



AUGUST 2026 Edition 67

Socialist Bulletin

Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour

₦200

₦500

Solidarity Price

✉ socialistlabour.ng@gmail.com

🐦 SocialistLab_ng

📘 Socialistlabourng



TWO YEARS AFTER #ENDBADGOVERNANCE PROTESTS, THE TASK IS TO MOBILISE



Pictured in Abuja August 2024 protest

August 2024. Nigerians took to the streets under #End-BadGovernance, demanding a reversal of subsidy removal, affordable food, fair wages, and an end to insecurity. The Tinubu govern-

ment answered with repression: comrades arrested, detained, beaten, and dragged into a treason trial that stretched over a year before the Federal High Court finally struck it out for lack of diligent prosecu-

tion.

Two years on, nothing the state promised has materialised. The so-called ₦70,000 minimum wage cannot survive to the next payday, it is a dying wage in a country of rising prices and collapsing purchasing power. Formal and informal workers alike are exploited: they produce the wealth of this nation and remain poor for it. Insecurity stalks farms and streets. Hunger stalks homes. The demands of 2024; fuel relief, food subsidies, a living wage, an end to government waste, a state of emergency on public education and health, fr-

edom for detainees from previous protests like #End-Sars, remain unmet.

NLC and TUC owe workers more than silence. Representation must show in workers' take-home pay, not just in communiqués and press statements. Rank-and-file members must compel their leaders; they must organise from below and mandate their unions toward strike action, for the elite only understands one language: organised, disciplined action. Two years after August 2024, the task is not memory — it is mobilisation.

Visit: socialistlabour.com.ng

WE HAVE TO FIGHT XENOPHOBIA WHEREVER WE ARE!

By Amina Usman

Recent events in South Africa have horrifically reminded us that Rosa Luxemburg was correct when she said the future was socialism or barbarism. There is a constant battle between socialists, who want a collective response to poverty and inequality across the world, and right-wing politicians who blame foreigners or others.

Unfortunately, in recent years, socialists have largely been losing this argument. There has been a huge rise in racism and xenophobia across the world. However, the Socialist Revolutionary Workers Party, the South African Communist Party, the Economic Freedom Fighters, and many other left organisations have condemned the attacks, which have exposed the atrocities of imperialism.

Unfortunately, those who use attacks on foreign nationals as instruments of nationalist tendencies have further exposed the bankruptcy of nationalism ideas. In the US, Nigerians are being refused visas. Foreigners are being rounded up in the streets by ICE and expelled from the country, in events



similar to those taking place in South Africa. In India, a Hindu chauvinist government is blaming Muslims.

They are being discriminated against and subjected to physical attacks. In Britain, the most popular political party, Reform UK, wants to deport foreigners. In France, it is possible that the racist Marine Le Pen, of the National Rally party, will be elected president next year.

In South Africa, the common people are suffering in one of the most unequal societies in the world. This is after 30 years of ANC governments, supported by a mass Communist Party. As a result, the organised left is weak. Despite this, many progressive organisations are trying to fight back against xenophobia.

South Africans have largely failed to understand that

those who control over 80% of the country's resources, communication, and economy are still the same forces that benefited from the apartheid system. Xenophobia, like apartheid, is an instrument of oppression, exploitation, and a means of dividing the working class.

But xenophobic attacks do not happen by themselves. Anti-migrant mobs are organised, funded, and incited by influential individuals. One of the main organisations is "March and March," led by radio presenter Jacinta Ngobese-Zuma. Echoing the language of the far right in other parts of the world, she has said, "South Africa is currently being invaded. South Africans have become refugees in their own country."

South Africans are also organising to push back against

st these attacks. Hundreds of activists from trade unions and campaign groups like Kopanang Africa Against Xenophobia (KAAX) and Mining Affected Communities United in Action have organised protests. KAAX says: "In Johannesburg and other cities, we are sharing information with migrants about their rights and the support they can get, including numbers for lawyers. They should not be forced to leave or intimidated into leaving."

