



Solidarity with the health workers: Strike to End Public Health Collapse!

The Headlines

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Solidarity until Victory

JOHESU AND NARD

THEIR DEMANDS

- NARD (Doctors):**
 - payment of arrears
 - better working conditions/benefits
 - reinstatement of terminated doctors
 - removal of promotion bottlenecks with salary adjustment
 - urgent action on critical doctor-to-patient ratio (1:9,000 vs 1:600 standard).
- JOHESU (Health Workers):**
 - salary structure adjustment
 - arrears from 25% conness review
 - retirement age raised to 65
 - payment of omitted covid-19 hazard allowances
 - improved healthcare funding and infrastructure

-share Goal: Proper government funding to enhance healthcare services, worker welfare and patient access.

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Send solidarity messages from trade union branches and CSOs!

The public health system is at breaking point. For nearly a month, resident doctors under the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD) were on a total, comprehensive, and indefinite strike. Their 19-point demands address long-standing issues: tackling the brain drain, upgrading infrastructure and medical equipment, and securing fair welfare and allowances.

From the middle of November, the Joint Health Sector Unions (JOHESU), representing allied health professionals, medical and health workers, and non-academic staff, have joined the struggle with their own indefinite strike.

Together, these actions have paralysed 91 public hospitals nationwide, including federal teaching hospitals, specialist institutions, and medical centres. Patients are being denied care, surgeries are suspended and families endure trauma - all because of government failure to fund public health services adequately.

The facts are damning. Nigeria has lost nearly 19,000 doctors to the brain drain between 2005 and 2024 (JAPA). Over 4,000 left in 2024 alone for Saudi Arabia, the UK, the US and Canada. Today, the doctor-to-patient ratio stands around 1:4,000, far from the World Health Organisation's standard of 1:600. Over 60% of Nigerian doctors now practice abroad, while those who remain are often worked to death. Meanwhile, the elite spend \$2 billion annually on medical tourism, while ordinary Nigerians cannot afford basic treatment and are left to quacks and spiritualists.

JOHESU's demand for the upward adjustment of the Consolidated Health Salary

Scale (CONHESS) - stagnant since 2014, is just as urgent as NARD's demand for a 200% increase in CONMESS and implementation of allowances promised since 2022. Both struggles expose the injustice of a system that rewards some cadres while neglecting others, amidst the broader collapse of public healthcare delivery.

The government's response has been insincere. Ministers boast of "progress" that amounts to unfulfilled promises, committee meetings, and anticipated payments. NARD has rightly exposed this cycle of deception.

The truth is clear: none of the core demands of the health workers have been met. The common people continue to die from preventable diseases, while the government allocates barely 4-6% of the national budget to health, far below the 15% Abuja Declaration pledge. Life expectancy in Nigeria is just 56 years, compared to the global average of 74. This is the cost of misplaced priorities.

Socialist Labour stands shoulder to shoulder with NARD and JOHESU. Their fight is our fight. We demand:

- Immediate payment of all outstanding salaries and allowances.
- Upward adjustment of CONHESS and full implementation of CONMESS.
- Urgent investment in infrastructure, equipment, and medical education.
- Radical increase in health budget allocations to at least meet the Abuja Declaration pledge.
- Free, universal healthcare for all.

Solidarity with the health workers... *Cont'd from Page 1*

The labour movement must unite behind these strikes. Victory for the doctors and health workers would be a victory for all of us. It will mark the beginning of a new health system that values life over profit, dignity over exploitation, and solidarity over neglect.

We call on all workers, unions, and communities to support NARD and JOHESU. Their struggle is the struggle of the common people. Together, we can force the government to prioritise health, end needless deaths, and build a system that serves humanity.

As we go to press, the doctors of NARD are suspending their strike for a month. We hope the doctors have won a significant victory. But more could have been achieved with a united health workers strike with for solidarity from the NLC & TUC.

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Impact of Underfunding of Healthcare North and South



Special reports by Premium Times show the impact of the poor funding of public health care on the lives of the common people in Bayelsa and Bauchi States.

