



Socialist Bulletin

Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour



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If We Organise Better We Can Win!

A year ago the NLC leadership 'relaxed' a general strike in the middle of the second day. We had expectations of winning a minimum wage of at least 250,000 naira. This demand was given up in exchange for a Government promise not to further increase the price of petrol. The average pump price petrol then surged by 77 per cent year-on-year to ₦1,234 per litre in April 2025, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

The NLC and TUC had called an indefinite general strike from 3rd June 2024. Active progress was made to spread the strike during the first day, but a joint National Executive Committee called off the strike by mid-day the following day. This was after the government said that they would increase the minimum wage above N60,000. It eventually agreed a miserly ₦70,000 by the end of July. The struggle to win its implementation continues.



Strikes were organised in five states and the FCT at the end of November and early December 2024 and some definite gains were achieved. The minimum wage was generally being implemented much earlier than was the case with the previous ₦30,000 minimum wage. In several cases, the consequential adjustments are higher than last time. But for several states the ₦70,000 minimum wage has still not been fully implemented and there is no agreement on payment of arrears from July 2024.

As we go to print, the strike in FCT over implementation of the minimum wage in the area councils continues, well into its third month. Gombe State NLC called for a three day warning strike in the local governments, but then almost immediately called it off with a promise of payment at the end of this month – with no indication of arrears.

We can and must do better than this! We have to ensure that our trade unions are more democratically controlled. All agreements with the government must be ratified by the NEC or union committee before being signed. We need far more unity and solidarity. If a strike is not won within a few weeks, then the dispute has to be widened to include other workers. We need groups of Socialist Labour supporters in each state and trade union to meet and plan how we can be more effective.

Our demands of a year ago remain the same. If we organise better we can still win:

- a decent minimum wage with annual increments in line with inflation
- payment of all salary and pension arrears in states and payment of proper palliatives
- reversal of school and tuition fee hikes and the introduction of a maximum affordable fee level
- payment of all with-held salaries to ASUU and other education unions for 2022 strike
- reversal of the hikes in petrol and electricity prices
- removal of the collection of levies, fees, dues and tolls from petty traders.

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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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Insecurity – further killings are not the answer-By Murtala Muhammad Gidado



The recent statement by the National Security Advisor that “over 13,543 terrorists and other criminal elements have been neutralised across Nigeria since May 2023” raises more questions than it answers. While the government presents this as a sign of success, the figures demand scrutiny and a deeper conversation about the root causes of the prolonged insecurity.

If we break it down, this equates to an average of 564 individuals “neutralised” every month. Who were these people? How many were genuinely insurgents, and how many might have been in-

nocent civilians caught in the crossfire or misidentified due to flawed intelligence? In the absence of transparent investigations, judicial processes, or independent verifications, such statistics risk becoming mere numbers in a grim scoreboard — not indicators of justice or peace.

Insecurity in the Northeast has persisted since 2009. Despite years of military operations, billions spent on defence, and repeated declarations of victory, the violence continues — mutating, spreading, and deepening despair among millions. If military force alone could bring lasting peace, the crisis would have ended long ago.

It is time we confront the real issues: poverty, lack of education, youth unemployment, and a widespread loss of hope for the future. These are the breeding grounds for radicalisation, crime, and social unrest. Until the government addresses these root causes with the same urgency it applies to armed responses, the cycle will continue — with new groups replacing the old and more lives lost to a system that treats symptoms but ignores the disease.

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Cont'd on Page 3

Nigeria needs more than bullets; it needs bold reforms, human-centred development, and leaders who see every citizen as worth saving — not just worth counting after death.

Most Muslims do not see groups like ISIS or Boko Haram as legitimate or representative of their faith, let alone as political alternatives. These groups exploit real grievances—poverty, state repression, imperialism—but respond with reactionary, not emancipatory, ideologies.

The left has failed to offer a compelling, mass-based alternative in many countries, including Nigeria. But jihadist militancy is not a legitimate proxy for anti-capitalist struggle. Boko Haram may have more members than any Nigerian left group, but this is not evidence of ideological superiority—it reflects a vacuum created by decades of neoliberal neglect, corrupt governance, and brutal militarism.

The left must take responsibility for rebuilding mass movements rooted in justice, solidarity, and democracy. But it must do so without romanticizing or conceding space to violent, authoritarian forces whose end goals are often as oppressive as the systems they claim to fight.

