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EDUCATION STRIKES AND THE FIGHT FOR A LIVING WAGE

The recent strike by teachers and other education workers in the FCT exposed an uncomfortable truth: those who educate society are increasingly being forced to live in indignity. The strike was called over promotion disputes, career stagnation, and worsening conditions of service. The FCT-NLC suspended the strike after negotiations with the FCTA produced promises on promotions, examinations, and career progression. The NLC promised that failure to implement the resolutions would trigger an automatic resumption of the strike.

https://spoo.me/PHpBGPN

The real lesson of this struggle is that education workers hold far more power than they sometimes realize. The strike created pressure because schools could not function without teachers. Parents were worried. Authorities were compelled to negotiate. That pressure would have been improved if other trade unions had managed to mobilise their members. Concrete and measurable gains could have been more clearly secured.

The experience of the wider labour movement also shows that struggle can win concessions. Following the recent conciliation meetings between the Federal Government and the NLC, agreements were reached to commence meetings of a Minimum Wage Negotiation Committee and to implement a temporary ₦70,000 monthly transport intervention for workers, alongside other welfare measures. However, as with every agreement won through struggle, their significance will depend not on announcements but on implementation and sustained pressure from organised labour. In addition, we need to ensure that all past agreements are actually implemented. This includes allowances for health workers and pensioners. Failure to implement past agreements was the key reason for the recent strikes in state universities and of health workers in Katsina State.

The threat of industrial action by organised labour compelled the federal government to approve a ₦70,000 monthly payment for workers for an initial six-month period. While this measure falls far short of resolving the cost-of-living crisis, its implementation must be closely monitored. It demonstrates that agitation, mobilisation, and the threat of collective action can force governments to make concessions they would otherwise resist. If inflation and hardship continue, it will be difficult for such support measures to be withdrawn without further resistance.

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...THE FIGHT FOR A LIVING WAGE

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At the same time, workers should recognise that securing implementation and winning more lasting gains will require continued organisation, pressure, and readiness to take further strike action.

Governments repeatedly claim there is no money for wages, schools, or public services. Yet revenues continue to rise, political officeholders continue to enjoy enormous privileges, and billions are spent on projects that do little to improve the lives of workers.

The lesson is that strikes are effective, especially when they are broadened and backed by solidarity from the wider labour movement. Victory comes when workers refuse to retreat before their demands are actually secured and implemented.

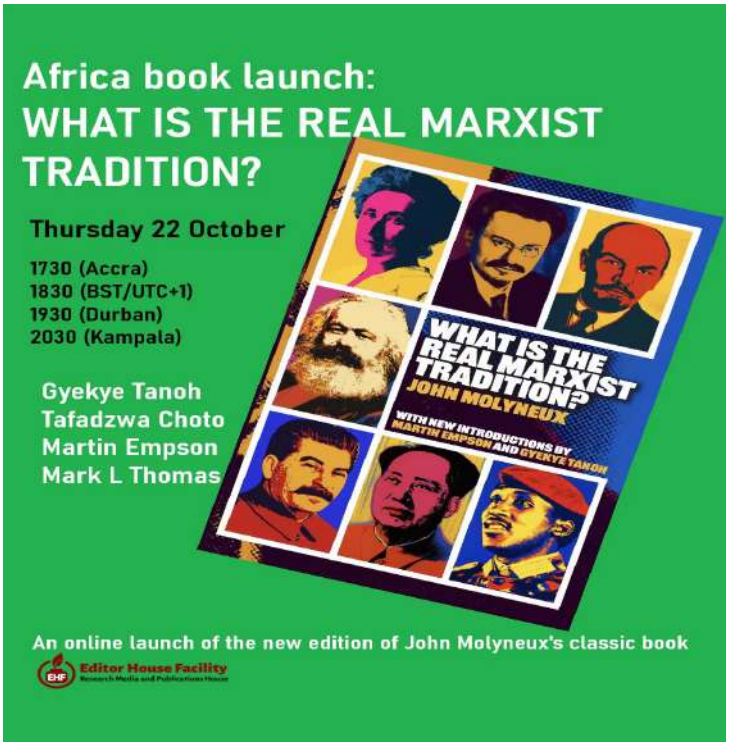
The next phase of the struggle should not simply be about defending past agreements. It should be about demanding a new minimum wage, a cost-of-living allowance, and adequate investment in public education.

An injury to education workers is an injury to all workers.