Xenophobia is not simply prejudice; it is a deliberate political weapon used by ruling classes to deflect anger away from inequality and exploitation. Capitalism thrives on division, encouraging workers to fight each other. Socialists must insist that the real enemy is not the migrant or the "other," but the system that breeds poverty and looting. The best way to unite the common people is to organise them in successful collective struggle.

We have to fight xenophobia, racism, and ethnic chauvinism wherever we are.

When people are desperately poor, it is easy for them to be encouraged to blame "foreigners" or "others."

We have to provide hope through collective action and, ultimately, socialism.



For more information:

TELL LIKE-MINDED COLLEAGUES
about
Socialist Labour today!

Together, we organize. Together, we win

www.socialistlabour.com.ng

JOIN US



<https://tinyurl.com/JoinSocialistLabour>



✉ socialistlabour.ng@gmail.com

@socialistlabourng

✂ @SocialistLab_ng

#jointheresistance

NEPOTISM: CORRUPTION IN A SUIT

By Abadom Amechi

You cannot claim to hate corruption yet excuse nepotism. That is hypocrisy. When a president or governor appoints only people from his ethnic group, it is corruption in suit — stealing opportunities instead of cash.

Corruption is not just theft of money; it is the abuse of public office for personal gain. Nepotism is one such abuse. It gives jobs and contracts to family, cronies, and ethnic allies, undermining merit and fairness.

Those who tolerate nepotism cannot convincingly claim to oppose corruption. Nepotism destroys merit.

The best doctor, engineer, or teacher loses out to someone's brother, cousin, or church member. Institutions

collapse when competence is replaced by connections. It also wastes public money: contracts go to unqualified associates, projects fail, but funds are gone. When “who you know” matters more than “what you know,” shortcuts become the norm.

Stealing money is corruption.

Stealing jobs for your tribe or friends is corruption of process. If you accept nepotism, you cannot condemn financial corruption.

Nepotism is not new in Nigeria. It exists in government, private sector, commu-

nities, and even religious organisations. But since 2015, it has reached new heights. Under Muhammadu Buhari, federal appointments overwhelmingly favoured Northern Muslims, often of Fulani extraction, leading to accusations of attempts to “Islamize and Fulanize” Nigeria.

President Bola Ahmed Tinubu has taken nepotism further. His slogan “Yoruba Lokan, Emi Lokan” is reflected in appointments. Vacant

positions are treated as opportunities to install Yoruba allies. The scale of nepotism today makes Buhari's record look moderate.

The argument that appointees are “qualified” misses the point. In a multi-ethnic nation where trust is fragile,

leaders must foster unity through equity and balance. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo remains an example of a pan-Nigerian president; no one credibly accused him of nepotism.

Nigeria cannot grow to serve one ethnic group. If governance is reduced to “our turn,” then “One Nigeria” is meaningless. A president must build bridges across ethnic divides, with trusted allies from all regions. Running Nigeria with an ethnic agenda allows regionalism to triumph over nationalism.

If our goal is an egalitarian nation where every citizen feels a sense of belonging, leadership must bestow dignity on all. Any reform carried out in an atmosphere of distrust and ethnic selfishness cannot foster unity. Nepotism destroys unity. It is corruption in its most putrefying state.

So let us be clear: if you do not hate nepotism, then do not claim to hate corruption.



CHINA REBUKES UK OVER NATIONALISATION OF BRITISH STEEL



The a diplomatic and economic rift caused by the United Kingdom's decision to pursue the nationalisation of British Steel, the

nation's primary steelmaking facility, to prevent its closure.

The narrative highlights the tension between the British

government's desire to protect national interests and industrial jobs and the backlash from the former owner, the Chinese firm Jingye, which had struggled with unsustainable financial losses.

Beijing has officially criticized the move, claiming the seizure has severely undermined the confidence of international investors and violated existing trade agreements. Ultimately, the piece serves to illustrate the

deteriorating commercial relationship between the two nations as the UK prioritizes sovereign industrial security over foreign corporate ownership. Chinese Government acts to protect Chinese steel company in Britain.