NGUGI WA THIONG'O (1938-2025): A LITERARY ICON AND ACTIVIST- Biodun Olamosu

The literary world and political activists are going to miss Professor Ngugi Wa Thiong'o whose death was announced early Wednesday 28th May 2025, three days after the usual annual celebration of African Freedom Day.



Ngugi Wa Thiong'o was a household name until death because of his profound contributions to the world of literature. He was formerly a scholar in Makerere University and other universities across the world. Unlike his contemporaries, he utilised his literary works towards the service of liberation politics rather than for the purpose of arts for the sake of arts only. Ngugi works were well received in Nigeria, other African countries and across the world. His works include amongst the long list of novels, playwrights, and essays: Weep Not Child (1964), The River Between (1965), A Grain of Wheat (1967), Petals of Blood

(1977), Devil on the Cross (1980), The Black Hermit (1963), Homecoming (1969), Trial of Dedan Kimathi (1976), I Will Marry When I Want (1977), Detained: A Writer's Prison Diary (1981), Barrel of a Pen (1983), Writing Against Neo-Colonialism (1986), Education for a National Culture (1981), Writers in Politics (1981). Ngugi's works were intertwined with his politics and influenced by his African culture, Marxist ideology and revolutionary politics.. The common themes that ran through Ngugi's works include discussion against colonialism, imperialism, the rage of the oppressed people against the privileged few, the issue of culture in resistance, the type of colonial education provided to the future educated elites in order to continue the system of capitalism introduced by the colonialist. Also, the issue of neocolonialism as a continuation of the past colonial rule. He equally advocated for changing the discipline of English Language to read African Literature in African universities. He made good his advocacy to write in the local language rather than in colonial language. He used his literary platform to convey messages of his political conviction. For the full article see: <https://tinyurl.com/SL5414>

Solidarity from Sudanese Refuse Workers

Despite the bloody war raging in Sudan between the country's two major militias—the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces—bin workers in Sudan have sent a powerful message of solidarity to their counterparts in Birmingham, Britain who have been on strike against the Labour Party local government who are threatening to cut their pay.

We need more unity and solidarity, like this, for workers across the world to win. For more details see: <https://tinyurl.com/SL545>



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Dangote Oligopolistic Petrol Prices are Too High-izielen Agbon



Dangote refinery is privately owned. It is not owned or controlled by the working class or the people. What is good for Dangote Refinery and its private shareholders is not good for the working people. Higher petrol prices result in higher inflation and increased prices of food, transport, health, housing, and education. However, higher prices do serve the interests of Dangote Refinery because they increase the profits for its owners and shareholders. Lower prices benefit workers, students, peasants, working women and small businesses owners who make up the majority of the population.

In late May, Dangote refinery reduced the price of petrol at the refinery gate from ₦890/litre to ₦875/litre. The ₦15 reduction in petrol was an illusion of a competitive price decrease. Dangote petrol prices are still very high. They are oligopolistic prices that reveals the lack of competition in the domestic petrol market. The constant increase and decrease of petrol prices by Dangote is aimed at capturing a larger share of the petrol market from the petrol importers and the NNPC, while maintaining oligopolistic profits.

In March 2025, NNPC attempted to fight back by rescinding the naira for crude oil arrangement with

Dangote refinery. Dangote publicly protested and threatened to sell petrol in dollars in the Nigerian market. It increased the petrol price to ₦930/litre. This forced NNPC to back down. In April 2025, Dangote refinery reduced its prices twice. The petrol price reduction forced petrol importers to lose more market share. Dangote refinery has continued to maintain oligopolistic prices and profits with all these up and down price movements.

For instance, the current price for Nigerian Qua Iboe crude oil is around \$65/barrel. Dangote refinery buys this crude in naira. Using the production cost model, petrol at the Dangote refinery gate should now cost around ₦760. Hence, Dangote makes an extra oligopolistic profit of nearly ₦115/litre by fixing the petrol price at ₦875/litre. Dangote Refinery has produced about 4,000 million litres from September 2024 to April 2025. So the company has made an extra oligopolistic profit of ₦400 billion in the last eight months. This is the wealth of the working class that has been transferred into the coffers of the private shareholders of Dangote refinery. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the average price of petrol we paid increased by more than 75% in the year to April 2025.