A living wage now!



THE AFRICAN EDITION OF WHAT IS THE REAL MARXIST TRADITION?



In a period marked by economic crisis, imperialist rivalry, growing inequality and renewed struggles by workers and youth across Africa and internationally, questions about Marxism and its relevance remain as important as ever.

The launch of the African edition of John Molyneux's classic booklet, What Is the Real Marxist Tradition?, offers an important opportunity to revisit these questions and engage with the genuine revolutionary ideas of Marxism.

The years since Karl Marx's death have seen the emergence of movements, organizations and governments declaring themselves to be "Marxist." How can we make sense of this development? This short book is an attempt to untangle these "Marxisms," to establish criteria for evaluating claims to stand within the Marxist tradition, to examine the conflicting claims of Social Democracy, Stalinism, and the liberation movements of the Third World and to answer the question, "What is the real Marxist tradition?

The African edition includes an introduction by Ghanaian socialist Gyekye Tanoh, placing the discussion within contemporary African realities and struggles. The launch event was attended by several leading comrades and provides valuable insights into the continuing significance of revolutionary Marxism for activists today.

We encourage all comrades to watch the recording of the launch and to read the booklet. Both serve as excellent resources for political education and for strengthening our understanding of the Marxist tradition.

Watch the book launch:

https://spoo.me/66jXFP4

Read the booklet:

https://spoo.me/QfHdars

IT IS OUTRAGEOUS THAT ZAMFARA STATE ONLY PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTING THE FEDERAL HEALTH SALARY SCALE OVER TWO YEARS LATE!!

By Amina Usman



Zamfara State Government claims that it is "improving the welfare and working conditions of health personnel" (memo of 10th September, 2026). But it is not fully implementing the agreed Federal pay scales for its health staff. In addition, this increase will be implemented over two years late. The State has more than enough money to easily implement the full pay scales with arears back to July 2024 when the new Federal CONHESS scales were introduced.

Zamfara State is claiming that its health staff will now receive 95% of the Federal scale, but that is only true for staff on grade levels 01 to 06. Staff on GL12 will only receive 82% of the Federal pay and those on GL15 will only recieve 73% of the Federal pay. So staff on GL6 will eventually receive less than ₦114k rather than ₦120k in the Federal pay scale. They will still lose ₦6,000 a month. Whereas those on GL15 will lose over ₦150k a month.

The Federal CONHESS scale is available on line at: https://spoo.me/nglWQlO

In the first six months of this year, Zamfara State spent only N3.8 billion on personnel in the health sector. In comparison, it had N28 billion in its bank accounts at the beginning of the year. This could have allowed it to double the salaries for its health staff for the next three and a half year.

In addition, the State spent a massive two thirds of its expenditure on capital in the first six months of this year. In addition, it is planning to spend 83% of its budget this year on capital projects (compared to only 6% on salaries). If it reduced this spending to a far more reasonable 60% of its budget then it could triple the salaries of all its staff. Other states introduced the Federal CONHESS pay scales in full and on time. Kaduna State did this in September 2025 and Anambra the following month. Zamfara State has more than enough money to do the same. Why is it not prepared to pay its health staff properly? Why are so many State Governments not paying their staff properly when they have more than enough money?

THE STRUGGLE FOR A NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE

By Izielen Agbon

As people grapples with rising inflation, a weakening currency, and an escalating cost-of-living crisis, the debate over a new national minimum wage has become one of the most urgent issues affecting working people. With competing proposals from government officials, labour unions, and political organizations, the question is no longer whether wages should increase, but how a fair and sustainable wage system can can be achieved. This article examines the ongoing struggle for a living national minimum wage, the positions of key stakeholders, and the need for a wage framework that protects workers' purchasing power in the face of economic instability.

Read the full article here:

https://spoo.me/jw22q2t

2027 ELECTION: NIGERIAN WORKERS MUST PREPARE FOR TOTAL RESISTANCE

By AY Struggle



Workers and the oppressed masses must move beyond the empty promises of capitalist politicians and build a united, independent working-class movement. This has to be capable of challenging poverty, exploitation and economic injustice.

Every four years, the masses are summoned to the polling booths and promised a choice over their next set of rulers. Political parties compete for power, candidates present themselves as agents of change, and campaign machinery is mobilised to convince the electo rate that a brighter future is just around the corner. Yet, after the celebrations, inau gurations, and political apointments, the working class is frequently left to confront the same fundamental questions: How do we survive the rising cost of living? How do we secure decent employment? How do we feed our families, educate our children, access healthcare, and live with dignity on the wages we earn?