The UK's steel industry has been in decline since the 1970s.

Tata Steel (Indian owned) announced that it would close its steel mill in early 2026.

How the world changes!!

To read more details about this case, see:

<https://aje.news/ns6woc>

AFRICAN UNITY FOR THE WORKING CLASS

By Lawan Musa Danlami



African unity cannot be separated from the social forces that determine who controls African society and whose interests the state serves. The question is not whether Africa should unite, but what kind of unity, under whose leadership, and for which class?

The 1960s show that political independence did not mean economic liberation. Independent states inherited colonial economies built on raw-material exports and dependence on foreign capital. The new ruling classes inherited the colonial state without transforming the economic relations on which colonial domination rested.

This is where Kwame Nkrumah matters. His Pan-Africanism was not mere diplomatic cooperation between sovereign states; he understood that political independence without economic independence was incomplete. His warning that Ghanaian independence would be meaningless unless tied to Africa's total liberation expressed this recognition.

Yet the political forces need-

ed for continental transformation were undeveloped. African states answered to different class interests and different relationships with imperialism. The Casablanca and Monrovia Groups reflected deeper differences over the speed and social content of unity, not mere constitutional disagreement. A unity of governments alone could not overcome contradictions inherited from colonialism. If workers, peasants, youth and the oppressed are excluded, unity risks becoming an agreement among ruling elites. It cannot be imposed from above; it must be built from below, through the organised struggles of workers, peasants, students and women across borders, for a united socialist Africa.

Julius Nyerere bridges Pan-Africanism and socialism, though his conception was not orthodox Marxism. In "Ujamaa: The Basis of African Socialism", he argued socialism meant collective responsibility for social welfare. In the Arusha Declaration, he defined socialism against exploitation, insisting a genuinely

socialist society could not be divided between those who work and those who live off others' labour.

Nyerere also understood unity was inseparable from anti-imperialist struggle: his 1961 warning of a "Second Scramble for Africa" foresaw external forces dividing and weakening the continent. Yet Tanzania's experience teaches that socialism cannot be reduced to state ownership or administrative decree. Ujamaa's difficulties show that even an anti-colonial project falters when the state, rather than the independent power of working people, becomes the principal agent of transformation.

Nkrumah and Nyerere should not be dismissed as failed leaders. Both grasped the link between unity, imperialism and economic dependence; both saw that independence alone was insufficient. But their limitations show that African emancipation cannot rest on enlightened presidents or state bureaucracies alone. Nkrumah failed not because unity was unrealistic, but because it confronted

colonial economic structures, imperialist intervention, competing ruling classes, and weak continental working-class organisation.

The lesson today is clear. Africa cannot be united merely by presidents signing treaties or building institutions. The African Union and ECOWAS may facilitate cooperation, but real unity requires the free movement, organisation and solidarity of African working people against exploitation, imperialism, poverty and authoritarianism. It must mean an order where the continent's resources are democratically controlled for its peoples, not merely the removal of borders between governments.

African unity cannot be achieved through elite diplomacy alone. Its fulfilment depends on a democratic, popular, socialist Pan-Africanism built from below. Our task is not to abandon that dream but to learn from past failures, placing working people at the centre of the struggle for a socialist united Africa.

TERRORISM, BANDITRY AND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF AFRICA'S CRISIS

By AY Struggle

Across Africa, terrorism, banditry and kidnapping have assumed increasingly complex forms. These crises are not merely security challenges; they have become part of a wider political and economic reality in which the suffering of ordinary people contrasts sharply with the enrichment of a privileged few. From the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso, vast natural wealth exists alongside deepening poverty, displacement and insecurity. This contradiction demands serious political examination.