The health disaster is shown graphically in Bayelsa State. Politicians benefit from foreign healthcare whilst women and children die every day in local facilities.

In 2024, the state budget contained no capital allocation for primary healthcare, and no expenditure was made in that regard throughout the fiscal year. Yet the government still released N108.75 million to fund international and local medical trips for the governor and state lawmakers. <https://tinyurl.com/3b2em9h9>

In July, Governor Bala Mohammed of Bauchi State approved N7.8 billion for the renovation and remodelling of the State House of Assembly complex.

In 2023, the government spent N16 billion for 'upgrading' Government House, N10 billion more than the initial N6 billion budget, according to the state's audit report. This is way above the N10.4 billion allocated for the state's Primary Health Care Development Agency (BSPHCDA), which manages all the state's PHCs, in the 2025 budget.

<https://tinyurl.com/yc2nj2mk>

The national statistics also show this failure. In 2021, at least 750,000 Nigerians died due to preventable diseases like respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhoea and child deaths. Nearly 2,500 children die every day from preventable diseases - according to the Minister of Health (12th November, 2025).

Rural Violence in Contemporary Nigeria

— Edited by Usman A. Tar and Bashir Bala (2023)



RURAL VIOLENCE IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA

THE STATE, CRIMINALITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Edited by
Usman A. Tar and Bashir Bala



This book was written by a range of experts to provide an authoritative view on the causes and extent of the rise of rural insecurity in recent years. It also provides information on the wider literature on the subject.

It argues that the “major source of tensions between pastoralists and farmers is basically economic, with land resource-related issues accounting for the majority of the conflicts.” (page 145) “The volume also illuminates a rapidly growing youth population, the existence of ungoverned spaces, arms proliferation, ecological crises, deindustrialization, and poor socio-economic conditions in Nigeria as the triggers of rural violence.” (page 35) It also argues that the one cause for the insecurity, “that stands out distinctively in the rural sector is the protracted conflict between pastoralists and arable farmers over the utilization of [scarce] land and water resources.” (page 170)

The book suggests that the proliferation of small arms may have been made worse by the breakup of Libya in 2011.

Further details and the full book are available for free download from the following link. We welcome contributions to the discussion on this vital topic for future issues of our Socialist Bulletin.

<https://tinyurl.com/35z82n2u>

The Struggle Against Insecurity: A Call for Real Action – Maxwell Adeyemi



On October 24, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu reshuffled the nation's service chiefs, with the newly appointed officers assuming their roles on October 30. These changes were presented as a step toward strengthening the fragile security architecture.

Yet, despite these swift moves, tragedy struck again. These are not isolated incidents, they are part of a brutal cycle that has plagued us for years. This recurring nightmare underscores a painful reality: reshuffling personnel at the top does not guarantee safety for citizens. The real failure lies in the government's approach. We must reject the false narrative that insecurity is inevitable. It is not. It is the product of misplaced priorities and a system that fails to value human life.

For countless families, the trauma is unbearable. Parents are terrified to send their children to school, and communities remain scarred by violence. Education, the bedrock of our future is being systematically undermined by insecurity.

Political leaders must rise to their constitutional duty of protecting lives and property. It is indefensible that government offices and residences are heavily fortified while public schools remain exposed. Governors must be held accountable when such tragedies occur, and empty condolences must be replaced with decisive, people-centred action. Security forces should not be reduced to pawns in political rivalries; they must be deployed where they are most needed, safeguarding ordinary citizens.

Today, the common working people feel unsafe. How can the economy thrive when farmers, traders, and workers live under constant threat? Without security, prosperity is impossible. The cycle of killings and kidnappings must end, not through cosmetic changes, but through genuine commitment, accountability, and a radical reorientation of priorities.

Hunger and poverty must be eradicated by ensuring a living wage and access to basic amenities such as healthcare and electricity. A worker who is well paid

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and respected is less likely to be lured into criminal groups. When labour is dignified, when workers are valued and their livelihoods secured, it becomes easier to choose honest work over abduction and violence.