For millions of common people, these questions remain painfully unresolved.

The 2027 general election must therefore be approached with a clear understanding of the class interests at stake. It must not become another opportunity for the ruling elite to manipulate popular discontent, exploit the desperation of the poor, and secure another mandate for policies that place the burden of economic crises on the shoulders of ordinary people.

The central question is not simply who will occupy Aso Rock in 2027, but whose interests the Government will serve and which class will bear the cost of its economic policies.

The political establishment has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to repackage familiar promises in new language. One election season comes with assurances of economic recovery; another promises job creation, industrial development, affordable education, improved healthcare, and an end to corruption. Yet the distance between campaign rhetoric and the daily realities of working people rema ins a source of widespread frustration.

This does not mean that all parties, candidates, or policies are identical. Their records and proposals must be examined critically. However, workers must not allow the excitement of electoral competition to obscure thedeeper question of whether will genuinely improve their living conditions and expand their democratic control over the economy.

For the working class, the test of political leadership must be its concrete commitment to livelihoods, public services, workers' rights, and the redistribution of economic power.

When governments adopt austerity measures, reduce public expenditure, commercialise essential services, or shift the cost of economic adjustment onto ordinary households, workers and the poor can suffer disproportionately. When wages fail to keep pace with the cost of living, the working class effectively experiences a decline in its purchasing power. When public education and healthcare become increasingly inaccessible, working families are forced to spend more of their limited incomes simply to secure basic necessities.

These are not abstract economic debates. They concern whether a worker can feed a family, whether a young graduate can find meaningful employment, whether a child can attend a decent school, and whether a sick person can receive treatment without financial ruin.

FUEL PRICES, WORKERS' LIVES, AND THE POLITICS OF DECEPTION

By Maxwell Adeyemi

More than two years after the removal of fuel subsidies, workers continue to face the harsh realities of soaring transport costs, persistent inflation, and declining living standards. While successive promises of economic relief and lower fuel prices have generated public expectations, many citizens have seen little improvement in their daily liv es. This article explores the gap between official assurances and lived realities, highlighting the impact of fuel pricing policies on workers and the growing demand for meaningful economic reforms, including a living wage that reflects the true cost of survival.

Read the full article here: https://spoo.me/RXVg29J

MINIMUM WAGE CRISIS: THE URGENT NEED FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE

By Lawan Musa Danlami (Baba Lawan)

Our worsening cost-of-living crisis raises a fundamental question about economic justice: what is the value of employment when workers cannot adequately feed their families, pay rent, educate their children or afford healthcare? For millions of workers, the ₦70,000 monthly minimum wage has become increasingly inadequate amid rising living costs. The Federal Government must therefore reconsider the wage and establish a system that reflects the economic realities confronting ordinary citizens.



Historical experience provides an important perspective. During President Shehu Shagari's administration, The minimum wage was increased to ₦125 monthly in 1981. Although this amount appear insignificant compared with today's ₦70,000, nominal figures alone cannot determine workers' welfare across different periods. The essential question is what each wage could purchase and whether workers could maintain their households, meet essential expenses and assist relatives who depended on them. A careful historical comparison should examine purchasing power, commodity prices and living standards rather than the monetary figures alone.

International experience also demonstrates the importance of wage protection. In 2026, the United Kingdom's minimum wage for eligible workers aged 21 and above is £12.71 per hour (₦23,000 per hour), while France's statutory minimum wage is approximately €1,867 monthly (₦2.8 million) for a 35-hour working week (₦80,000 per hour) . Australia's national minimum wage is A$1,004.90 weekly (₦1.4 million) or (₦35,000 per hour). Canada has a federal minimum wage for federally regulated workers, while provincial rates vary. The United States retains a federal minimum of US$7.25 hourly, although many states require higher rates. Qatar guarantees a basic minimum wage of QAR 1,000 monthly (₦370,000) or (₦2,313 per hour), with additional food and accommodation allowances (worth up to ₦300,000) where employers do not provide these necessities. These systems differ in their structures and living costs, but they demonstrate the relevance of wage legislation and mechanisms for protecting workers.

