



Union Power and Mass Protest: the Path to Real Change



The events of Monday, 20th October, revealed a growing wave of public frustration across Nigeria. In the Southeast, a near-total shutdown in five states signalled deep anger over hunger, repression, and the continued detention of Nnamdi Kanu. Meanwhile, in Abuja, a small but brave protest organized by Sowore and Take It Back was met with an overwhelming show of force — a response that exposed the Tinubu government's fragility.

The shutdown in the Southeast was not just about Nnamdi Kanu. It was a cry against worsening hunger and economic despair. In Umuahia, Abia State, street protests gained traction, reflecting the depth of public discontent. The fact that over two-thirds of Nigeria's prison population remains unconvicted — many languishing for years without trial — only fuels sympathy for Kanu, who has been held by the DSS since his controversial extradition from Kenya in 2021.

Yet, the absence of meaningful alternatives from southeastern governors — who have failed to address poverty, inequality, and insecurity — raises serious doubts about the viability of Biafra as a solution. Still, in the face of neglect, the call for independence continues to attract support.

In Abuja, a modest protest of a few dozen people was met with tear gas, road closures, and a heavy security presence. Central Abuja was paralyzed, and even commercial hubs like Jabi Plaza were shut down. This reaction far exceeding the scale of the protest, reveals a government rattled by dissent. Despite a High Court ruling that limited protest bans to specific areas, the state's response was indiscriminate and aggressive.

Such repression is not just a local issue. It reflects a global trend of governments responding to peaceful protest with force. In Nigeria, this trend is intensifying and it demands a strategic rethink from activists.

Real change requires mass mobilization — with organized labour at its core supported by street protests. The recent ASUU strike showed the power of coordinated action. Now,

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the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) must seize the moment.

After the NLC's education sector meeting on October 20th, President Joe Ajaero issued a four-week ultimatum to the federal government to resolve funding issues. His statement — “No pay, no work” — signals a readiness to escalate. But Ajaero, like many in government, has a history of breaking his promises. That is why union branches and civil society organizations must rally behind this strike and hold leadership accountable.

To force meaningful concessions from the Federal and state governments, we need disciplined, large-scale protests with clear demands. We must organize within our trade unions, build alliances across civil society, and ensure that every action is backed by mass participation. The recent ousting of Madagascar's president - driven by union-led protests, shows what's possible.

The 20th October protests in the South East and Abuja expose both the people's deep frustration with hunger and repression and the Tinubu government's weakness. The NLC has the power to force the government to honour its promises and adopt policies that favour the people. We need to put maximum pressure on them to use this power through our trade union branches and civil society organisations.

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Confronting Corporate Power and Winning: Lessons From the NU- PENG/PENGASSAN Vs Dangote Refineries Strike

Almost 40 people attended the Socialist Labour public meeting on 25th October. For those who were not able to attend, the recording of the public meeting is available from the following link:

<https://tinyurl.com/4xhaeyp6>

Passcode: DY*zX5G7

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Statement from Femi Falana SAN on the fight for trade union rights under the military and civilian regimes



Read the Statement from Femi Falana SAN on the fight for trade union rights under the military and civilian regimes:

<https://tinyurl.com/28wm9ppa>

ASUU SUSPENDS ITS NATIONAL STRIKE FOR A MONTH

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) successfully held a national warning strike from 13th October that closed the public universities. The strike was suspended two days earlier than planned on 22nd October. The



strike was over the government's failure to implement past agreements or to properly fund public universities. ASUU also demanded the end of victimization of academics in Kogi State University and Lagos State University and the release of withheld three-and-half months' salaries on account of the 2022 strike action and other issues.

For more than 40 years, ASUU has led the fight to save Nigeria's public universities from complete collapse so that working class youths can have a good affordable

university education. ASUU's demands show its commitment to the right of all Nigerians to a high-quality, publicly funded education.

The Nigerian ruling class do not care for the education of Nigerian youths. Under both military and civilian rule, the Nigerian government has failed to fund public education. At the same time, our corrupt politicians have stolen billions of dollars of our wealth. As a result, our education system is in shambles. Our universities are now a shadow of their former selves. Students are unable to get the quality education they need to reach their full potential. Academic staff cannot conduct the research necessary to improve our society. Most non-academic staff are paid so little that they are unable to make ends meet. Nigeria, under the Tinubu administration, currently budgets about 5% of its spending on education, way below the agreement's and UN's recommended levels of 26%.

