



Socialist Bulletin

Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour

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No Pay Rises for the Rich! – a Decent Minimum Wage for the Rest of Us!!

The Revenue Mobilisation Allocation and Fiscal Commission is proposing pay hikes for the president, governors and the country's lawmakers. This is at the same time that the value of the minimum wage continues to fall and many people are paid even less than this. Any fair society would see a massive reduction in

pay for the rich and a decent minimum wage, with regular increases to compensate for inflation, for the rest of us.

The NLC and some trade unions, like SSANU, are already opposing the proposed pay hike. We all need to join the campaign with them and other civil society organisations. We also need to campaign for greater solidarity for the promised ASUU strike in the universities.

The top politicians are already amongst the highest paid in the world. In contrast, the minimum wage will buy far less than it would a few years ago. It is lower in Nigeria than all our neighbouring countries and many states have yet to fully introduce even the ₦70,000 minimum wage.



The politicians spend all their time looting and fail to implement any agreements that they sign with trade unions. Why should they be rewarded with even more fantastic salary increases? Almost every strike is due to their failure to implement previous agreements, in many cases going back years. Last month this included a national strike by nurses and strikes by doctors and other health workers in Benue, Edo and Cross River states.

The politicians do not even pay the police, army and other security forces properly or even arrange to pay them proper pensions. Towards the end of last month, a group of discharged soldiers accused the military authorities of failing to pay their outstanding entitlements. They were threatening to shut down key federal institutions if their demands were not met. Similarly, retired police protested in Abuja in July over the size of their pensions. Senior police officers recently resolved that they should be withdrawn from the current police pension scheme, describing it as unsuitable.

It is outrageous that anybody should even consider providing top politicians with a pay increase, especially when hunger is devastating the lives of so many of us. The wealth created by workers should be used to provide a decent minimum wage for all, including pensioners, and totally free health and education services, at least at the primary level. We need to demand robust action from all our trade unions to achieve these minimal demands.

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ABOUT US

We are socialists and Marxists
The economic, environmental and Covid-19 crises have made clear that capitalism is a conflict between two classes: the vast majority who create the wealth, and a tiny minority who profit from it. Attempts to reform capitalism have failed: the only solution is to replace it with a truly democratic socialist society. Capitalist rulers will only give up power if forced to do so. We need a mass democratic movement to bring about socialism. Events, such as the Russian Revolution of 1917, January 2012 in Nigeria and the uprisings in Sudan and Algeria in 2019, show what is needed.

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The State of the Labour Movement in Nigeria and the Challenges of how to Revitalize It

—By Dung Pam Sha, Department of Political Science, University of Jos

In a keynote address presented at the 2025 CITAD Kano Labour Institute seminar, on 8th July 2025, Dung Pam Sha provided a comprehensive review of the State of the Labour Movement in Nigeria with international comparisons.

In summary he found:

- a labour movement trapped between its protest legacy and a declining ability to engage effectively in today's economic, political, and social terrain
- while historical resilience remains, fragmentation, disconnect with grassroots demographics, and weak adaptation to neoliberal restructuring have left Nigerian labour vulnerable
- this aligns with trends in other African countries, though COSATU (South Africa) and TUC Ghana maintain comparatively higher resilience and capacity, but weak connection.

We welcome comments on this presentation and suggestions on how we can revitalise the labour movement. The full presentation is available from: <https://tinyurl.com/ms4cjpnw>



#jointheresistance

How Could A Decent Minimum Wage Help To Reduce Insecurity? -Christiana John Bawa

This presentation was provided at a recent public meeting organised by *People United Against Chauvinism*. Christiana concluded by saying:

- minimum wage is more than an economic issue-it is a tool, an instrument for peace building
- a decent wage can protect families, youth and the nation at large
- if we want true security and unity, we must first ensure fairness and dignity for all.

She argued that a decent minimum wage would help to reduce insecurity as:

- Low wages and high unemployment do not only cause crime, they also create deep divisions in society.
- When people are struggling to survive, they often look for someone to blame. This blame is frequently directed at other ethnic groups or foreigners, leading to xenophobia, tribal hate, and ethnic discrimination.
- In Nigeria, we've seen how economic hardship fuels anger between communities. People begin to say things like:
 - ◇ – 'They are taking our jobs.'
 - ◇ – 'Our people are suffering because of them.'
 - ◇ – 'They control everything while we have nothing.'
- This kind of mindset spreads fear, hatred, and violence. But when there are fair-paying jobs available to everyone, and a decent minimum wage is enforced, the pressure to compete in a hostile way is reduced.
- A decent wage helps all Nigerians-regardless of tribe, religion, or background-feel included and valued. It reduces the feeling that one group is being favoured over another, and builds a shared sense of national identity.
- Fighting xenophobia and ethnic tension starts with fairness. And fairness starts with giving every Nigerian the chance to earn a decent living.

