again issued a seven day warning of strike action on 21st February as the company again issued dismissal notices.

Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company also confirmed on 7th February the sacking of some of its workers. In response, workers in Ilorin said that they were embarking on an indefinite strike to protest poor welfare facilities for workers of the company.

Members of the **Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT) and Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE)** in primary schools and area council workers in FCT re-started their indefinite strike on 14th February. It had previously been suspended in October after a 20 day strike and again in December. It was suspended again on Friday, 21st February after promises from the FCT Minister to pay the minimum wage in February.

Teachers in seven local governments in Ebonyi State, members of NUT, started an indefinite strike on 6th February over the non-payment of at least three months' salaries. The strike was suspended in four of the local governments on 10th February due to the positive response and cooperation from the local government authorities.

After a strike, more than one hundred workers in the processing department were dismissed on 17th February by the Century Mining Company mine in Riruwai, Doguwa LGA in southern Kano State. After intervention by the President of the Nigeria Union of Mine Workers the dismissals were reversed. Negotiations are to be held and a branch of the union is to be established at the mine.

The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) declared an indefinite strike in the **local governments of Osun State** from 16th February. This was in protest against the planned resumption of sacked All Progressives Congress (APC) council executives, who were reinstated by a Court of Appeal verdict. The strike is supported by NULGE in the State.

Workers at Kano State Water Board started an indefinite strike from. 27th February. The strike is over the failure to implement the minimum wage and confirmation of casual staff.

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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.

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