Our society stands at a crossroads. We can continue down the path of empty gestures and endless grief, or we can rise up and demand a government that serves the people, not itself. The abduction of children is not just a crime, it is an assault on our collective future. This is not governance. This is abandonment. And abandonment is betrayal.

We must organize. We must resist. We must demand real, people-centred governance. Because without security, there is no education. Without education, there is no progress. And without progress, there is no future.

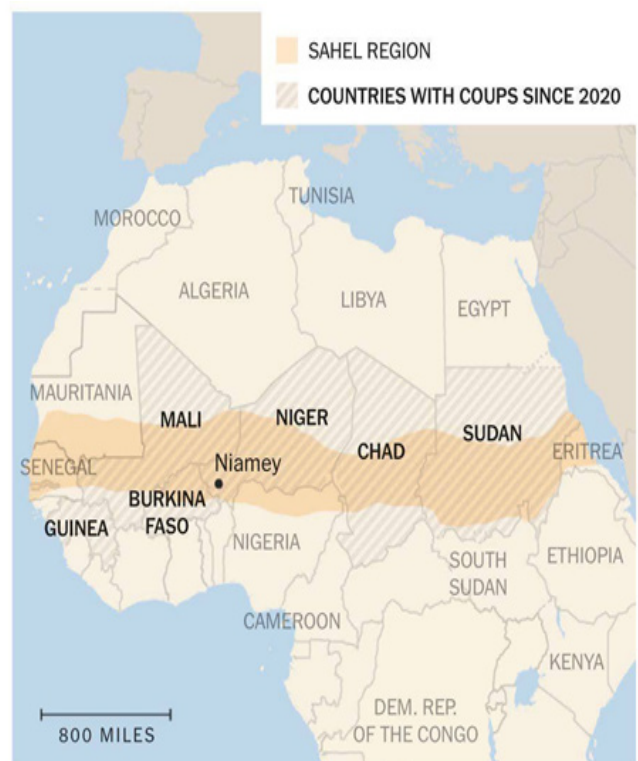
Insecurity is a regional problem

The problem of insecurity is not restricted to Nigeria, the military juntas in Mali, Burkina

Faso and Mali are also failing to address insecurity.

The number of attacks in the Sahel has exploded in six years, rising from 1,900 in 2019, mainly concentrated on the border between Mali and Burkina Faso, to more than 5,500 in 2024 and 3,800 before October 10, 2025.

In Mali the militants have stopped much of the fuel going to the capital, Bamako. Several European nations have advised their citizens to leave the country.



By The New York Times

ASUU and the Need for Rejuvenation: Intellectual Dispossession Amidst Educational Decadence - By Umar Musa

As ASUU prepares for another strike, my thoughts and reflections ponder on our heroic and historic struggles. These are aimed towards the development of a virile university system. To be successful this will be built on intellectual freedom, knowledge production, improved conditions of service, effective infrastructural facilities and welfare of faculty members.



To my dismay, after decades of struggle against the state and the establishment, the struggles of ASUU continue. This is because the supposed dividends are yet to be achieved. The demands of comrades and the university system have yet to be delivered even three years after the great ASUU strike of 2022.

I have now experienced two decades of encounter with the university system, both as a student and then as a faculty member. Over this time, I have observed diametrically dwindling retrogression in the university. This is both in terms of in-

tellectuality and the character of a system. By now it ought to have outlived and reproduced itself through dynamism and understanding of the changing education order in the world system.

Consequently I borrow the term of David Harvey in his book, "Accumulation by Dispossession" while theoretically enunciating the dangers of capitalism on both the developed world and developing countries. My usage here is to reflect Intellectual Dispossession. This is to circumspect the derailment in the nature of academic erudite using a coin approach from both academics and students.