The full presentation is available from: <https://tinyurl.com/5884w6u6>

Official Government Report Condemns Detention of Children



An official Federal Government report has identified over 1.6 million people awaiting trial nationwide. Children as young as 13 are held for months, sometimes years, without legal representation or fair access to justice. This alarming reality highlights critical failures in Nigeria's juvenile justice system and the urgent need for reform.

The assessment found that during 2018–2022 a total of 133,906 children and young adults were in custody, including 127,526 males and 6,380 females. 2,120 were under 16 years of age.

In October 2024 over 100 protestors were released after some children collapsed in a court in Abuja from hunger after months in illegal detention after the August 2024 protests. They faced many ridiculous charges including treason and mutiny. Charges the Abuja 11 still face when they return to court on 9th October.

Seven Borno State youths who participated in the #EndBadGovernance protests in August 2024 were recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment. They had all been illegally detained for more than a year. Many other people have been secretly detained for years like those held for up to nine years at the IRT Offices in the middle of Abuja.

For more details, see: <https://tinyurl.com/4wy266et>

The Masses Need An Electoral Left That Can Win And Govern In Their Interest-James Uanhoro



The 2027 presidential elections are shaping up to be another contest among political heavyweights vying for power. Some on the left are committed to supporting Peter Obi's candidacy, while others dismiss it as irrelevant to a left agenda. Of those who dismiss his candidacy, some believe that participating in bourgeois elections wastes left energy and resources. This submission is not for them.

This submission is for those who recognise the benefits of the left's involvement in electoral politics, whom I refer to as the

electoral left. What Nigeria needs from the electoral left is a left that can win elections and use political power to address the needs of the masses.

Today, there is no coalition of left forces capable of winning the presidency. The electoral left must focus on local elections. There are many vulnerable incumbents who hold offices with control over sufficient resources that could benefit the masses. These include local government chairs, ward councillors, and state and federal legislators.

However, the electoral left is only strong in a few locations. Every institution within the electoral left must do the following in its zone of activity:

1. identify which elected officials control resources that can benefit the masses
2. identify the subset of vulnerable officeholders.
3. further, identify the subset of #2 that the left can realistically replace with its candidates.

Through this process, the electoral left will identify focus *zones with battleground races*. Electoral left institutions in these focus zones should rally support from other members of the electoral left in non-focus zones to pool all efforts towards battleground races in focus zones.

Only by participating in such a process can the electoral left learn how to win elections. Among the winners, some will successfully learn how to wield political power to meet the needs of the masses, while others will fail. Of those who learn to wield power, some will hopefully establish local hegemony, while others may produce candidates for higher office.

One responsibility of all who achieve victory is to use their resources to expand the number of focus zones, primarily by strengthening the electoral left in areas with potential – areas that combine weak incumbents and left organisation.

An agenda of this nature is the responsibility of the electoral left. Run in elections where victory is possible. Learn to win. Learn to govern. Replicate successful projects. Build trust among the masses. Then, run for higher office.

Only by following such an agenda can the electoral left eventually secure successful governorships or presidencies. Without experience in smaller offices, victories at higher levels may ultimately prove counterproductive. People may trust the organised left to fight alongside them in their struggles, but the electoral left must earn (i) their belief that it can win, and (ii) their trust to govern. The route to this is local electoral success.

High Court Re-Affirms The Constitutional Rights Of All Nigerians To Peaceful Protest