We need to learn from these experiences without assuming that foreign wages automatically translate into better living standards. Differences in taxation, housing costs, public services and purchasing power must be considered. Nevertheless, the government should conduct regular minimum-wage reviews based on inflation, food prices, transportation, housing and workers' family responsibilities.

The removal of petrol subsidies and the depreciation of the naira have intensified pressure on household budgets. Although economic reforms may pursue fiscal stability, their success must also be measured by their social consequences. Economic growth cannot be considered inclusive when workers remain unable to afford basic necessities. Nigeria's monthly minimum wage is ₦70000 or (₦438 per hour).

Karl Marx's analysis of economic inequality provides a framework for examining how the benefits of production are distributed between labour and capital. Workers are indispensable to national development, and their contributions deserve fair remuneration, secure employment and decent working conditions.

Trade unions must strengthen their collective action and defend workers' purchasing power. The government, meanwhile, should improve public healthcare, education, transportation and housing while tackling corruption and wasteful expenditure.

Ultimately, the ₦70,000 minimum wage should not be treated as a permanent solution regardless of economic realities. We need a credible wage-review mechanism that protects workers against declining purchasing power.

CAN THE LABOUR MOVEMENT REALLY CONFRONT TINUBU'S APC GOVERNMENT?

By Abadom Lawrence Amechi

As living conditions continue to deteriorate for millions of workers, youth and poor people under the administration of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, debate has intensified over the role of the organised labour movement in resisting anti-working-class policies. Rising inflation, fuel price hikes and broader neoliberal reforms have increased pressure on trade unions to move beyond statements and rally towards a sustained mass action for better living standard. The key question facing activists and workers is whether the labour movement possesses the political clarity, organisational strength and fighting strategy necessary to challenge the APC government and defend the interests of ordinary people. This discussion is particularly important at a time when many workers are looking for a credible alternative topolicies that have deepened hardship. While labour unions have periodically mobilised against government measures, concerns remain about the consistency of these struggles, the need for democraticorganisation from below, and the challenge of transforming industrial resistance into a broader political movement capable of winning lasting change.



In the article, the author examines the opportunities and limitations facing the labour movement in the current period and considers what would be required for an effective confrontation with the Tinubu administration. The piece raises important questions for trade unionists, socialists and all those committed to building a genuine workers' alternative. Based on the article titled Can the Labour Movement Really Confront Tinubu's APC Government?. Read the full article here: https://spoo.me/u5W-FLbK

NSCDC CELL WAS WASHED, DISINFECTED, RENUMBERED BEFORE INSPECTION INTO 33 MINERS' DEATHS – OFFICIAL REPORT



The deaths of dozens of detained miners, including minors, in the custody of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) represent a horrendous tragedy and a damning indictment of the conditions that exist in many detention-facilities.