At the press conference announcing the suspension of the strike, Chris Piwuna, ASUU President said:

"Consequently, NEC resolved to suspend the warning strike to reciprocate the overwhelming support of Nigerians. In addition, NEC resolved that a one-month window should be given to the government to conclude the ongoing renegotiation of the 2009 FGN/ASUU and fully address other outstanding issues. NEC hopes that the government would take advantage of this opportunity to timeously resolve all the issues, in order to guarantee industrial harmony and ensure stability of our academic calendar as it has always promised."

Socialist Labour calls on all trade unions, student movements, and all progressive forces to stand firmly with ASUU. The struggle of ASUU is the struggle of every worker, every parent, and every student whose future depends on a public system that should serve all of us, not the few.

For more details see: <https://tinyurl.com/bdcp69pk>

MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY FOR FUOYE UNION LEADERS



The Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T), Ibadan Branch, has declared unwavering solidarity with the SSANU chapter of the Federal University Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE) over the recent arrest and detention of its union leaders.

In a strongly worded solidarity statement signed by the branch chair, the association described the detention of the FUOYE union leaders, Comrades Faleye

Benjamin, Ademola Mutiu, Oyelude Yekeen, Aluko Ayomikun, and Nwokeke Barnabas as "unjust and a clear affront to workers' rights, industrial peace, and the sanctity of social dialogue."

This case arises over allegations of sexual harassment against the former Vice Chancellor. We need more trade union branches to send solidarity messages on this issue. We understand that the comrades were later released by the police.

For more details on the background to this case, see: <https://tinyurl.com/32y2shvf>

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DANGOTE REFINERY, ANTI-UNION COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT AND FAKE NEWS - Izielen Agbon

During the colonial era, collective punishment was used regularly. This included, mass sackings, and brutal force to control the workers and stop their unionization. The Collective Punishment Ordinance of 1909 gave the colonial government the power to punish a whole community for an alleged crime. Communities could be forced to provide free labour for colonial projects such as the construction of a railway or Enugu colliery.



The local ruling class continued this practice after independence. In 1999, the Army killed over 900 civilians in Odi in Bayelsa State as collective punishment for the killing of seven police officers. In 2001, the Army killed at least 200 civilians in Zaki-Biam, in Benue State, after the deaths of 19 security men. The Army killed scores of people and destroyed the whole community of Okuama, Delta State in March 2024 after 17 soldiers died.

This collective punishment strategy is also used as a means of controlling workers and preventing their unionization in the private sector. For instance, Dangote Refinery recently tried to sack more than 800 workers for joining PENGASSAN. Faced with a massive nation-wide PENGASSAN strike and backlash from the public, the Dangote propaganda machinery went into over drive. Dangote falsely claimed that the 800 plus workers were responsible for 22 acts of sabotage including an attempt to set the whole refinery on fire. Dangote refinery covers 2,500 hectare in the Lekki Free Zone. There is no way anyone could attempt to set this whole facility on fire without being seen and apprehended.

Dangote is caught up in its own webs of lies. It boasts of installing cameras on its fleet of Dangote CNG and cement trucks to monitor its drivers while on nation-wide trips in order to reduce accidents. Dangote Refinery is an ultra-modern refinery with a comprehensive security system designed to protect it against operational failures, safety hazards and security threats. The refinery also engages with local communities to stop sabotage, cyber-attacks and other threats. Yet, Devakumar Edwin, the Vice President of the Dangote Group, claims he has evidence of the dismissed workers committing 22 acts of sabotage consisting of “the dates, the unit where it was done, and when it was done; all are documented data”. This is obviously fake news and anti-union propaganda. The action of the Dangote Group is clearly collective punishment to try to prevent its workers joining PENGASSAN.

These workers are to be re-deployed to other Dangote facilities like Sugar and Cement after the strike. None of them have been deployed to date. Like the government, Dangote Refinery, left on its own, will not honour any agreement reached with a trade union. It is imperative that PENGASSAN now monitors the full and fair implementation of its agreement with Dangote refinery. The 800 plus fired workers must all return to work as members of PENGASSAN. Media reports suggest that at least some of these workers are being posted as far from Lagos as possible to Sokoto, Borno and other states.

FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS HAVE TOO MUCH MONEY!!



The FAAC Committee disbursed ₦2.103 trillion at its October meeting. This was a small drop from the previous month, but 20% higher than the average for the first nine months of this year. It was also more than 65% higher than the average for last year.

States have more than enough money to pay off all their arrears of pensions, minimum wage etc. Kwara State, for example, stills owes ₦29billion for pension gratuities. This is despite it having cash balances of almost ₦52billion at the end of June (according to its Budget Implementation Report), so it could easily have paid off all its pension gratuity arrears.

COMRADE ABIODUN AREMU (AREMSON): THE STRUGGLE WAS HIS LIFE TO THE END - By Biodun Olamosu

Socialist Labour wishes to commiserate with both the biological and political family members of Comrade Abiodun Aremu (Aremson) for the big loss to the entire community of activists in the country and internationally.

We are proud of the legacy and tradition of struggle he left behind for others to take up the baton where he stopped. Comrade Aremson will forever be remembered for putting everything into the struggle as he never wavered or tired in providing leadership.

Hardly was there any struggle of note in the past four decades without his involvement. He was always on the ground in initiating movements in the defence of the working people against their oppressors. He worked perfectly in the best tradition of a revolutionary as a devoted follower of Karl Marx, V. I. Lenin, Fidel Castro, Amica Cabral, Franz Fanon, Malcom X, Michael Imoudu, Ola Oni, Baba Omojola, Kolagbodi, Alao Aka-Bashorun, Gani Fawehinmi, Toyé Olorode, Balarabe Musa, Bala Usman, Edwin Madunagu, Eskor Toyo, Dipo Fasina, etc.

There was never a dull moment for Comrade Aremson since he threw the whole of himself to the struggle as a student activist while a student of the Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin. The student movement of his generation on the platform of National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) moved the cause of social change to greater heights. It is significant to say that he made up his mind early in life to pursue the cause of social change as no other thing appealed to him. According to him, the contact he had with the duo of Ola Oni and Tai Solarin while in high school in Ibadan convinced him of the path he took later for the rest of his life in fighting for social justice, social equality, economic and political freedom.

It would be recalled that Aremson was a master in all branches of revolutionary activities that include organisation, propaganda, mobilisation, and training of the next generation of activists.

The core of his political interventions remained the working class, and this informed the strategic alliances the organisations co-led by him had with the trade union movement at different levels. This played out with struggles waged for the past two to three decades with NLC and TUC on the platforms of LASCO and later JAF.

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His total commitment to the struggles he was involved in achieving success distinguished him as a fighter of high calibre, and this earned him respectability by both the young and the old in the movement. Hence, the reason he is being described with the accolade of a Field Marshal of our popular struggle. His exemplary role in the struggle for June 12 movement (1993 - 1999), that was the closest to a revolutionary process of our dream, rightly defined Aremson as class fighter of our time who is reliable, trustworthy and dependable to lead the rest of us to the 'promised land'.

Comrade Aremson, we are all proud of you for lifting the scale of our movement higher than you met it, Rest in power.

The day of tributes which was held on Wednesday 22nd at Nurses House, Ikeja was well attended by labour leaders, activists, civil society groups, politicians, traders and markets women, students etc. There was a good opportunity to meet with Comrades, share ideas and contacts.

CELEBRATING THE Life OF A STEADFAST PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY

COMRADE ABIODUN AREMU AREMSON
(March 17, 1960 - October 12, 2025)

DAY OF TRIBUTES Wednesday October 22, 2025
Time: 12pm - 4pm
Venue: NURSES HOUSE (National Association of Nigerian Nurses and Midwives Lagos State Secretariat) 19 Amaraolu Street, near Pearlworth Hotel, Close to New African Shrine by Hakeem Balogun, off Agidingbi Road, CBD Ikeja

SOLIDARITY NIGHT Wednesday, October 22, 2025
Time 7pm - 4am
Venue: Aremson Residence: 30, Kabiru Fatoye Street, Opposite Alaka Field, Ijako Sugar Bus Stop Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway

BURIAL Thursday October 23, 2025
Venue: Aremson Residence (Address As Above)
Lying in State 7am - 10am
Funeral Orations and Family Tributes - 10am - 12pm
Interment - 12pm - 1pm

COLLECTIVE GRIEF, COLLECTIVE RESPONSE, COLLECTIVE MARCH

The passing of Comrade Abiodun 'Aremson' Aremu, was a collective loss. We rose as one voice and body to plan, organize and give our outstanding Comrade a befitting burial, worthy of an internationalist revolutionary. Let us seize this momentum to collectively march forward in the struggle for liberation. To realize this, we shall develop a Minimum Programme which all groups and individual comrades will adhere to and collectively work to realize. In furtherance to this, a two-day meeting is proposed for Lagos by the end of November, 2025.