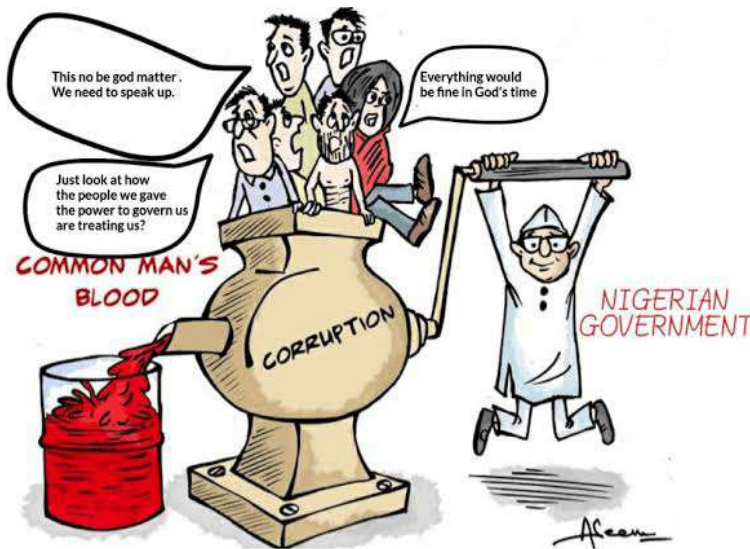
In the Federal High Court in Kano, in July, Hon. Justice S. A. Amobeda held: "I must say that by the provision of Section 40 of the 1999 Constitution as altered, every person including the Applicants, has a right to peaceful protest and no restrictions shall be placed on it unless it is in the interests of national security, public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime or for the protection of health. It is clear that the planned protest of the Applicants hinged on national interest, which has to do with the harsh economic policies, hardship and inflation affecting the citizens of the country."

<https://tinyurl.com/2jsa4prn>

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Strikes, Minimum Wage and Class Struggle -Izielen Agbon

Only perhaps 20 out of the 36 States in Nigeria (+ FCT) pay the legal minimum wage of 70,000 naira a month. Yet, the Presidency and the National Assembly are planning to increase their own salaries.



On the individual level, workers are socially, economically, and politically powerless to fight for higher wages. For example, the Government decided to fix the minimum wage at 70,000 naira a month. Given this minimum wage, a worker might respond with a refusal to work. This is an individual action, and we could say that this worker was not offered the right price for their labour power in the labour market. Hence, their refusal to work. The worker might be disciplined, terminated or they might resign (but this is not really a practical proposition as their families have to eat).

However, one worker refusing to work will not lead to an increase in the minimum wage. It is true that many workers refusing to work might force the Government to change its policy. This is already workers, as a group, using their collective action to make their point clear. If all the workers decide to be absent on the same day, then we have a strike. Given a strike, the management is forced to respond. It either fires the striking workers (but it is not easy to replace all the workers at once) or negotiates. The point to note here is that one absent worker does not make a strike, but by acting together then workers have power.

A strike requires many workers, at a specific point of production, staying away from work for a specific length of time (e.g. a work day or week). Now, if the strike is successful, the consequences might be an increase in the wages of workers at that point of production, rather than an increase in the minimum wage for all.

A change in the Federal Government's policy on the minimum wage requires that workers act as a class. When workers at one point of production go on a strike for a higher minimum wage, it is not yet the action of a class. Class action demands that the higher minimum wage struggle be extended to workers at other points of production/work places. It calls for a series of strikes at numerous points of production, in numerous sectors of the economy. It requires a generalization of the minimum wage struggle.

Class action constitutes the working class to struggle as a class-for-itself in pursuit of its own unique class interests. In the struggle for higher minimum wages, it occurs when the struggle becomes a generalized movement.

In this case, the workers' struggle becomes a political movement to force the State to change its policy by increasing the minimum wage and ensuring the higher minimum wage is implemented nationwide. An intensification of workers' struggles, strikes and mass protests against the failure of the ruling class to implement the minimum wage in all states needs to be carried out urgently. There is a dire need for the mobilization of the whole of the Nigerian working class to struggle together for a higher minimum wage.

Reform of Nigerian Tax Laws



The recent reforms will provide very minor gains for working peoples. We hope that the reduction in the number of taxes will lead to a reduction in the level of extortion in the informal economy. After so many years of talking implementation of the new tax laws is not due to start until the beginning of next year.

The gains on the changes to personal income tax are marginal except for the very rich (senators, for example, who will have to pay a bit more). No workers will feel any less poor with these changes. The highest rate of income tax will be only 25% compared with at least 45% in Britain (and South Africa) and 37% in the US.

For a detailed consideration of the new laws, see: <https://tinyurl.com/y6mecxfh>
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Speaking Words of Unity to the Listening Ears of Our Children: Mitigating the Spread of Chauvinism and Xenophobia

—By Nasiru Mohammed



Today, when diversity is a hallmark of our society's identity, the spread of chauvinism and xenophobia poses a significant threat.

These vices, if left unchecked, can erode the fabric of our society. As we navigate the complexities of our multicultural and multi-ethnic society, it is imperative that we take proactive steps to mitigate the spread of these harmful ideologies. One effective way to achieve this is by speaking words of unity to the listening ears of our children.