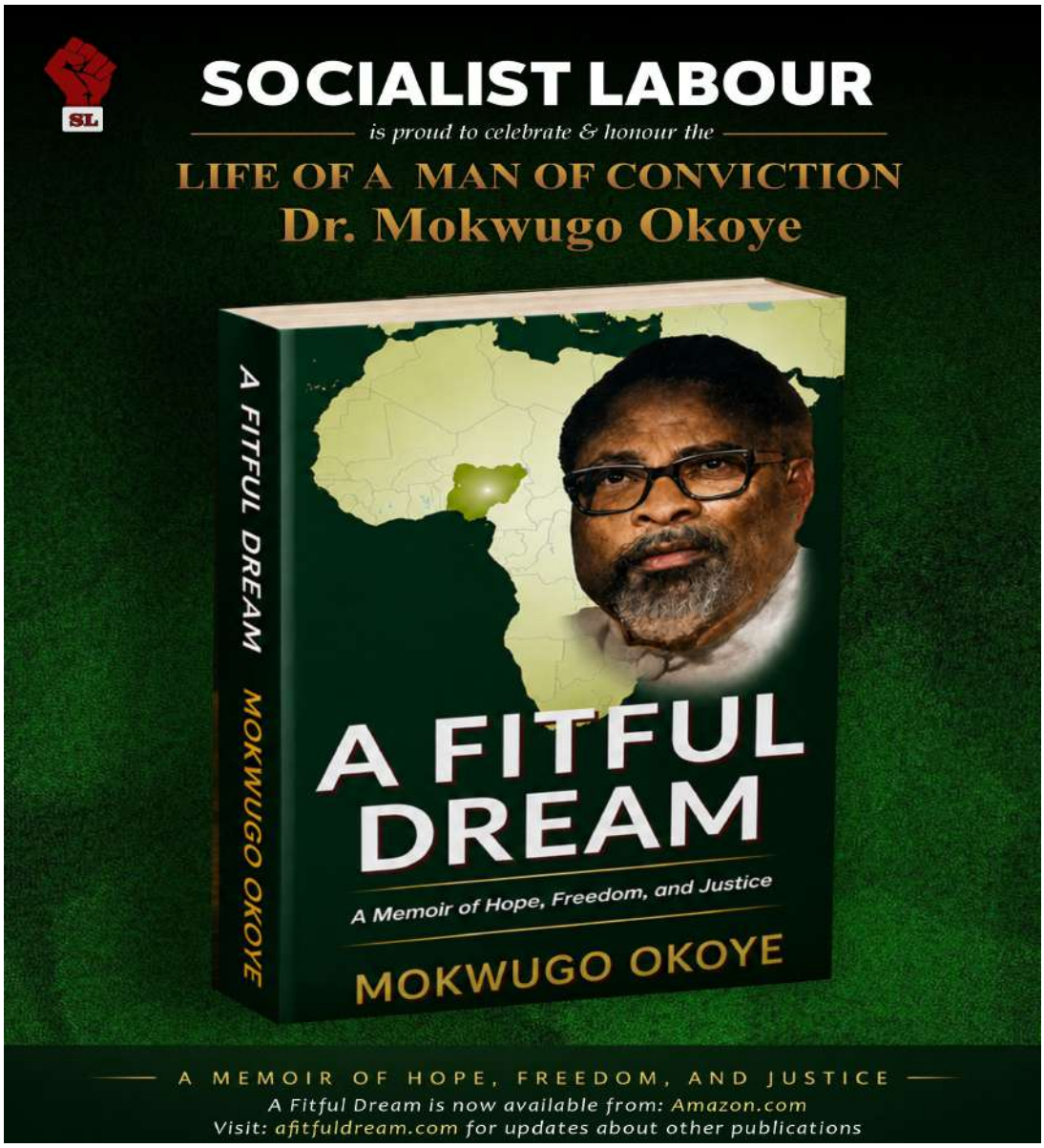
Findings by an independent federal investigation panel showed that the deaths were preventable. They were linked to overcrowding, poor ventilation, and inhumane detention conditions. This raises serious questions about the treatment of any citizens in state custody and the broader crisis within the prison and detention systems. No one should lose their life while awaiting justice. The official independent report highlights the urgent need for accountability, humane conditions of detention, and far-reaching reforms to prevent such avoidable deaths from happening again.

For further details see:

https://spoo.mee/Q3z0JMT

A FITFUL DREAM: A SHORT INTRODUCTION

By Osagyefo



On 31 October 2026, Socialist Labour launched Dr. Okoye's memoir, A Fitful Dream. These are no ordinary memoirs. They are the life story of a major participant in the struggle not only for Nigeria's independence from colonial rule, but also for a fundamentally different kind of society, one diametrically opposed to colonial capitalism, w here the nation's resources would be used to transform the lives of working and oppressed people and place the country on the path of peace, justice, and progress.

If there are no monuments today to Dr. Okoye and his comrades in the Zikist Movement, which famously called for revolutionary struggle against colonial rule, it is because their story remains an embarrassment to the bourgeois forces that collaborated with colonialism to engineer a transition to independence designed to keep Nigeria safe for capitalist exploitation by the rapacious forces of both domestic and international capital.

The dominant historical narrative, one that sits comfortably within the historiography of ruling-class scribblers, maintains that Nigerian independence was achieved through a gradual process of constitutional reforms, aided by the goodwill of colonial administrators who patiently guided their colonial subjects toward political maturity and self-government.

This narrative is false.

Following Britain's loss of India in 1947, the British Empire turned increasingly towards its African colonies in what historian Caroline Elkins has described as a second colonisation of Africa. The establishment of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund became a mechanism through which and Welfare Fund became a mechanism through which African resources were mobilised to support Britain's post-war reconstruction. It was the resistance of working and oppressed people, especially organised workers in the trade unions and activists in the Zikist Movement, which was emerging as the political expression of these struggles, that placed colonialism on notice and challenged its continued domination.

