



LICINISO



Mswati UNGA Address

The Swazi monarch's speech at the UN General Assembly – rhetoric versus reality in the face of ongoing repression at home.

China's 80th WWII Victory Anniversary

Commemorating 80 years since victory in World War II – China reflects on resistance, unity, and global peacebuilding.

Deportation of U.S. Prisoners

A look into the growing trend of prisoner deportations – justice, sovereignty, and human rights in question.

Rif Republic

Remembering the Rif Republic – the revolutionary legacy of resistance in North Africa that still inspires movements today.

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FREEDOM- DEMOCRACY - SOCIALISM

EDITORIAL

China's 80th WWII Victory Anniversary: Memory, Strength, and a Warning to the World

On 3 September 2025, China marked the 80th anniversary of its victory in World War II with a solemn yet powerful ceremony at Tiananmen Square.

It was a moment of reflection both on the pain of the past and the dangers of the present.

President Xi Jinping's speech framed the war as a "great battle between light and darkness," reminding the world of China's massive sacrifices.

Over 35 million Chinese were killed or wounded during the 14-year-long War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Xi declared, "The Chinese people fought the invaders with unbreakable determination... and secured the first complete victory in national liberation in modern history."

He also challenged the Western-centric narrative of WWII. While the world remembers Normandy and Midway, China's front, which tied down the bulk of Japanese forces is often forgotten. Xi urged the international community to "confront the past in its entirety" and resist the rewriting of history.

The celebration included a major military parade, but Xi was quick to emphasize peace: "No matter how strong it becomes, China will never seek hegemony or expansion." Yet, with global tensions rising, the



display also served as a warning against unilateralism and power politics.

Beyond honoring the dead, China used the moment to reaffirm its position as a key global power with moral authority. "Might may rule the moment," Xi said, "but right prevails forever."

Eighty years later, China's message was clear: memory must guide the future, and peace must be defended with vigilance. In remembering victory, the Chinese people also remember the cost and the responsibility that comes with it.

Mswati's UNGA address continues to expose being puppet of Imperialism

The Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) strongly condemns the latest pronouncements by the absolute monarch Mswati III, in which he has once again called for the recognition of Taiwan as an "independent state." This reckless position does not represent the aspirations of the working people of Swaziland, but rather reflects the monarch's role as a client of imperialist forces.

Mswati's so-called foreign policy is not born from the will of the people. It is a continuation of the system of dependency that has tied our country to Western imperialism for decades. The recognition of Taiwan against the consensus of the United Nations and the African Union serves only the interests of the United States and its allies in their geopolitical struggle against the People's Republic of China.



The people of Swaziland have nothing to gain from Mswati's stubborn allegiance to Taipei. The regime's relationship with Taiwan is based on secretive financial deals, luxury benefits for the royal family, and military support used to strengthen repression at home. Aid that comes from Taiwan never reaches the working class and poor but is

diverted to sustain the lavish lifestyles of the royal elite and to entrench the violent security apparatus that crushes our people's demands for democracy.

By positioning Swaziland as the last African state to cling to Taiwan, Mswati is further isolating our country from the solidarity of the progressive world. This is not "sovereign" diplomacy, but imperial control. It is the subordination of our nation's dignity and future to imperialist manipulation, carried out through the person of one monarch who has no mandate from the people.

The CPS reaffirms that the struggle of the people of Swaziland is not with the people of Taiwan but China. Our demand is for the dismantling of the Tinkhundla regime, the establishment of a democratic republic, and a people's foreign policy rooted in solidarity with oppressed peoples everywhere.

We call upon workers, peasants, youth, and all progressive forces to reject Mswati's imperialist puppetry. The recognition of Taiwan is not a "national interest," it is a royal and imperial interest against the people. A democratic and socialist Swaziland will stand with the peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism, and all forms of oppression. A multipolar can only be built when the working class internationally defeats the minority that seeks to exploit the labour of the majority.

Down with imperialist puppets!

Forward to People's Power!

Viva Communist Party of Swaziland!

Release date: 27 September 2025

China Pushes for Civilizational Cooperation to Secure Peace in Eurasia



Beijing -In a firm call for global peace and mutual understanding, senior officials of the Communist Party of China have urged nations to embrace dialogue among civilizations as a key strategy to confront global challenges and maintain stability across Eurasia.

Speaking at the opening of the Global Civilizations Dialogue Ministerial Meeting in Beijing on Thursday, Liu Jianchao, head of the CPC Central Committee's International Department, highlighted the importance of international cooperation rooted in cultural exchange and civilizational respect.

"As we mark 50 years of diplomatic ties between China and the European Union, we hope to see a peaceful Eurasia," Liu said during the plenary session. "Through dialogue and mutual understanding, we can begin to address the complex challenges our societies face today."

Liu stressed that both China and Europe, situated at opposite ends of the Eurasian continent, share a common objective: building lasting peace and promoting security.

"More dialogue and less warfare must be our guiding principle," he stated. "Dialogue fosters

inclusiveness and serves as an alternative to conflict."