The values we instil in our children today will shape the direction of our society tomorrow. By teaching our children the importance of solidarity, respect, and understanding, we can empower them to become agents of positive change. When children are taught to appreciate and celebrate our diversity, they are more likely to grow into adults who are tolerant, open-minded and respectful of others.

Chauvinism is the excessive or blind loyalty to one's own ethnic group or country. It can lead to a narrow and parochial worldview that is dismissive of others. Xenophobia, on the other hand, is the irrational fear or hatred of people from other societies or cultures.

Parents and caregivers play a critical role in shaping the values and attitudes of their children. We can all help to counter the spread of chauvinism and xenophobia. We can teach our children to appreciate the diversity of our society, to respect people from other cultures and backgrounds, and to recognize the value of unity in diversity.

So, how can we promote unity and mitigate the spread of chauvinism and xenophobia? Here are a few suggestions:

1. As parents and caregivers, we must model the behaviour we want our children to emulate. By demonstrating respect and appreciation for diversity, we can show our children the importance of unity and inclusivity.
2. We can teach our children about the different cultures and traditions that exist in our society. By promoting cultural awareness and understanding, we can help to break down stereotypes and build bridges of understanding between different groups.

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3. We can encourage our children to think critically about the information they receive and to question assumptions and biases. By promoting critical thinking, we can help our children to develop a more nuanced understanding of the world around them.
4. We can teach our children to be empathetic and compassionate towards others. By promoting empathy and compassion, we can help our children to understand the experiences and perspectives of others.

Speaking words of unity to the listening ears of our children is a critical step in mitigating the spread of chauvinism and xenophobia. By teaching our children the importance of unity, respect, and understanding, we can empower them to become agents of positive change in our society. We must prioritize the values of diversity, empathy, and compassion. By working together and celebrating diversity, we can create a brighter future for ourselves and for the generations to come.

Africa's Inequality Crisis & the Rise of the Super-Rich

Oxfam recently published a damning report on the fantastic increase in inequality across Africa. It concluded that:

Africa faces a double crisis of inequality. Not only are the continent and its countries among the world's most unequal, but its governments are on average among the least committed to reducing inequality. This has created a situation in which a few people are becoming rich beyond their wildest dreams, while the majority endure increasing hardship:

- Africa's four richest people – all of whom are men – have more wealth than half of the region's 750 million people combined.
- Over the past five years, African billionaires have increased their wealth by 56%; the five richest African billionaires have increased their wealth by 88%.
- Nearly half of the 50 most unequal countries in the world are African.
- Since 2020, the average income of the richest 1% in Africa has increased five times faster than that of the bottom 50%.
- African dollar millionaires, who account for 0.02% of the population, own nearly a fifth of the region's wealth, while the bottom 50% own less than 1%.
- In Africa, men own three times more wealth than women; this is the highest gender wealth gap of all regions and is double the world ratio.

The full report is available to read from:

<https://tinyurl.com/7y623d88>

It's the Poor that Feed the Rich-Bashir Bello



It is a popular notion that the rich feed the poor. From philanthropy to employment, this belief is deeply rooted in the social imagination. Yet in practice, especially in a place like Nigeria, the reality is starkly different. It is not the rich who feed the poor, but rather the poor who, through their relentless labour and sacrifices, sustain the rich in their comfort.

In the bustling cities and sleepy towns alike, the poor form the backbone of the nation's economy. They wake before dawn and toil till nightfall. They dig the foundations, carry the bricks, sweep the offices, drive the buses, till

the soil, sell in the markets, cook the meals, and provide nearly every essential service that keeps society running. Without them, the elegant estates would be empty shells and the grand boardrooms would be eerily silent.

Take the everyday story of a commercial motorcyclist or bus driver who rises with the sun and braves the hazards of chaotic traffic, harsh weather, and insecurity. On average, nearly 80% of his daily earnings are spent on fuel alone. The little that remains must be split between feeding himself and paying the compulsory daily returns to the vehicle owner, who sits in comfort and counts the profits. This is not an isolated case. It is the blueprint of exploitation repeated across various sectors of our economy.

The same is true of domestic workers who care for the children of the rich while theirs are left to raise themselves, of farmers whose produce stocks the tables of luxury homes while they sleep on empty stomachs, and of market women whose daily profits cannot afford them basic healthcare or education for their children. The poor are the engine of the country's wealth, but they are left without a seat in the car.