On the one hand the academics in the past committed themselves to excellence. This included rigorous discourse and dialogue via conferences and seminars. These are now being held less frequently than before. In the past, ASUU often focused on issues around the state of nation and education generally. Several conferences from branch to zones and national are now faced with issues which are antithetical to academic vigour. One can attend ASUU branch meeting and observe the subject matter are on issues around financial accountability, cerebral tussle with government with little progress. There is also a hastiness to adopt meeting agenda and resolutions.

On the other hand, students are often eager to graduate from the university without acquiring the needed rudiments. This can be either at undergraduates or postgraduate level. The painstaking agony is the neglect by the state to equip and revamp the university system to catalyse productivity. ASUU thus, needs to learn from history to reproduce a competitive university education system.

The current demands of ASUU are:

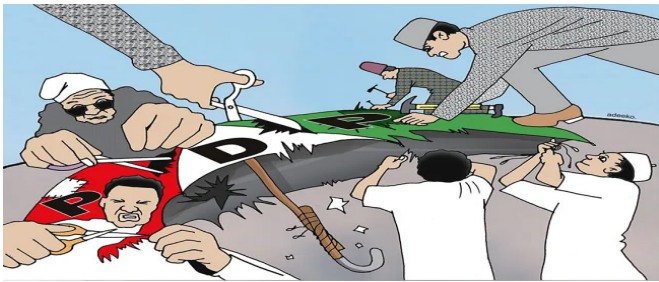
1. Conclusion of the renegotiated 2009 FGN/ASUU Agreement based on Nimi Briggs Committee's Draft Agreement of 2021.
2. Funding for revitalization of public universities.
3. Stop the victimization of academics in Kogi State University (KSU) and Lagos State University (LASU).
4. Release of withheld three-and-half months' salaries on account of the 2022 strike action and payment of arrears of 25% – 35% salary award for 12 months.
5. Release of unpaid salaries of staff on sabbatical, part-time, and adjunct appointments due to the application of the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS).
6. Release of outstanding third-party deductions such as pension deductions, check-off dues, and cooperative contributions.

For more details of the ASUU fight for quality education see: <https://tinyurl.com/bdcp69pk>

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Weep Not for the PDP

- By Abadom Lawrence Amechi



The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) emerged as a powerful force after the military era. Born out of the G-38 movement, a coalition of statesmen and professionals who managed to put up a feeble resistance to General Sani Abacha's regime. The party's foundation was rooted in the struggle for democracy. This legacy enabled the PDP to become one of the strongest and most organized political parties.

Within two years of taking office, the party's trajectory took a drastic turn for the worse. Impunity, corruption, and misgovernance defined its tenure. The party became embroiled in numerous allegations, including the misuse of public funds, opaque oil contracts (such as the alleged N9 trillion in NNPC), and the diversion of funds meant for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and for the electricity sector. This perception of pervasive graft contributed to public disillusionment.

The party's descent into electoral malpractices, including rigging and ballot snatching, became an art form. Their arrogance peaked with boasts of ruling for 60 years, dismissing the possibility of another party ever winning power. The PDP era saw several documented cases of human rights violations and extra-judicial killings by police and military personnel, including in Odi and Zaki Biam. There was a series of political assassinations that were never resolved till date.

A party that promised hope after military rule - instead deepened the people's suffering. We witnessed a general lack of improvements in living conditions and key infrastructure, persistent epileptic power supply, poor road networks, dilapidated health facilities and high unemployment rates.

There was complete lack of internal democracy, including the imposition of candidates (known as "god-fatherism"), which led to internal conflicts and mass defections. This created a perception that the leadership was dismissive of internal rules and members' concerns.

Senior party leaders' perceived arrogance, exemplified by their claim of ever remaining in power for many years despite underperformance, fuelled public scepti-

cism. This stance was seen as self-serving and overly ambitious, prioritizing personal interests over public service and institutional growth. These factors eroded public confidence, ultimately contributing to that loss of confidence in the party leadership.

The PDP's actions led to its own downfall. The party's founders and elders bear significant responsibility. Their legacy of questionable leadership has been passed down, and their successors are following suit. The party's inability to self-correct and prioritize the nation's interests ultimately led to their loss of power.