The two-day ministerial meeting, themed "Safeguarding Diversity of Human Civilizations for World Peace and Development," brought together more than 600 representatives from over 140 countries and regions, including government officials, academics, and cultural leaders.



Chinese President Xi Jinping, in a letter addressed to the meeting, echoed this sentiment by calling for the creation of a global network for cooperation among civilizations.

Xi reiterated China's commitment to working with other nations to champion equality, support mutual learning, and promote development that respects cultural diversity.

"History has shown that civilizational exchanges and mutual learning are key to progress," Xi wrote.

"The world is not a single color but a garden of many diverse civilizations."

Among other international voices supporting the call for dialogue was Carole Bureau-Bonnard, former vice-president of France’s National Assembly. She emphasized that cultural dialogue is not a luxury but a necessity.

“In today’s diverse world, dialogue is essential for peace,” she said. “We must also draw strength from our historical and cultural heritage to craft solutions to modern challenges.”

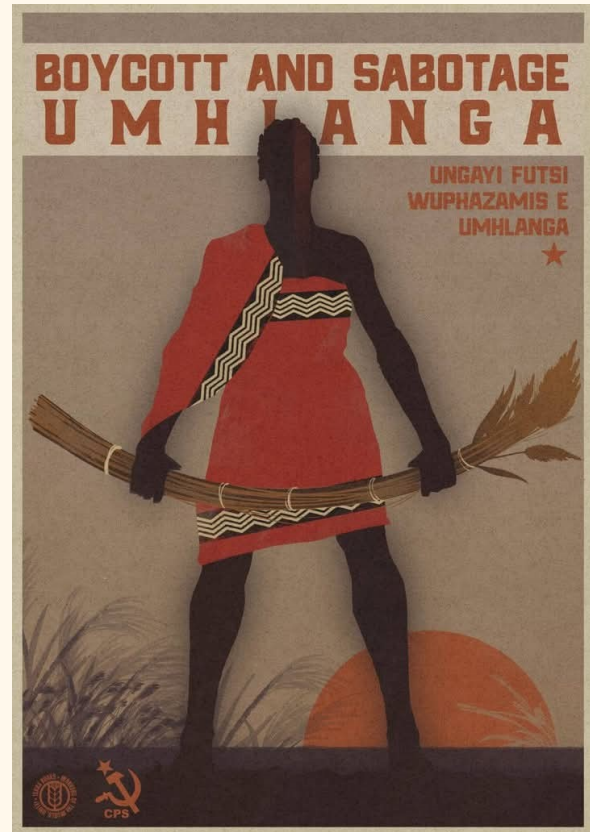
Bureau-Bonnard raised concerns over the unchecked spread of new technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, cautioning that innovation must support shared human values rather than deepen divisions.

Former UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova, now senior advisor to the Europe-Asia Center, praised China’s Global Civilization Initiative, calling it “a vision for a harmonious world rooted in empathy and solidarity.

She underscored the significance of cultural heritage in fostering understanding, describing the UNESCO World Heritage list as “an open book of humanity’s diversity.”

“We are all connected, by time, by culture, by heritage,” Bokova said. “When we understand our own culture, we learn to appreciate others. That is one of the most powerful ideas we can share.”

As global tensions continue to simmer, the tone set in Beijing offers a compelling reminder: sustainable peace is built not on arms, but on understanding.



Communist Party of Swaziland message of solidarity to the International Forum on Justice and Sovereignty for RIF

DELIVERED BY GENERAL SECRETARY THOKOZANE KENNETH KUNENE



Algiers, 19-21 July 2025

Comrades, Friends, Sisters, and Brothers,

On behalf of the Communist Party of Swaziland, I extend our revolutionary greetings and unwavering solidarity to the International Forum on Justice and Sovereignty for RIF. We stand with you in your noble struggle for justice, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination.

The people of RIF have endured decades of oppression, marginalization, and systemic injustice. Their fight for dignity, equality, and autonomy is not just their struggle, it is a universal struggle for all oppressed peoples. The Communist Party of Swaziland recognizes the interconnectedness of liberation movements across the globe. Your fight is our fight, and your victory will be a victory for all who seek freedom from exploitation and tyranny.

We firmly believe that the principles of justice, sovereignty, and self-determination are universal and indivisible. The struggles of the RIF people resonate deeply with our own fight against the oppressive monarchy in Swaziland, where the ma-

jority of our people are denied basic democratic rights, economic justice, and freedom of expression. Just as the RIF people demand their rightful place in the world, we too are committed to dismantling the structures of oppression that perpetuate inequality and injustice in our society.

Historical Context of the Struggle

The struggle of the RIF people is deeply rooted in a history of colonial domination, economic exploitation, and cultural erasure. For too long, the voices of the RIF have been silenced, their lands exploited, and their rights denied. This forum represents a critical moment to reflect on this history and to chart a path forward that honors the sacrifices of those who have fought for justice.



We must remember that the struggle for sovereignty is not merely a political battle; it is a fight for the very soul of a people. It is about reclaiming identity, culture, and the right to determine one's own future. The RIF's resistance is a beacon of hope for all oppressed communities, demonstrating that even in the face of overwhelming odds, the spirit of liberation cannot be extinguished.