Meanwhile, the rich savour the beauty of the country in a relaxed and often protected atmosphere. Their comforts are built on a system that extracts maximum value from the sweat of the poor while offering them the barest minimum in return. It is not charity or generosity that sustains the poor. It is their own unacknowledged labour and sacrifice.

This topsy turvy arrangement has become so normalized that questioning it is almost considered an act of rebellion. But it must be questioned. If we are ever to build a just and humane society, we must begin by acknowledging this fundamental truth: the poor feed the rich, not the other way around.

A genuine path forward requires systemic change in policies that prioritize fair wages, access to education, affordable healthcare, and economic justice. It also calls for a cultural shift to one that recognizes the dignity of labour and ends the myth that the rich are the benevolent saviours of the poor. Until then, the cycle will continue, and the hands that build our society will remain the most neglected.

Sahel: Breaking the Militarist Impasse-Paul Martial

Since the military juntas of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger seized power, the Islamic based militants have continued to advance. Of the 135 administrative entities in these three countries, two-thirds are under the control of Islamist groups.

On the humanitarian front, the situation has also worsened, with nearly five and a half million people displaced. In most areas where the war rages, schools and health centres are closed, leaving populations without education and healthcare. For example, in Burkina Faso, 20% of health facilities and approximately 5,300 educational structures are abandoned. As a result, 40% of children do not have access to school.

Food insecurity is considered a major risk. In Mali, 12% of the population is malnourished, in Niger, half of the children suffer from moderate or severe nutritional deficiencies, and in Burkina Faso, more than 2.3 million people suffer from hunger.

For the future, many options exist; we can cite three that have occurred in other countries. A Somali-style scenario, in which Islamist groups manage to control most of the territories surrounding major towns, attempting to impose a blockade. A second scenario, similar to what happened in Syria, involves the militants breaking with radical Islamic elements, allowing alliances with factions of the army based on the expulsion of Russian troops and corruption-free governance. Finally, we cannot rule out the collapse of at least one of the regimes, which would have a domino effect on the other two countries.

For the full analysis, see: <https://tinyurl.com/2pdjvnu>

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Recent Solar Energy Developments—izielen Agbon



In April 2025, the Federal Government decided to build a ₦10 billion solar mini-grid system to provide electricity at the Aso Rock Presidential Villa. Aso Rock could not pay for Band A electricity because of PBAT increases in electricity tariffs and petroleum products.

If Aso Rock could not afford to pay its electric bills, how did the government expect the teaching hospitals and universities (all on the same Band A) to pay their electric bills? After a lot of criticism from workers and civil society groups, the Federal Executive Council recently approved solar hybrid power systems for eight federal universities, one teaching hospital and other institutions. These projects should be completed in nine months. The universities involved are the University of Lagos (UNILAG), Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria; Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU), Ile-Ife; University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN); University of Ibadan (UI); University College Hospital (UCH), Ibadan; and Federal University, Wukari (Taraba State).

In the past, a World Bank loan was used to build solar mini grid systems in the University of Abuja, University of Calabar and the Nigerian Defence Academy.

Past government policies and initiatives included the Nigeria Renewable Energy Master Plan which was launched in 2011 and the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy and a Solar Home Systems Program enacted in 2015. The goal was to produce 3% of the energy mix from Solar energy by 2020 and 6% by 2030.

The major solar projects in the country include the Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Bayero University, Kano, Tulip Cocoa Processing Ltd., Ijebu Mushin, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Federal Ministry of Power, Works, and Housing Secretariat, Abuja, Usman Dam Water Treatment Plant, Abuja, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike-Ikwo, Nigerian Breweries Plc., Ibadan and Jabi Lake Mall, Abuja.

In 2020, under the Covid 19 Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan, \$619 million was to be used to install solar home systems for over five million households, [#jointheresistance](#)

covering 25 million workers who do not have access to grid electricity.

Despite the abundance of sunlight, the ruling class only pays lip service to solar power. Solar power is decentralized and could allow the working class to have more control over their household energy usage and delivery. Workers need to struggle for control over the energy it consumes in its neighbourhood for environmental reasons. Workers should demand a higher solar energy contribution in future.

What Can We Learn from the 1979 Iranian Revolution?—Review by Maxwell Adeyemi:

Phil Marshall's *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Iran* is a penetrating examination of Iran's political upheaval in 1979, peeling back the layers of revolutionary fervour and ideological conflict to reveal a clash not merely between regimes, but between competing class interests and visions of societal transformation. The booklet critically explores the downfall of the Shah, the rise of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic State, and the fading hopes of the Iranian working class, who initially played a powerful role in shaking the foundations of the old order.