For his role in these struggles, Dr. Okoye was imprisoned for 33 months. The Zikist Movement was banned by the colonial authorities and, ironically, even disowned by Nnamdi Azikiwe, in whose name much of the agitation had been carried out. It was only after the radical wing of the Nigerian nationalist movement had been isolated and neutralised that domestic bourgeois forces could comfortably reconcile themselves with colonial rule and proceed towards the elite-managed transition that masqueraded as independence.

It is important that we learn about these struggles and understand both the strengths and shortcomings of these courageous efforts. Their lessons remain relevant to the battles we face today against bad governance, corruption, and executive malfeasance. Above all, they remind us of a simple truth: if our class fights, victory is not guaranteed. But if we refuse to fight, defeat is certain.

Therefore, fight we must.

And for us, there is victory yet.

CLASS STRUGGLES IN FRANCE

By Izielen Agbon



The ongoing working class struggles in France are gathering momentum. The composition of the broad coalition includes high school and university students, trade unions, neighborhood collectives, yellow jackets workers, black blocs and leftist activists. The high school and university students are mobilized by the National High school Union (UNL), local student collectives and suburban areas youth groups.

The protestors are concerned about educational shortages, infrastructure decay and increasing social inequalities. They are demanding an end to teacher and staff shortages, overcrowded classrooms, overloaded timetables and large class sizes. They wanted funds for the repair of dilapidated, crumbling school facilities and the abolishment of the current university application platform. They started the protests with High School Walkouts and famous Site Blockades. They were joined by trade union workers.

The major trade unions (CGT and FO) organized marches to protest against inflation, decreasing purchasing power and the austerity measures of the government. The trade unions demanded wage indexed to inflation, automatic cost of living adjustment, affordable housing and an end to the neo-liberal policies of the government.

The Yellow Jackets workers also joined the protests. They wanted energy subsidies, reduced electricity and fuel prices and an end to the cost of living crisis.

The Neighborhood Collectives protested systemic underinvestment, high unemployment, and inflation. They demanded more jobs, a halt to budget cuts and increased funding for community setors programs, healthcare, public transport, and structural municipal systems. Some left groups have also joined the protests.

The reaction of the French State has been very viscous with attacks on peaceful protesters, increased police brutality and mass arrests. More than 6,000 protesters have been arrested with a majority being under the age of 18.

More than 3,000 businesses have been impacted so far. These events are being used by the French State to justified continuous mass crack down, partial local curfews and increased state violence.

President Emmanuel Macron is isolated and caught in a political gridlock. The French State is caught between international bond markets demanding a €54 billion deficit reduction and massive street level resistance to public investment cuts. It has promisedto reform the controversial university admissions platform and repair dilapidated school facilities. Apart from these few concessions, the French State has rejected all the broad economic or anti-austerity demands.

Similar working-class struggles are going on all over Europe. Workers and youths are fighting against soaring living costs, housing unaffordability, underfunded public services, rising military spending, and government austerity budget cuts for social services.

In Belgium, students and union members (i.e. FGTB) have protested against multi-billion-euro austerity packages. In Germany, students and workers are protesting against public sector cuts, rearmament and neo-liberal policies. In Spain, Italy and Greece, workers and students are holding rallies, protest marches and square occupations against housing shortages, low wages and high unemployment. In Albania and Serbia, the workers and students are engaged in anti-government protests against corruption, the high cost of living, underfunded education sector, high defense spending and austerity measures.

The circulation of these struggles across different European nations raises the possibilities of radical changes and revolution. It shows that workers and the poor majority across the world have a common fight against their local ruling classes and neoliberal capitalism.

AFUED HEALTHCARE CRISIS: STUDENTS' LIVES MUST NOT BE SACRIFICED TO INSTITUTIONAL NEGLECT

By YIsrael J, Coordinator



The reported death of Olafisoye Nifemi Mary, a 100-level English student at the Adeyemi Federal University of Education (AFUED), Ondo, on Friday, 21 August 2026, raised serious concerns over AFUED campus healthcare and management's responsibility to protect students.

Reports indicate that the campus health centre lacked a high standard ambulance to transfer the affected student to a better-equipped hospital. As a result, she was transported by motorcycle. Although the precise circumstances require independent investigation, the reported inadequacy of emergency services raises a disturbing question: how can a federal institution operate without essential facilities for medical emergencies?

This crisis reflects the neglect of essential public services while students and workers bear the consequences. A university must provide an environment where students can learn and live safely.