Forward Ever!

Femi Falana and Owei Lakemfa

ADAMS OSHIOMHOLE – A LABOUR TRAITOR - By Bashir Bello



Adams Oshiomhole rode on the back of the Labour Union to attain political power. Without the support and protection of the Labour movement, which nurtured, shielded, and elevated him to its highest rank, he might have remained an unknown figure in the political landscape.

He began his journey from obscurity - as a poor apprentice tailor with barely a formal education, and steadily rose through the ranks to become the Chair of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), a position he held for nearly a decade. Yet, under his watch, the once-thriving textile and garment industries became moribund. His fiery speeches and loquacious tirades against successive governments, though celebrated by some, often masked the steady decay of the very sectors he was supposed to be defending.

Oshiomhole is, without doubt, a serial betrayer of the labour cause. It should therefore surprise no one that he has pitched his tent with the employers rather than the workers. Throughout his years as a labour leader, he served his personal ambitions to the detriment of the very workers he claimed to represent. This explains why he eventually chose to join a bourgeois political party instead of standing with the Labour Party he helped to form.

The truth remains that Oshiomhole was never with labour in spirit. His ostentatious lifestyle, especially during his tenure as governor of Edo State, stands in sharp contrast to the struggles of the ordinary workers. Did the workers fare any better during his eight years in office? The answer is a resounding no.

Today, as he continues to strut the political stage draped in the garb of populism, we must remind ourselves that this man long abandoned the ideals of solidarity and justice. He has used and dumped the NLC and has since stopped identifying with the very workers who lifted him from obscurity.

The lesson is clear: labour must learn from its past mis-

takes. It must stop elevating self-serving opportunists who use the struggle as a ladder to personal gain. Only through vigilance and unity can the Nigerian worker safeguard the integrity of the movement and reclaim its original purpose of serving the people, not the powerful.

LESSONS FROM THE UPRISING IN MADAGASCAR



The successful uprising in Madagascar to remove the national president should give confidence and inspiration to all socialists. This is just one example of the multiple popular uprisings that are taking place across the world.

By the 1st October, less than a week from the start of the protests, calls for a general strike were being made and echoed by the participants. Classes at the main, Ankatso University, were immediately suspended. By the 9th October, almost no teachers went to work in at least two large high schools in the capital.

They were joined, for example, by medical interns on the streets of Antananarivo and other large cities. Some had already been mobilized for several days, demanding an increase in their benefits and the renovation of hospital infrastructure. Thus they and other public sector workers were generalising the protest demands beyond those for regular water and electricity.

The background story in Madagascar is very similar to that in Nigeria. 80% of its population lives on less than 3 dollars a day, the education system is in ruins, and the protests started over poor water and electricity services. At the same time a small elite has prospered around the president who ran to his house in Dubai after less than three weeks of protests.

For more details see:

<https://tinyurl.com/ms668t78>

Outrage at Demolitions in Lagos

There has been widespread outrage and street protests at recent demolitions at Oworonshoki in Lagos, especially over the collection of settlement fees for some houses to avoid demolition.



Security protection for demolition of a house in Lagos

REVIEW OF MAJOR BOOK ON CUBA – PROGRESSIVE BUT NOT SOCIALIST - By Tina Nkechi

In this positive review of a major book by Samuel Fabar on the history of Cuba, Mike Gonzalez recognises the progress made in Cuba, especially over its public health and education, but does not see Cuba as a model for socialists in other countries to follow. Socialism can only be achieved by the self-emancipation of the working class. Working class power and maximum democracy have to be central to any socialist state.