These countries possess enormous deposits of gold, lithium, uranium, cobalt, oil and other strategic minerals capable of providing the material basis for decent healthcare, quality education, modern infrastructure, industrial development and dignified employment for millions. Yet the overwhelming majority of workers, peasants and youths continue to endure hunger, unemployment and deteriorating living conditions.

In Nigeria, insecurity has spread across many regions. Zamfara and Borno have witnessed years of armed violence, while concerns have also been raised about illegal mining and insecurity around areas such as the Old Oyo National Park. As communities are forced to

focus on survival and personal safety, public attention is often diverted from questions of transparency, democratic accountability and the equitable management of national resources.

Many progressive analysts argue that this situation reflects not only criminal violence but also deeper structural problems rooted in unequal economic relations, weak institutions, corruption and competition over valuable natural resources. They contend that multinational corporations, sections of the local ruling elite and criminal networks have all benefited, in different ways, from systems that allow Africa's wealth to leave the continent while local communities remain impoverished. Whether through legal extraction with limited local benefit or illegal exploitation, the result is the same: immense wealth is produced while the masses see little improvement in their lives.

The working people of Africa must therefore reject every attempt to divide them along ethnic, religious or regional lines. Terrorism, banditry and kidnapping cannot be defeated solely through military operations if the underlying conditions of mass poverty, inequality, unemployment and exploitation remain unresolved. Lasting peace requires democratic institutions, accountable govern-



ance economic justice and meaningful investment in people's welfare.

The struggle before Africa is not simply for security but for social transformation. Workers, farmers, students and oppressed communities have a common interest in demanding that the continent's immense resources serve the many rather than the few. The wealth beneath African soil should finance schools instead of conflict, hospitals instead of displacement, and jobs instead of despair.

Only through mass democratic participation, popular organisation and sustained pressure for accountability can Africa begin to break the cycle of violence and underdevelopment. A society in which natural resources are managed transparently and used to meet human needs—not merely private profit—offers the strongest foundation for lasting peace, genuine development and the liberation of the continent's working people.

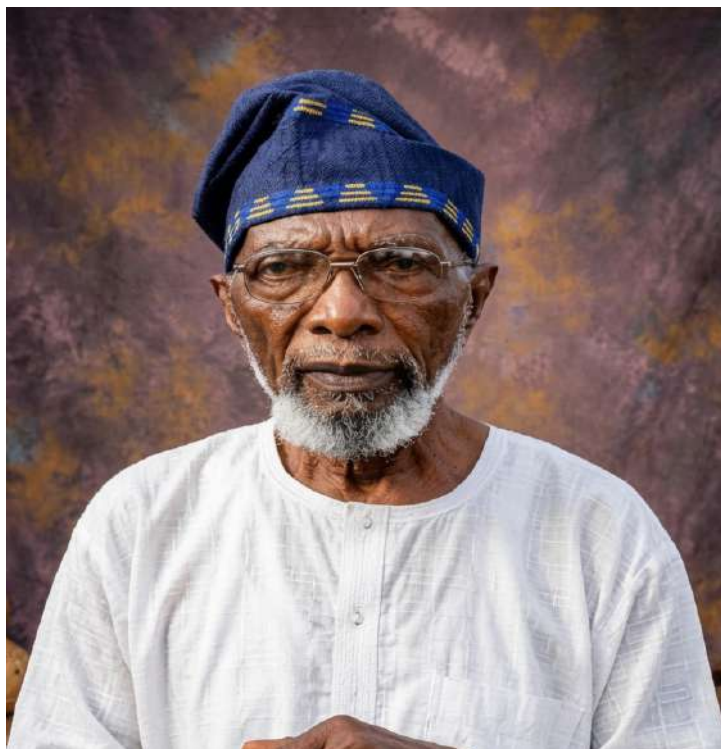
THE UNITY PARTY OF NIGERIA: LATEEF JAKANDE AND FREE EDUCATION IN LAGOS STATE: 1979 to 1983

Mass struggles in the late 1970s against military dictatorship forced General Olusegun Obasanjo's regime to lift the ban on politics and announce a timetable for civilian rule. A critical moment was the "Ali Must Go" protests of 1978, sparked by Colonel Ahmadu Ali's attempt to raise university tuition fees. This uprising of

students and workers shook the regime and gave momentum to Chief Obafemi Awolowo's Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), which campaigned on free education.