The working class and our trade unions should fight for antitrust legislation that would make pricing fixing and other actions by companies in restraint of trade or commerce illegal and punishable by huge fines and long jail sentences. Workers should demand the repair of the four publicly owned refineries. All importation of petrol should stop. Workers must vigorously resist the imposition of high oligopolistic petrol prices by Dangote Refinery. Finally, workers must insist on low petrol prices based on a production cost model.

Sexual Harassment and the Council Of FUOYE In Dispensing Travesty of Justice

By Biodun Olamosu

The Council of the Federal University of Oye Ekiti (FUOYE) has shown clearly their bias over the allegations of sexual harassment against the Vice Chancellor of the University, Professor Abayomi Fasina. It has exercised injustice in its judgment against the victim of this oppression, Engineer Folasade Adebayo, a senior staff and Director of the Works Department in the University.

An innocent woman was intimidated and oppressed after her refusal to accept the unwarranted alleged seductive advances made by the Vice Chancellor. According to the press report, the woman was issued with a series of queries to pay for her refusal. This amounts to abuse of power by the Vice Chancellor. Before long, Folasade Adebayo was stripped of her position as the Director of Works Department and transferred to the Ikole Campus. At another occasion, she was reprimanded and thrown out of a management meeting of the school by the Vice Chancellor for no reason in particular. These ways of serially maltreating a senior staff in the service of the University was unbecoming. It caused depression and deterioration in the health condition of the innocent woman and gave her sleepless nights.

For more details see: <https://tinyurl.com/SL543>

Electricity Sector - Distributing Inefficiency and Darkness at High Cost

By Abadom Lawrence Amechi



The Nigerian power sector stands out as one of the most egregious examples of corruption, ineptitude, and mismanagement. Despite substantial investments from over the last 25 years, generation capacity has increased only modestly. This negligible progress in spite of the huge investment in the sector is a testament to the rampant corruption and mismanagement. Nigeria has one of the lowest levels of electricity access globally, ranking 188th out of 212 countries in 2023 based on per capita electricity consumption.

The *Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project* has highlighted the sector's woes in its report "From Darkness to Darkness", - <https://tinyurl.com/darknes2> - exposing the massive corruption and calling for investigations and prosecutions. According to the report, we deserve better and it is imperative that those responsible for these failures are held accountable.

Despite paying hefty bills, many people do not receive the promised 20 hours of steady electricity supply. The situation is even more frustrating for unmetered premises, which often receive exorbitant bills.

The heavy investment of over \$8 billion was spent on several power projects, according to the Minister of Power. These included those at Olorunsogo, Omotosho, and Benin-Ihovbor, with a combined capacity of around 5,000MW. However, these plants are currently underutilized, with some generating less than 50% of their installed capacity.

The unbundling of the electricity companies was expected to alleviate its challenges, but it seems to have exacerbated the issues. A total of 11 electricity distribution companies and six generation companies were formed after the sector was privatised in November 2013. Workers in several of these companies have suffered retrenchments. There was a recent strike at the Kaduna Electric Distribution Company over the sacking of 900 workers.

In April 2024, the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) approved a significant increase in electricity tariffs, particularly for Band A consumers. This sparked widespread criticism and concern. For some users, the tariff doubled. The Government is still paying a subsidy, whilst many electricity companies claim to be owed massive amounts of money.

Distribution companies (DisCos) that are responsible for distributing electricity to consumers have not invested any dime in that sector. The DisCos and NERC seem to be in an unholy alliance. NERC is always capitulating to the demands of the DisCos who want a high tariff regime to guarantee huge profit in the face of darkness.

The assurance government gave before it privatised the power sector was that it will bring about efficiency, lower tariffs and massive investments. More than a decade later, we are still paying high tariff for inefficiency, darkness and lack of investment by the operators. Our docility is encouraging the capitalist regime of Ahmed Tinubu and his neoliberal collaborators to further tighten their leash on our scraggy necks.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONISM - By David Polang Jatau

Since the declaration by the United Nations of the years 1976-1985 as the UN decade for women, there have been efforts by governments and organisations to encourage more women's participation in governance and developmental efforts. One of such effort was the national workshop organized by the Michael Imoudu Institute for Labour Studies in 1994 with the aim of addressing the in-adequate participation of women in trade unionism. It was also to encourage the greater participation by women in the decision making processes and administration of trade unions. With the return of democracy in Nigeria, efforts were also intensified to encourage women participation in leadership.