Marshall highlights how grassroots workers' organizations—like strike committees and shoras (soviets or workers councils)—briefly held real power, fostering bold demands and democratic participation. Yet, with striking clarity, the author shows how this revolutionary momentum was stifled by the emergence of a religious-led counter-revolution, aided by the bourgeois and petit-bourgeois allies who feared deeper structural change.

Importantly, the booklet doesn't romanticize either side. It wrestles with the failures of the Iranian left, especially its entanglement with Stalinist strategies and substitutionist thinking that marginalized genuine working-class leadership. Marshall argues that without an independent revolutionary workers' party and a clear socialist strategy, the Iranian revolution was fated to be co-opted and reversed.

The analysis is sharp, unapologetically Marxist, and meant to challenge not just the reader's understanding of Iran, but of revolution itself. In doing so, it contributes deeply to the global discourse on class struggle, ideology, and the need for clarity and independence in socialist movements.

The pamphlet is available for free download from:

<https://tinyurl.com/2uxw8zjm>

Summary of Workers Strikes - August 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 Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) declared an indefinite strike in the **local governments of Osun State** from 17th February. This was in protest against the planned resumption of sacked All Progressives Congress (APC) council executives, who were reinstated by a Court of Appeal verdict. The State Government claims that local government allocations are being withheld.

Members of the National Association of Nigeria Nurses & Midwives (NANNM) started a seven day national warning strike at midnight on 29th July at Federal, state and primary health facilities. This strike was over a list of nine demands that includes previous agreements, employing more nurses, increase in professional allowances and better recognition of professionalism of nurses.

The strike was suspended early after four days on 2nd August.

Academic and non-academic staff of Lagos State University suspended their strike after 12th August. The strike began on July 31. The strike was organised by the Joint Action Committee — an umbrella body of the Non-Academic Staff Union, the Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities, and the National Association of Academic Technologists. Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) were not officially part of the strike. The strike was over the 23-month arrears from the 25 per cent and 35 per cent salary increments owed to staff. 12 months arrears are to be paid with payment to be made in instalments between August and December 2025. 75% will be paid by the State Government and 25% by the University management.

Taraba State NLC and TUC called a general strike from 11th August. The strike was called in protest against alleged irregularities in the activities of the Biometric Data Capture Committee set up by the State Government. The strike was suspended on 13th August after the State Government approved the payment of staff previously designated as “ghost workers.”

The **Association of Resident Doctors (ARD), Benue State chapter**, began an indefinite strike on 11th August. It was over the non-payment of the Medical Residency Training Fund and unresolved issues dating back to 2023 including non-payment of 18 months of arrears from implementation of the 2023 Consolidated Medical Salary Structure (CONMESS) . The strike was suspended just over a week later on 20th August, after the Governor approved the immediate payment of outstanding entitlements.

Edo State doctors, members of Resident Doctors under Edo State Government Employment (ARD EDGE) held a five day warning strike from the 18th August. This was also over arrears of CONMESS and other issues.

Joint Action Committee of Health Sector in Cross River directed its members to commence a one-week warning strike from August 18, 2025. The strike is over the failure of the State Government to implement its promises.



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The economic, environmental and Covid-19 crises show that society is a conflict between two classes: the vast majority who create the wealth, and a tiny minority who profit from our work. Reform attempts have failed: the only solution is a truly democratic socialist society. The corrupt elite will only give up their power if forced to do so. We need a mass democratic movement to bring about socialism. Events, such as Russia in 1917, the January 2012 protests in Nigeria and the mass uprisings in Sudan and Algeria from 2019, begin to show what we need.

For more details of the basic ideas and policies of Socialist Labour see:

www.socialistlabour.com.ng/about-us/

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We would love to receive letters, comments or suggestions from our readers. We want to hear from you with suggestions for articles for our future editions or questions on any articles in this issue. We especially welcome news about protests and strikes in your community or town.

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Socialist Labour depends on its members and supporters for finances. We need more financial support so that we can be more active, expand and grow. If you are able to make a modest financial contribution that would be really helpful. We would also like all readers of this Bulletin to consider fully joining Socialist Labour by paying monthly subscriptions. The standard rate is ₦1,000 a month, **with a lower rate of ₦500 for students, pensioners or unemployed** and ₦5,000 for higher paid comrades. We can all afford something - every little helps.

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