The Cuban state led by the Castro brothers from 1959 gave hope to millions, especially across South America, that the neoliberal policies pushed by the US government did not need to be accepted. But this was a state that depended on support from the Russian Government, not the international power of workers.

With the collapse of the Russian Government from the late 1980s the Cuban economy faced its own acute problems. The ongoing US embargo continues the pressure. As a result, “Many of the welfare reforms that were the reward for mass support over the years are now being abandoned. Half a million civil servants have been dismissed, performance pay introduced, and educational subsidies severely restricted.” The economy is now dominated by a private sector tourist industry. According to official Cuban figures, approximately 1.6 million people in a labour force of 4 million work in the private sector.

For 64 years, Cuba has endured one of the longest economic blockades in modern history—an act widely condemned as illegal under international law and morally indefensible. The UN General Assembly votes overwhelmingly to end the blockade. Only a handful of countries including the US and Israel vote to support the blockade.

This has led to over USD 1 million losses to the pharmaceutical industry and the suspension of production of three essential medicines. 14 surgeries were cancelled due to lack of medical supplies. The National Electric Union alone reports USD 279 million in losses, contributing to rolling blackouts and energy shortages nationwide.

Despite any criticism that we may have of the policies of the government of Cuba, we obviously remain totally opposed to the illegal blockade of Cuba that has been maintained by the US government over the last 65 years. Any regime change enforced by US imperialism could mean the destruction of all the social programmes introduced by the Cuban government and would be a massive setback for Cuban working people.

Read the review of Samuel Farber’s “Cuba Since the Revolution of 1959: A Critical Assessment”:

<https://tinyurl.com/r8r48bxh>

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AGING TYRANTS AND AFRICA'S FUTURE: BIYA AND OUATTARA - THE FAILURE OF REFORM - By Baba Lawan

The survival in power of Paul Biya and Alassane Ouattara in Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire, despite their ages and distance from their people, is a metaphor for Africa's unfinished democratic story — one where reform is forever discussed but rarely achieved. The successful uprising in Madagascar shows that another future is possible.



Protests over elections in Douala, Cameroon

Biya came to power in 1982, when many African nations were still reeling from coups, civil wars, and the turbulence of post-colonial leadership. Over forty years later, he remains at the helm.

Ouattara first came to power following the 2010-2011 presidential clash between him and Laurent Gbagbo, which cost more than 3,000 lives among their supporters. He now claims to have won a fourth term after a change to the constitution. The two main opponents were banned from standing.

Like Yoweri Museveni in Uganda and Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo in Equatorial Guinea, Biya and Ouattara have turned time into a weapon. Through constitutional manipulation, co-opted institutions, and a loyal military elite, they have made their presidency synonymous with the state itself.

In modern Africa, democracy has too often become a ritual without meaning. Elections are held regularly, but power rarely changes hands. Ballot boxes are filled, votes are counted, and victory is declared — yet the result is predetermined.

The result is a political paradox: governments that speak the language of democracy while practicing the logic of monarchy with ever deepening inequality and corruption.

One might ask: why do voters keep returning these leaders to office? The answer lies in the mechanics of fear and fatigue. Citizens who have lived under decades of control grow accustomed to survival politics — where opposing the state feels dangerous and change seems impossible.

Elections become acts of self-protection, not empowerment. Many Africans vote for the devil they know, not because they love him, but because they fear the chaos that might follow his departure.

But history is unkind to men who mistake longevity for legitimacy. Biya's re-election may appear like a victory, but it is actually a warning — for him and for others like him. Nations that fail to renew leadership eventually collapse under their own weight.

The general strike and mass protests in Madagascar managed to overthrow their president in less than three weeks. The uprising should give confidence and inspiration to all socialists and democrats. This is just one example of the multiple popular uprisings that are taking place across the world.

The question for Africa is not if change will come, but when and how. Until that happens, elections will remain rituals of repetition, and democracy will continue to age — just like the men who refuse to leave power. Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire may indicate our future in 2027 and beyond. The uprising in Madagascar shows an alternative is possible.

A longer version of the above article is available on the Socialist Labour website: <https://tinyurl.com/wdheuz45>

THE REBIRTH OF GENUINE SOCIALIST POLITICS IN BRITAIN

A void has opened up on the Left which the Green Party, under a radical new leader, Zack Polanski, is eager to fill. Jeremy Corbyn, the former Labour Party leader, humiliated Labour by standing successfully as an independent candidate in his old parliamentary seat. Now he has been joined in a project to create a new socialist formation—interim name 'Your Party'—by a vibrant young Muslim woman from Britain's industrial midlands.