In the trade unions, the gap between men and women is a reflection of the beliefs and practices in the wider society. Although, trade unions are supposed to be democratic and empowering organisations, there is, ironically, a lack of awareness of gender issues amongst members. Consequently, negative gender practices are common, these are well entrenched. Women have little representation at the leadership level and decision-making bodies; where they manage to feature, they are elected or appointed into the "women's socially expected roles of welfare officers or treasurers". For more details see: <https://tinyurl.com/SL5412>

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May Day: A Hollow Celebration Amid Rising Worker Suffering By Bashir Bello

The first of May, celebrated globally as Workers' Day, has come and gone. Once again it left behind a trail of unfulfilled promises to the workers. Despite a significant increase in government revenue, fuelled by years of steady economic growth, the condition of almost all workers has worsened.

May Day has become an annual ritual more about optics for those in power than the welfare of the worker to whom the day is dedicated. The colourful parades, coordinated march-pasts, and choreographed speeches, often laced with hollow praise for state governors, are now the defining features of the celebration. This charade stands in stark contrast to the spirit and vision of the founders of the labour movement.

There is a pressing need for the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) to reassert itself as a champion of workers' rights. Workers are not beggars. They are the backbone of the economy and must receive what is justly due to them. May Day should be a time for sober reflection, an opportunity to evaluate progress, and a platform for engaging all stakeholders on the core issue of wage justice. It is unacceptable for the economy to continue growing at the expense of the workers who drive that growth. This situation is akin to a parasitic tick swelling with the blood of its host. It is a deeply unhealthy and unsustainable model.

Today, the economic realities facing Nigerian workers are dire. The effects of multiple taxation, rampant inflation, and currency devaluation have rendered the recently approved minimum wage of N70,000 obsolete, even before its implementation. Shockingly, many states have yet to adopt the new wage structure. Labour unions must move beyond the narrow call for implementation and instead advocate for a realistic, living wage, one that reflects the true cost of living in the current economic climate.

"Our take-home pay can't take us home." This oft-repeated lament captures the essence of the wage crisis. At the heart of this issue is the deeply skewed distribution of wealth. While Nigeria has minted new billionaires in the last few decades, the workers whose sweat fuels this wealth have become modern-day slaves—underpaid, overworked, and underappreciated.

What is needed is a paradigm shift in labour activism. Instead of fixating solely on wage figures, the conversation must evolve to address broader economic justice and worker welfare. We must ask: what kind of economy are we building, and for whom?

A comparison with the 1970s highlights the depths to which worker welfare has plunged. Back then, with a minimum wage of N125, a bag of rice cost only N5. Today, the minimum wage cannot even buy one bag of rice. Moreover, workers in that era enjoyed free education, healthcare, job security, and access to subsidized social services, benefits that have largely vanished today.

In sum, workers are confronted with the impossible choice between the devil and the deep blue sea. The time for cosmetic celebrations is over. What is needed now is bold, sustained action by labour unions, a realistic appraisal of market dynamics, and a genuine commitment to building an economy that serves all and not just a privileged few.