The party's leadership seems unfamiliar with internal democracy, which fosters diverse voices and opinions. There was a complete lack of transparency in decision-making, funding, and actions. Without accountability, leaders and members aren't held responsible for their actions. They seem to forget that embracing diversity and promoting equal opportunities would strengthen the party's functioning.

It seems that the cycle of poor governance continues. The APC has demonstrated to be thrice as bad as PDP in all areas and is assiduously working to see that no opposition party survives because in term of performance, it stands no chance of winning elections.

Whatever is happening to the PDP today is a consequence of the evil seeds the party forebears sowed years back. APC is also on the same famished route. The only option for our people is a working mass socialist oriented party. That will eliminate corruption and effectively cater for the basic needs of our people.

Differences Between Wike and Yerima - Kenneth Kumater Katsina

When a government minister and a naval officer faced off on an empty plot of land in Abuja, the public chose a side. This article challenges that verdict. It argues that in cheering for the lieutenant, we are dangerously romanticizing a military that has shown contempt for the very citizens it now courts as fans, and ignoring a blatant illegal duty that undermines our democracy

As one of the police officers said in Hausa during the dispute. This is not our fight - we should not risk ourselves in their fight. In his caution, the police officer was heard saying, "The powerful are fighting, while you and I are the ones suffering and hungry. If they're enjoying the wealth meant for the people, how much do you think they'll give you?"

To read the full article see:

<https://tinyurl.com/257mwhfb>

When Hope Refuses to Die: Why We May Be Closer to Change Than We Think - Lawan Musa Danlami (Baba Lawan)

Today believing in the possibility of genuine change can feel like a luxury. For millions of working-class families and ordinary citizens, daily life has become a cycle of rising prices, shrinking incomes, insecurity, and a government that often feels disconnected from the struggles of the people. Many people now carry the weight of uncertainty — the uncertainty of how to feed their families, how to pay school fees, how to access basic health-care, how to survive one more day in an unforgiving economy.



And yet, in the midst of this hardship, something extraordinary remains alive: hope. It is fragile, sometimes quiet, but it refuses to die. It persists in markets, in workshops, in farms, in motor parks, in classrooms, and in the hearts of ordinary citizens who refuse to give up on the idea that we can still rise.

This enduring hope is not naïve. It is rooted in history, supported by scholarship and reflected in the resilience of people who continue to believe that better society can emerge — even when their lives seem to be at their lowest ebb.

The Weight of Suffering — and the Strength Within It

The working class is enduring one of the most punishing economic periods in the country's history. Inflation has eroded salaries, transportation costs have doubled or tripled, food prices fluctuate like a stock market, and insecurity continues to disrupt livelihoods in both urban and rural areas.

Teachers work without equipment. Traders struggle with poor electricity. Artisans are priced out of their own markets. Even civil servants — once considered relatively secure — now battle rising costs that their salaries can no longer support.

But despite the hardship, many continue to wake up and push forward.

- Markets still open before dawn.
- Students still strive for education.
- Communities still support each other.

This collective endurance matters. The struggles of ordinary citizens, when combined with moral consciousness and public pressure, lay the foundation for the rise of a new society. Another world becomes possible.

Today public frustration is rising, moral consciousness is reawakening, and a new generation of politically aware citizens is demanding accountability. These are precisely the conditions under which new, better societies often emerge.

Trump Aims to Divide Nigerians Between Christians and Muslims – We Need Unity and Solidarity to Win the Health Workers Strikes - Tina Nkechi



Trump has no interest in Christians or anyone else in Nigeria. His threat to invade Nigeria is just one amongst many threats he has made to attack various countries. This is mainly for domestic US consumption. The threat of a war is always a good way for imperialist governments to rally their supporters.

Trump faces massive opposition at home and a global movement against genocide in the Gaza Strip, Palestine. Across the US over seven million people recently joined the 'No Kings' protests and a socialist, Zohran Mamdani, was recently elected mayor of New York.