Can these two forces unite to provide a socialist alternative to the Labour Party? The following is a link to an interview with Zarah Sultana the other 'Your Party' co-leaders: <https://tinyurl.com/2muvefvh>

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Summary of Workers Strikes - October 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>

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN) nationwide strike began on 29th September 2025. It was suspended on October 1, 2025, after the government mediated a deal between the union and Dangote Refinery. The strike was over the dismissal of over 800 PENGASSAN members. The agreement allows for affected employees to be reassigned to other Dangote Group entities without loss of pay.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) successfully held a national warning strike from 13th October that closed the public universities. It was suspended two days early on 22nd October. This was over the government's failure to implement past agreements or to properly fund public universities. ASUU also demanded the end of victimization of academics in Kogi State University and Lagos State University and the release of withheld three-and-half months' salaries on account of the 2022 strike action and other issues. For more details see: <https://tinyurl.com/bdcp69pk>

ASUU lecturers at Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State have been on strike since 21st August over two months unpaid salaries and other entitlements. Along with the other five state universities, they held a two week warning strike in June. SSANU members at the University were promising to join the strike if their salaries were not paid in early October.

THE JOINT Action Committee (JAC) of the Moses Orshio Adasu University, Makurdi (MOAUM), (formerly Benue State University) declared an indefinite strike from 3rd September. This includes members of NASU, SSANU and NAAT. The demands include the implementation new national minimum wage, the 25% and 35% wage awards approved by the Federal Government to cushion the impact of fuel subsidy removal, the delayed implementation of staff promotions for 2021-2024 and queries issued against staff for participating in industrial action.

The Joint Unions of Tertiary Institutions in Kaduna State (JUTIKS) embarked on an indefinite strike from 30th September, 2025. This strike is over the implementation of the CONPCASS/CONTEDISS salary structure and the 65-year retirement age. The strike included Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria; Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya; Shehu Idris College of Health Sciences and Technology, Makarfi; and Kaduna State College of Nursing and Midwifery, Kaduna. The strike was called off from 20th October following the governors approval of:

1. The implementation of 70 percent of the 2024 CONPCASS/CONTEDISS salary structure, effective from October 2025 salaries; and
2. The inclusion of non-teaching staff in the 65-year retirement age policy.

The Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE) in Rivers State declared a seven-day warning strike from 30th September. This is over the withholding of salaries of more than 500 workers in Emuoha Local Government Area. The strike was suspended the next day after the Governor instructed the Local Government Service Commission to liaise with the Emuoha Council for an immediate resolution.

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 Federal Government recently recognised the reinstated APC chairmen by releasing six months of withheld allocations to the local government accounts operated by them. A factional group of workers called for the strike to end in early October, but in a statement signed by its Publicity Secretary, David Owioye, Osun NULGE disowned the directive, insisting that neither its state nor national leadership had asked members to resume work. Only a few workers went back to work from 6th October.

Nurses and midwives, members of NANNM, at the Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Teaching Hospital (LAUTECH), Ogbomoso, Oyo State commenced an indefinite strike on 20th September over the non-implementation of the new National Minimum Wage and long-standing welfare issues. About 60 resident doctors in LAUTECH teaching hospital embarked on an indefinite strike on July 29. The major demands of the doctors

Summary of Workers Strikes - October 2025 *Cont'd from Page 9*

are also over the implementation of minimum wage. The strike was suspended on 3rd October after a personal visit by the Governor. He approved an additional ₦35 million to the hospital's monthly subvention and ordered the phased payment of accumulated promotion and minimum wage arrears.

The **Medical and Health Workers Union (MHWUN) members in Edo State** started a seven day warning strike for improved conditions of service and enhanced welfare packages for its members on 17th October. The demands included implementation of the minimum wage and promotion arrears.

The **Judiciary Staff Union of Nigeria (JUSUN) Osun State chapter** started an indefinite strike on 19th September. This is due to the failure of the State Government to implement the new minimum wage, pay arrears owed to staff and to issue promotion letters to judiciary staff.

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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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State: _____

Workplace address/university/school: _____

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