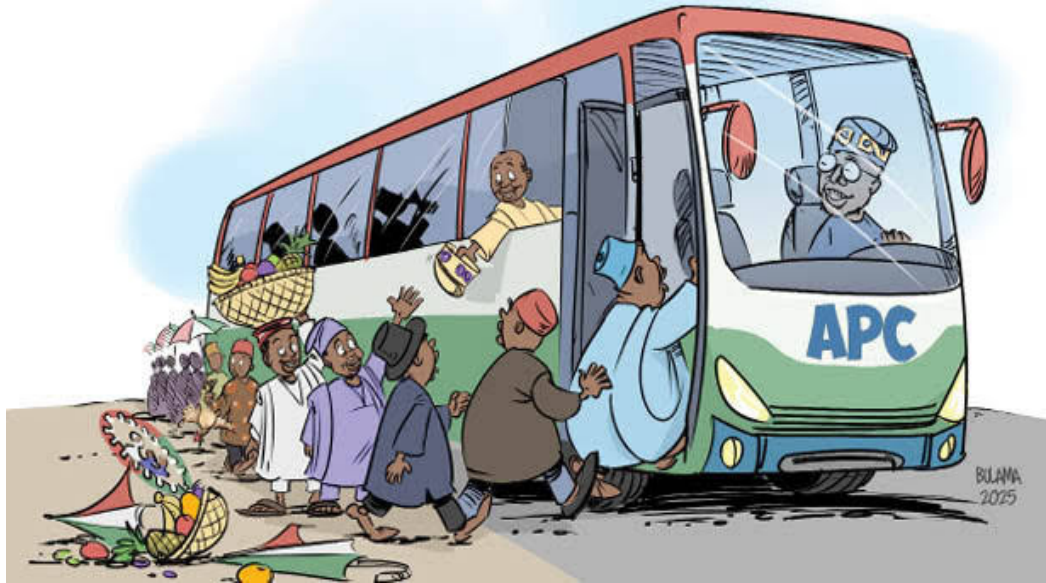


Drifting Towards a One-Party State: Stability or Democratic Backslide?

By Usman Mohammed Binji

Since the 2015 elections, multiparty democracy has shifted towards dominance by the All Progressives Congress (APC). With increasing defections and weakened opposition parties, power appears to be consolidating in a single party.

While constitutionally a multiparty state, practical politics suggest otherwise. The APC's grip on power, especially after the 2023 elections, highlights a concerning trend. Does this trajectory offer stability or democratic regression. Will there be free elections in 2027 or beyond?



Proponents argue that a dominant party fosters political stability, especially in ethnically and regionally divided nations. Some theorists claim that centralized institutions prevent chaos. The APC's control post-2015 may enable smoother policy implementation and legislative efficiency. Comparable examples include China, where one-party rule may have assisted economic development and poverty reduction and Singapore, where the Peoples Action Party used stability to drive economic success over 65 years.

A major benefit may be policy continuity. Unlike past governments marked by inconsistency, APC's rule has seen steady projects like railway expansion and agricultural reform. Moreover, one-party dominance may reduce post-election violence by making outcomes predictable—seen in parts of Northern Nigeria and historically in Singapore.

However, these gains come with steep costs. The erosion of accountability is a major threat. Democracy requires robust competition. APC's dominance has weakened legislative oversight and marginalized opposition voices. Unchecked power often leads to corruption. Dominant parties may become complacent and self-serving. In Nigeria, APC members often avoid scrutiny while opposition figures face aggressive prosecution — mirroring Zimbabwe under ZANU-PF and Mugabe.

Additionally, minority exclusion threatens national unity. The Southeast's perceived marginalization under APC fuels secessionist sentiments, violating the ideals of inclusive democracy. Kenya's one-party past under KANU also resulted in repression and economic stagnation until democratic reforms in 1992.

Another concern is the apparent lack of pro-working people ideology in politics. Frequent defections suggest politicians prioritize power over principle, undermining democratic choice. All the major political parties appear to accept neoliberal free market capitalisms. At the last national elections all the main three presidential candidates supported ending petrol subsidy and devaluation. In contrast none campaigned for a decent minimum wage.

In conclusion, the drift towards a one-party system may bring short-term order but risks long-term democratic decline. For sustainable governance, we must strengthen institutions, curb opportunistic defections, and build pro-working people ideologically grounded parties. Without these, one-party dominance may prove just as dangerous as authoritarianism or military rule.

Socialist Labour argues that we have to use the power of the trade unions now, rather than waiting for any illusory change in 2027. Moves towards a one party state confirm this view.

A Seed Once Sown

Oumar Farouk Sesay

Member of the Pan African Union of Sierra Leone. PANAFU were at the forefront of the struggle against the repressive rule of Siaka Stevens in Sierra Leone in the 1970's.

A seed of ruin was once sown,
deep in the mindscapes of our kin
by heroines of falter,
and heroes drunk on error
who scattered shards of discord
into the dark, receptive soil of
memory.

From a seed once sown.
In some, it found a fertile bed,
and from its roots,
a forest thick with shadow rose
a haven for the hungriest beasts,
who feasted on the marrow of our
dreams.

From a seed once sown.
But in the minds of visionaries
Pan-African, unbroken
the same cursed seed struck stone,
resisted by the granite will of freedom.
It withered like in the parable's tale.
And in its place, roses rose, bougainvillea
breathed its healing balm
a vision blooming from Cape to Cairo.

From a seed once sown.
Yet here, and in lands like this,
the keepers of decay still roam,
bearing wounds carved in their chests,
their faces stiff with age and loss,
their breath steeped in ancestral rot.