The full version of this article is available from: <https://tinyurl.com/3vsuyfkm>

Echoes From The History of Labour in Nigeria- J.D Polang

In 1998, the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) of the University of Jos sponsored the publication of a book, "A History of Labour in Nigeria". The book was edited by one of Nigeria's still surviving Marxists, Professor. Monday Mangwvat, now aged 77. Thankfully, due to the infectious nature of Marxism as a culture, the University of Jos still has a handful of progressive scholars in the likes of Professor Dung Pa Sha and the now ASUU's leader, Professor Chris Piwuna.

The book represents the outcome of some four years of research and workshops that were held in the Institution between 1991 and 1994. It covers all forms of labour – agricultural and wage labour from pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial times. The historical trajectory of the political economy of wage labour which was encapsulated as part of a chapter titled "The Development of Wage Labour in Nigeria 1900 - 1986" was explicitly examined.

The purpose of recalling this history albeit, by way of a sectional review, is to recalibrate and bring to the fore issues in the labour movement that continue to shape its operation, efficiency, potency and very existence.

As observed in the book, trade unions were greatly influenced by happenings in the international scene, especially in the wake of the rise of then super powers - USA and USSR and the eventual fall of the latter. Generally local trade unions took intellectual inspiration and material support from either bloc as dictated by the ideological inclinations of their leaders.

One aspect is however clear, pro-western labour unions tended to be in the good books of successive Nigeria Governments while those inclined to the Eastern Bloc were always regarded as community insurgents. Their movements and activities came under surveillance and censorship. The most militant labour union leadership and activities have been produced from this second group. It is this same group that has always pushed for union participation in politics which irritated successive capitalist governments.

During the 1980's, which the author studies, 54% of the adult population were still engaged in agriculture. Though there was noticeably a growth in the formal sector exemplified in the growth of wage labour, that did not correspond with rapid industrialization. What was obvious at the time was the clear process of peasants losing their land. This led to a large army of dispossessed peasants roaming both the towns and the rural areas. No thanks to the neoliberal imposed Structural Adjustment Program (SAP).

The lesson for trade unions then and now is that neoliberalism's main strategy is enriching the very few, cultivating individualism and creating division among the working class. This is because in the words of Walter Rodney: "In [#jointheresistance](#)

every society, those who control the means of production control the political and social order as well" and would go any length to protect its place in society. This further complicates the situation for labour and makes bargaining in favour of workers difficult.

Faced with this knotty situation, the present labour unions with their partners and other progressive groups must unite, organise vigorously and be more imaginative and creative in view of the present global and local reality that is continuously being skewed to pauperize the workers and masses.

Was the Chinese Revolution Socialist?

The phrase "socialism from below" comes from [a pamphlet](#) that U.S. socialist Hal Draper wrote in the 1960s. He argued that Stalinist and Social Democratic societies were "socialism from above," a departure from the goal of mass workers' democracy pursued by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and their comrades. Marx [famously summed up their view](#) when he wrote that "the emancipation of the working classes must be conquered by the working classes themselves."

The following link provides Chapter 3 of Charlie Hore's book. It takes up the early years of the revolution, from the conquest of power in 1949 through the Great Leap Forward. Earlier chapters cover the development of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its rivalry with the nationalist Guomindang of Chiang Kaishek. A revolutionary upsurge of peasants and workers began in 1925 but came to an end when Chiang's forces slaughtered insurgent workers and communists in 1927. After the defeat, the CCP made its "Long March" out of the cities and refashioned itself as the commanders and cadres of a peasant army. The party, thus transformed, took power in 1949. <https://tinyurl.com/855ac29r>

Why Do We Blame Chinese Miners? - Abimbola Daniyan



Is it possible for a Chinese Company to operate anywhere in Nigeria without the Authorities (right from Office to the Mines) knowing? If they know and fail to act to stop illegal miners, do we blame the miners? Chinese or whatever name? Are there no cases where even the legal mines Government fails to provide adequate security, and the miners-Chinese or whoever have to pay for extra security which inevitably leads to bandits becoming protectors? Where is the Government in all of these?