Qualified medical personnel, functional equipment, essential drugs, and emergency transportation are fundamental requirements, not luxuries. Without them, students remain vulnerable to preventable tragedies. Concerns have reportedly been raised about inadequate staffing and facilities, yet meaningful improvements remain urgent. Management must explain why students' healthcare needs have not received adequate attention.

Condolences cannot replace accountability, and promises cannot substitute for functioning medical services.

We call on university management, the Federal Ministry of Education, and relevant authorities to:

1. Conduct an independent investigation into the student's death and emergency response.

2. Provide a functional ambulance and reliable referral arrangements with better-equipped hospitals.

3. Recruit sufficient qualified healthcare professionals.

4. Upgrade the health centre with essential drugs, diagnostic equipment, and appropriate facilities.

5. Publish a transparent improvement plan with funding commitments, timelines, and accountability.

6. Establish a monitoring committee involving students and healthcare workers.

We call on students, parents, education workers, trade unions, and progressive organisations to support these demands. Public institutions must serve human needs, not expose students to institutional failures.

The death of Olafisoye Nifemi Mary demands sympathy, answers, accountability, and urgent reform.

Students' lives matter.

Healthcare is a right.

Accountability is non-negotiable.

Summary of Workers Strikes - October 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 NLC in the FCT directed all workers to strike from 7th October. The NLC demands included the removal of the vacancy requirement for teachers' promotion, teachers eligible for promotion in 2025 to sit their examination and the withdrawal of redeployment and demotion letters issued to education directors. The strike was suspended from 21st October. The trade unions are monitoring implementation of agreements made.

ASUU members at several state universities are striking over the failure of the Federal Government to fully implement the December 2025 agreement with ASUU.

This included three institutions in Lagos: Lagos State University, Lagos State University of Science and Technology and Lagos State University of Education who suspended their strike from 12th October.

ASUU, Imo State University, branch commenced an indefinite strike on 10th August over non-payment of salaries, promotion arrears (back to 2016) and other entitlements owed its members. The strike is also over the non-implementation of the December 2025 agreement between the Federal Government and ASUU.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Taraba State University chapter, began an indefinite strike on 12 October over the implementation of the 2025 Federal Government-ASUU remuneration agreement and the payment of salary arrears accumulated from January 2026.

ASUU members at Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH) Branch, commenced an indefinite strike from 29th October, 2026. The demands include full implementation of the 2025 Federal Government-ASUU Agreement, payment of consequential arrears from January 2026, outstanding Earned Academic Allowances, promotion arrears covering 2013 to 2025, improved university infrastructure and democratic control of the institution, among others.

Members of the Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU) and National Association of Academic Technologists (NAAT) commenced strike action from September 2, 2026 at the follwing institutions in Ondo State:

Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Olusegun Agagu University of Science and Technology, Okitipupa, and the University of Medical Sciences, Ondo (where ASSU members have been on strike since 27th August). The strike was over the State's failure to increase its subventions to the universities as agreed. The strike was suspended from 29th September.

Three-day warning strike declared on 19th October by the Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), Emmanuel Alayande University of Education, Oyo (EAUED) Branch, alongside its seven-day ultimatum to the university management and the Oyo State Government over the non-implementation of the 2026 renegotiated agreement and the non-payment of arrears owed to its members.

The Assembly Health Care Professionals (MHWUN, NANNM and NUAHP), Katsina State called a seven-day warning strike from 14th October. The strike was over the implementation of the CONHESS salary scale and other issues. The strike was suspended after four days from 18th October.

Members of the National Union of Electricity Employees (NUEE) at Benin Electricity Distribution Company (BEDC) struck from 19th October. This plunged Edo, Delta, Ondo and Ekiti States into darkness. The strike was over pay and welfare. On 23rd October, NUEE threatened a national strike over an assault of its Edo State chairman and another member by security operatives. The strike was also over the recognition of the NLC by the Edo State Government. The strike ended after a meeting involving national officials of NLC, the Governor and others. The State Governor promised to recognise the caretaker committee of NLC.

The Nigerian Union of Allied Health Professionals (NUAHP), Oyo State Hospitals Management Board Branch commenced an indefinite strike on October 28, 2026. The demands include payment of teaching allowances to eligible officers on CONHESS Grade Level 12 and above, implementation of CONHESS 10 skipping, restoration of call duty allowances for dental therapists and resolution of promotion-related issues affecting medical laboratory scientists and radiographers.