The UPN promised to abolish fees for primary and secondary schools nationwide from October 1979. Though it failed to capture power at the centre, it won in south-western states including

SEGUN OSOBA MARXIST HISTORIAN



The death of Dr. Segun Osoba on 14 May 2026, at the age of 91, closed the life of one of the most consequential Marxist minds

Nigeria has produced. For a movement that too often mourns politicians and pretends they were fighters for the people, Osoba's passing

demands a different kind of remembrance. This was not a man who occupied high office, but a scholar who spent a lifetime teaching workers, students and comrades how to read the machinery of class power beneath the surface of politics.

From his base in the Department of History at the University of Ife, later Obafemi Awolowo University, Osoba built what became known as the Ife school of radical historiography. He insisted that history could not be written honestly without asking who owns the state and whose interests it serves. His essays on the power elite and the crisis of the national bourgeoisie remain foundational texts for anyone seeking to understand how the ruling class has reproduced itself since independence.

This tribute is offered in that spirit: not as sentimental eulogy, but as an accounting of a life devoted to arming the oppressed with the analytical tools of their own liberation.

To read some of Segun Osoba's articles, see the following:

<https://spoo.me/aJRB2zn>

<https://spoo.me/yoFpYKQ>

<https://spoo.me/HXqhr01>

To read the full tribute see:

<https://murl.com/aci3c/>



LATEEF JAKANDE FREE ...

Cont'd from page 5

Lagos. The Obasanjo regime suspected Awolowo's party of backing the protests to push its programme.

When Lateef Jakande became governor of Lagos on October 1, 1979, he moved swiftly to implement free education. Before his tenure, secondary schooling was elitist. In 1972, Lagos had 472 primary schools producing 96,000 leavers annually, but only 100 secondary schools with space for 16,000. Admission was by competitive exam, leaving over 80,000 children ex-

cluded each year.

Jakande abolished tuition fees at all levels, scrapped entrance exams, and banned private secondary schools. Books and stationery were supplied free, and boarding houses — seen as elitist — were closed. Parents who kept children in private primary schools were warned their children would not gain admission to state secondary schools.

These measures provoked middle-class protests but transformed access. By 1980/81, secondary school enrolment soared to 167,629, compared to 66,473 in 1978/79. Critics claimed oil wealth funded

the programme, but Jakande's administration also cut waste and corruption. He set a personal example, using his own car and living in his modest Ilupeju home.

The policy opened elite schools to children of workers and the poor, a development the author recalls with pride. However, a major drawback was the failure to decolonize the curriculum. The UPN merely democratized the British public school model without reshaping education to reflect class realities or prepare youth for transformative struggle.

Despite this, the free education programme was a mo-

numental step in mass education and manpower development, relieving poor families of heavy burdens. Jakande's tenure demonstrated that determined redistributionist governance could achieve much with limited resources.

For those who doubt socialism in Nigeria, Jakande's Lagos shows what is possible. Nigeria today has far more resources than in 1979–83. There is no reason why free, quality education cannot be provided from primary to tertiary levels. What is required is class power and organisation to fight for it.

To read more, see the link: <https://spoo.me/0LJYVwe>

TERRORIST ACTIONS BY US FORCES IN IRAN AND ISRAELI GENOCIDE IN THE GAZA STRIP

As we go to press, the US assault on Iran has been paused. But the genocide continues by the Israeli forces in the Gaza Strip and the repression of Palestinians continues in the West Bank.

The people of Iran are again suffering as the economy slows and the price of petrol may increase. This was the spark that led to the massive protests in January.