From a seed once sown.
They are the ones
who let this land bleed from its roots,
who carved the vastness into ethnic pits,
turned soil to snare,
and home to hunting ground.

From a seed once sown.
A tide now rises in its wake
hatred swelling like a mourning sea,
pounding unity's fragile shore,
salting old wounds before retreating,
dragging the nation's breath
into the gutters of forgetting.

From a seed once sown.
And mistrust spreads across the land,
etching into the clay of trust
lines too jagged to be bridged,
too deep to heal without a reckoning.

From a seed once sown.
Yet still—another seed remains.
We can plant love
in this bruised and weary earth,
feed it with the compost of hate
undone,

and tend it with awakened hands
Pan-African in resolve.

From a seed once sown.
Guided by Garvey's dream of return,
Nkrumah's call to union,
Touré's smouldering blaze,
Traoré's upright stand,
Sankara's sacred flame
we gather the sparks.

From a seed once sown.
Let fire become inferno,
let courage kindle will.
Let us redeem this continent
from the cliff-edge of despair,
one soul, one furrowed mind at a time.

From a seed once sown.
Let us till this scorched earth,
plough the hollows of our hearts,
and raise a living Eden
not of myth, but of resolve.

From a seed once sown.
Let the soil recall
what unity once yielded.
Let every scar become a seam of healing,
every name—a vow to rebuild.
From a seed once sown.

For paradise is not beyond us.
It is the labour of our hands,
the fire in our marrow,
the dream we dare to plant
from a seed once sown.

Trump tariffs and the crisis of global capitalism-By Alex Batubo

Trump's act of increasing tariffs for American imports was a huge shock to global capitalism. It also reminds us how powerful the US is – but could be declining. Forty years of free trade and work of the World Trade Organisation was over-turned.

Socialist Labour's April public meeting covered this topic. A recording of this meeting is available to listen to from - Passcode: V&GX5f7? -

<https://tinyurl.com/SL5413>

To understand the possible impact of the tariffs, read: <https://tinyurl.com/SL547>

For a more detailed over view of the changes in tariffs, read: <https://tinyurl.com/SL548>

For a Marxist review of Trump's budget proposals, see: <https://tinyurl.com/SL549>

China's workers strike back against Trump tariff wars -By Alex Batubo



There are signs of an increase in workers' struggle in China over unpaid wages and job losses. Bosses are withholding wages to try to stop workers leaving—but workers across China are starting to organise protests.

Read the full article from: <https://tinyurl.com/SL5410>

Summary of Workers Strikes - May 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>

Members of the **Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT)**, **Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE)**, **Medical & Health Workers Union (MHWUN)** and **National Association of Nigeria Nurses and Midwives (NANNM)** in the area councils of FCT continued their indefinite strike that started on 24th March. All the primary schools and primary health care centres have been shut for more than two months. This important strike over the implementation of the minimum wage needs solidarity from other trade unions to win its essential victory.

Doctors, alongside other healthcare professionals across FCT general hospitals, district hospitals, and the Department of Public Health, downed tools in protest against the arbitrary dismissal of 127 of their colleagues by the FCT Civil Service Commission. The strike was suspended later the same day, 6th May to allow the FCT Minister to intervene.

The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) declared an indefinite strike in the **local governments of Osun State** from 17th 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. The strike in the 30 local governments continued in late May.

Kaduna State University ASUU branch started an indefinite strike from 24th April. This is over non-payment of salaries from 2022 strike, earned academic allowances from 2016 and other payments. The strike was suspended on 16th May. The ASUU Congress resolved to give the Government the benefit of the doubt and re-convene on 30th June to monitor implementation of the Memorandum of Action.

Members of the Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU) and the Senior Staff Association of Nigeria Polytechnics Workers (SSANPW) at the Rufus Giwa Polytechnic started an indefinite strike on 8th April over the six months non-payment of salaries by the Ondo State Government. The State Government has promised to pay three out of the six months owed and to look into other issues. The union plans to suspend the strike by Monday, 2nd June.

The **Academic Staff Union of Colleges of Agriculture** started a three-day warning strike on 26 May, in protest against the appointment of the Provost of the Federal College of Agriculture, Ibadan, Oyo State.

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://tinyurl.com/JoinSocialistLabour>

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.

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