Another Climate Conference – still no progress to reduce global heating! – Tina Nkechi

The latest annual international climate change conference (COP) in Brazil has come and gone. Every year the effects of climate change become more noticeable, but there is still no agreement to reduce the impact of global heating.

On average the global temperature is now around the 1.5 degree centigrade mark recognised as a limit at the Paris climate conference a decade ago. This is having major impacts across the world. Across the Sahel, this is now accepted as one of the major reasons for the rise of insecurity – as the Sahara Desert moves south destroying lives. Across Nigeria floods are now regularly worse than usual and on the coast flooding is pushing further inland.

The climate conference yet again failed to make any progress in reducing global heating nor providing a road map to end use of carbon fuels that are the major cause of climate change. More than 70 of the 194 governments attending, including India and Saudi Arabia, refused to submit any 'Nationally Determined Contributions'. The plans submitted were largely inadequate. Trump stopped the US attending, calling climate change 'a hoax'!

As a result, the outcome is likely be at least a 2.5 degree rise in global temperatures. This will bring major devastation especially to poorer communities across the world. Harvests will be smaller and food prices will rise further deepening hunger.

Governments agreed to provide only a third of what may be necessary to reduce the impact of climate change – and may be necessary to reduce the impact

of climate change – and that in another ten years in to the future.

This outcome follows a pattern from the beginnings of capitalism. Karl Marx noted the impact of agricultural policies on soil erosion. Since then the size and impact environment catastrophes have only increased. Each year 8 million people die each year from smoking, but it is still legal in every country in the world. Our children and grand-children will continue to bear the consequences until we end a system that allows private profit to be made from public assets and the environment in general.

Twenty episodes of disgrace of America

Mahmud Jega responds to Donald Trump's claim that Nigeria is a "disgraced country" due to insecurity. He argues that if Trump's logic is applied consistently, the United States itself has an extensive history of "disgraceful" episodes — mass shootings, failed military operations, disastrous wars (Vietnam, Afghanistan), embassy attacks, intelligence failures, coups, invasions of smaller countries, assassinations of presidents and civil rights leaders, and notable criminal figures. Jega cites roughly twenty historical events which, by Trump's standards, would also bring "disgrace" on the U.S.

<https://tinyurl.com/45e8druf>

Can Comrades in Kenya Build a Left Alliance?

ROAPE interviews Njuki Githethwa of the Kenya Left Alliance about building left unity in Kenya and its vision for socialism, decolonisation and liberation.

<https://tinyurl.com/3s6t5v9t>

Summary of Workers Strikes - November 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 **National Association of Registered Doctors (NARD)** started a total, indefinite and comprehensive strike on 1st November. The demands are payment of arrears, better welfare/benefits, reinstatement of dismissed doctors, promotions and employing more doctors. The strike was suspended for a month from 1st December with some demands achieved.

The **coalition of health workers, JOHESU**, started an indefinite strike in Federal Hospitals on 15th November. The demands include: COHESS adjustment, promotion arrears, COVID-19 balance, release of professional allowances table. JOHESU consist of the following trade unions: (Medical and Health Workers Union of Nigeria (MHWUN), the Nigerian Union of Allied Health Professionals (NUAP), Senior Staff Association of Universities, Teaching Hospitals, Research Institutions (SSAUTHRIAI), and Associated Institutions, and the Non-Academic Staff Union of Educational and Associated Institutions (NASU).

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On 14th November, **Parliamentary Staff Association of Nigeria (PASAN)** started a national strike over financial autonomy. Yet again an issue lingers for years as governments refuse to implement their agreements with trade unions.

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 strike was suspended on 24th November after an understanding was reached with the University management and one months salaries were paid.

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 strike was suspended on 1st November after the Governor approved the immediate implementation of the unions' demands.

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. The strike continues.

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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