In the first 10 days of the US

attack on Iran 20,000 non-military buildings were hit, among them almost 17,500 houses. On the first day, 150 girls were killed in a school in southern Iran that the American forces hit twice. More recently the US forces have been targeting bridges and other civilian infrastructure.

This is what 'terrorism' looks like!!

Across the world the aggression by US and Israeli forces is being condemned.



We need solidarity action in Nigeria on 10 October for Palestine, to end three years of genocide and decades of

occupation and apartheid.

For more details see: <https://aje.news/ns6woc>

SENATE CONFIRMATION AND THE POLITICS OF IMPUNITY

The Nigerian Senate's confirmation of Professor Abayomi Fasina as a non-career ambassador, despite unresolved allegations of sexual harassment, is not just controversial, it is a profound betrayal of justice and of women.

The facts are not in dispute: the nominee still faces ongoing cases in the National Industrial Court for sexual harassment and workplace violations. To confirm him while such proceedings remain unresolved is to trample on due process and send a dangerous signal, that those accused of violating women's rights can be rewarded with diplomatic postings.

Senators defended their decision by citing police and DSS briefings that declared

the allegations "false." But clearance from security agencies is not the same as judicial resolution. The Senate's reliance on these briefings ignores the ongoing judicial process and dismisses the lived experiences of women who brought the case forward.

In diplomatic terms, an ambassador

represents the President abroad. Sending someone tainted by unresolved allegations risks embarrassment if the receiving country refuses his credentials. We have already suffered reputational damage from

corruption scandals; this decision deepens the shame.

This also exposes the wider failure of a male dominated National Assembly to grasp the urgency of social change. What could once be overlooked can no longer be ignored. Nigeria

is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

Against Women (CEDAW), which obliges the state to eliminate discrimination against women. Yet by confirming this appointment, the Senate has shown contempt for those commitments. It has chosen loyalty

over integrity, optics over justice, and impunity over accountability.

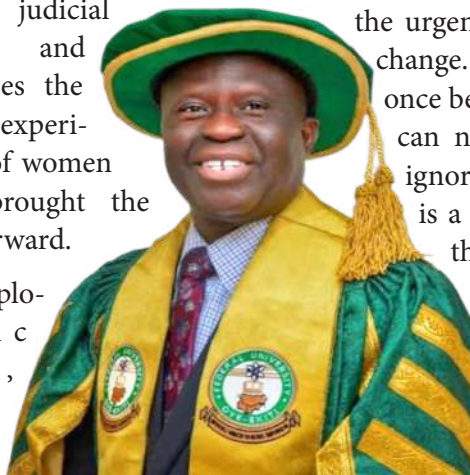
No to a system that shields elites while ordinary women face harassment, violence, and silence. No to a legislature that rewards oppression instead of confronting it. No to a state that continues to erode its own credibility abroad.

The confirmation of Professor Fasina is a reminder that the ruling class will protect its own at any cost. But it is also a call to action: to resist a politics that normalizes impunity. Until accountability becomes non-negotiable, power will continue to trample justice and women pay the price.

To read more details about this case, see:

<https://tinyurl.com/26zt27y3>

<https://spoo.me/IuhYPHG>



RESCUE AFTER 56 DAYS IN CAPTIVITY: LESSONS FROM THE ORIRE ABDUCTION

By Maxwell Adeyemi



The rescue of students and teachers after 56 harrowing days in captivity in Oriire Local Government Area of Oyo State is both a relief and a tragedy. Relief, because dozens of children and their principal have finally returned home. Tragedy, because two teachers; Joel Adesiyun and Michael Oyedokun and other personnel, both military and civilian, were killed during the operation. Their families now face grief and economic ruin, abandoned by a state that failed to protect them.

The trauma has shattered confidence in the community. Many residents have fled, fearful of further attacks. Students and teachers alike carry psychological wounds that will last long after captivity. How does the state expect them to return to school after witnessing death, violence, and fear? Compensation for affected families is essential, but the deeper question is how to rebuild trust in edu-

cation and security.

The Oriire abduction is not isolated. It reflects a wider collapse of security. Schools, meant to be sanctuaries of learning, have become hunting grounds for bandits. Insecurity is systemic: poverty, unemployment, and corruption create fertile ground for criminal networks. The state's failure to provide jobs, healthcare, and education leaves millions desperate, and some turn to violence.

Education is the ladder out of poverty, yet insecurity is kicking that ladder away. Families hesitate to send children to school. Teachers abandon their profession. Communities retreat into fear. This is not just an attack on individuals; it is an attack on our future.

The government may boast of the rescue, but the reality is stark: breadwinners were killed for no crime other than serving the public. The state has failed in its most basic duty to protect life.

Compensation is necessary, but without confronting the root causes of insecurity - mass poverty, unemployment, and corruption — abductions will recur. Security forces alone cannot solve this crisis.

The victims were even kept for an additional four days, with reunification delayed for official ceremonies and media coverage. Children are particularly vulnerable to trauma, and prolonged separation only deepened their distress. Families provide essential emotional support, yet political optics were prioritised over immediate reunification.

Investment in education must go beyond military patrols. Armed escorts cannot substitute for functioning schools, decent wages, and social protection. A society that cannot guarantee living wages for educators has already failed its children. What is needed is a comprehensive programme: secure school environments, fair

pay for teachers, psychological support for students, and community-based safety structures.

The Oriire abduction is not just a tragedy; it is an indictment of the state. The ruling class lives in luxury, protected by armed escorts, while ordinary teachers and children are abandoned to bandits. The families of the slain teachers deserve support. The children deserve safety and hope. Workers deserve wages that sustain a decent life.

Until poverty, corruption, and inequality are confronted, insecurity will remain. The rescue after 56 days is not a victory; it is a reminder that the state has failed its people. Only mass struggle, led by workers and communities, can force the changes needed to overcome the socio-economic crisis facing our society.

STATE POLICE: POWER, ABUSE, AND THE THREAT TO WORKERS

By Maxwell Adeyemi

On July 14, 2026, the House of Representatives withdrew its own State Police Bill to take up a more comprehensive version transmitted by President Tinubu. The controversy, though paused procedurally, remains very much alive.

Supporters argue Nigeria's security crisis has outrun an overstretched federal police force, and that governors already "chief security officers" need direct command. Even Speaker Tajudeen Abbas has conceded the core fear isn't fringe: he's called the worry that state police could become "the private army of a governor" a reasonable one. That concession is the tell. The people writing the law already know what it could become.

Some Nigerian states already run their own task forces and security outfits, and the record is not reassuring. In Ebonyi State this year, Governor Francis Nwifuru boasted he had the power to "consume and destroy" opposition members. In Niger State, Governor Bago ordered the arrest of anyone wearing dreadlocks. Human Rights Watch has documented years of governors deploying political thugs during elections, funded through "security votes" running into hundreds of millions of dollars, rarely audited. This is the terrain state police would be built on, in an economy



Police fire shots, tear gas to break up peaceful protest against hardship

where the same governors now offering ₦100,000 as the "new" minimum wage preside over a currency in which that figure is already worth less than the ₦70,000 it intends to replace.

It's tempting to blame this on poor police welfare alone — true, but it misses the real danger. A federal officer answers to a command structure many states removed from a governor's office. A state officer would answer directly to the one man controlling their hiring, posting, and pay, with no federal buffer. Poor welfare makes an officer corruptible; unchecked local command makes that corruption personal and targeted. The risk isn't just continued underpayment, it's that whoever pays badly will also be the person officers are most afraid to disobey.

We cannot forget #End SARS: years of brutality and impunity that sparked a mass uprising. Yet the same political class that ignored those demands now decentralizes policing without reforming it. Former Kaduna governor El-Rufai's tenure previews what this looks like, security forces deployed aggressively against peaceful protesters while extremist violence went comparatively unanswered. State police risks reproducing SARS-style repression at a larger scale, with less federal visibility.

Civil society groups themselves warn that without hard constitutional guardrails, independent oversight, fixed tenures, a ban on partisan deployment, state police could become exactly what critics fear: a tool for evictions, strike-breaking, and silencing communities.

Workers, students, and activists will be the first victims, because they're the ones who most often stand between a governor and an unpopular decision.

Notice the timing: the same governors pressing hardest for state police are the ones dangling ₦100,000 as a "generous" raise while inflation has already eaten what it's worth. This is not generosity, it's the oldest trick in the ruling-class playbook. One hand offers a devalued number calibrated to sound magnanimous; the other quietly assembles the force needed to enforce compliance the day workers notice the raise isn't real. The wage is the carrot. State police is the stick. No to state police as a tool of repression. Yes to mass struggle for decent wages and jobs. Security cannot come from hungry officers serving corrupt elites, only from a society that values justice and equality.

Summary of Workers Strikes - July 2026

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 **Nigerian Union of Teachers** called its members in Oyo State on an indefinite strike from 1st June. This was against the kidnapping of school teachers and pupils. On May 15, 2026, armed men attacked three schools in Oyo State taking pupils and teachers captive. Teachers resumed their duties on 2nd July.

The **Academy Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)**, University of Cross River chapter held an indefinite strike from 19th May. This was about salary arrears, non-implementation of agreements reached with the national body and other issues. The strike was suspended on 21st July on the basis of assurances given by the Governor.

The **Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)** of the Moses Orshio Adasu University, Makurdi (MOAUM – former Benue State University) commenced an indefinite strike on June 1st, 2026. The strike is over the inefficiencies and underhand dealings by the Governing Council of the state owned institution. The strike was suspended from 20th July following the largely successful resolution of issues.

Medical and dental lecturers at the University of Lagos commenced an indefinite strike on 18th May, demanding full implementation of the Consolidated Medical Salary Structure for academics in the College of Medicine, including arrears from July 2024. In a related issue, the **Nigerian Association of Medical and Dental Academics (NAMDA)** gave the Federal Government 21 days to address outstanding salary and welfare issues or face a nationwide indefinite strike from 28th July.

The **Association of Resident Doctors (ARD)**, at Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital Complex (OAUTHC), Ile-Ife, Osun State, embarked on an indefinite strike over unresolved welfare and working condition issues on 22nd June 2026. The strike was suspended on 8th July after constructive engagement with the Hospital management.

The **Association of Resident Doctors (ARD)** at Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Teaching Hospital (LAUTECH), Ogbomoso, Oyo State held a two week warning strike that ended on 9th July. The doctors' demands include the immediate payment of the Medical Residency Training Fund, the passage of the Medical Residency Training Act into law and the implementation of the new Professional Allowance table for eligible doctors and rehabilitation of doctors' call rooms.

Lecturers in the **Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)** commenced an indefinite strike on 10th July at Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko (AAUA), Ondo State, over the non-payment of May, June and now July 2026 salaries. AAUA lecturers held a four-month strike from August last year over unpaid salaries and arrears.

Ondo State NLC and TUC called all workers at **Federal University of Technology Akure Teaching Hospital (FUTATH)** out on strike from 27th July. This is over failure to implement the Memorandum of Understanding for the transfer of the institution from the State to the Federal Government. 265 workers were not absorbed into the new institution.

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.



**Socialist
Labour**

JOIN US

**"CAPITALISM HAS FAILED AND MUST BE REPLACED
BY A DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST SOCIETY THROUGH
MASS STRUGGLE."**

www.socialistlabour.com.ng | Socialistlabourng | SocialistLab_ng

STATES & REPRESENTATIVES

OYO CHAPTER
Comrade AY

Tel: **09157727773**

LAGOS CHAPTER
Comrade Nurudeen

Tel: **07069657118**

ABUJA CHAPTER
Comrade Maxwell

Tel: **07079721853**

KADUNA CHAPTER
Comrade Bashir

Tel: **08035007240**