The Role of International Solidarity

This gathering in Algiers is a testament to the power of international solidarity. It is through such forums that we can share experiences, strategies, and solutions to overcome the challenges posed by imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism. This is what the recent Global for Civilization Dialogue held in Beijing promoted. The congratulations message to the dialogue from Comrade Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China, emphasized the need to promote building of global networks for dialogue and cooperation amongst civilizations and inject new impetus for into the progress amongst people for justice, peace and development of the world. The Communist Party of Swaziland firmly believes that no struggle is isolated. The fight for justice in RIF is part of a broader global movement against oppression and exploitation.

We must continue to build bridges between movements, to learn from each other's successes and failures, and to amplify the voices of the marginalized. Solidarity is not just a moral obligation; it is a strategic necessity. Together, we are stronger, and together, we can dismantle the structures of oppression that seek to divide us.

We must continue to build bridges between movements, to learn from each other's successes and failures, and to amplify the voices of the marginalized. Solidarity is not just a moral obligation; it is a strategic necessity. Together, we are stronger, and together, we can dismantle the structures of oppression that seek to divide us.

The Path Forward

The Communist Party of Swaziland reaffirms its commitment to the principles of justice, equality, and socialism. We believe that true sovereignty can only be achieved through the empowerment of the working class and the eradication of all

forms of exploitation. This requires not only political liberation but also economic and social transformation.

We must work to build societies where resources are equitably distributed, where the rights of all people are respected, and where the voices of the marginalized are heard. This is the vision that drives our struggle, and it is the vision that we must all strive to realize.

As we gather in Algiers, let us seize this opportunity to strengthen bonds of solidarity and to chart a course toward a just and equitable future. Let us remember that our struggles are interconnected, and our unity is our greatest strength.

We urge all participants to engage in open and honest dialogue, to share their experiences and insights, and to commit to concrete actions that advance the cause of justice and sovereignty. The time for empty rhetoric is over; the time for action is now.

In closing, the Communist Party of Swaziland stands in solidarity with the people of RIF and with all those who are fighting for justice and sovereignty. We are inspired by your courage, your resilience, and your unwavering commitment to the cause of liberation.

Let us continue to fight together, to share ideas, and to build a world where every nation, every community, and every individual can thrive in peace and dignity.

Long live the struggle for justice and sovereignty!

Long live international solidarity!

Long live the people of RIF!

Forward to victory!

Thank you

Communist Party of Swaziland's Response to the US Deportation Report of nationals from five countries to Swaziland.

16 July 2025

The Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) expresses grave concern over the recent deportation of foreign nationals convicted of serious crimes to Swaziland by the United States. This development raises significant ethical, legal, and humanitarian issues that demand immediate attention and scrutiny. The deal between the USA and despot Mswati is an international relations scandal.

Violation of International Human Rights Standards

The deportation of individuals convicted of violent crimes to Mswati, a country not their own, appears to contravene international human rights principles. The CPS condemns any practice that bypasses fair legal processes and exposes host nations to undue risks. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision to allow such deportations without providing individuals the opportunity to argue against potential harm sets a dangerous precedent.

Ethical Concerns and Accountability

The CPS questions the ethical implications of labelling individuals as "uniquely barbaric" and deporting them to a third country. This practice shifts the burden of managing high risk individuals to nations like Swaziland, which may lack the resources or legal frameworks to handle such cases effectively. The CPS calls for transparency regarding the agreements between the U.S. and Mswati, urging the USA government to clarify the terms and conditions of this arrangement. The dictator Mswati will easily dance to the trumpet of Mr Trump because he does not care about the future

of Swaziland and its people. He is only desperate for allies to his unpopular and illegitimate authority as an absolute monarchy and use our country as a sport field for international scandals.

Impact on Swaziland Sovereignty and Security

The CPS is deeply troubled by the potential implications of this policy for Swaziland's sovereignty and national security. Accepting deportees convicted of heinous crimes, such as child rape and murder, poses significant risks to the safety and well-being of Swazi citizens. The CPS demands that the Mswati regime must be immediately dissolved before it is too late. Mswati and his gangsters' government are taking things too far and must be controlled urgently.

Call for International Solidarity

The CPS urges human rights organizations, regional bodies, and the international community to condemn this policy shift and advocate for the rights of deportees and host nations. The CPS stands in solidarity with affected individuals and calls for a global dialogue on ethical deportation practices that respect human dignity and international law.

Demand for Transparency and Accountability

The CPS demands full transparency from both the U.S. government and the Mswati dictatorship regarding the terms of this deportation agreement. The CPS also calls for an independent investigation into the legal and ethical implications of this policy, ensuring that such practices do not become normalized in international relations, turning the world into chaos.

Conclusion

The Communist Party of Swaziland firmly believes that the deportation of convicted criminals to third countries undermines the principles of justice, human rights, and international cooperation. The CPS calls on the people of Swaziland to stand up and reject both the Mswati dynasty with such arrangements and advance with decisiveness the struggle for the establishment of a democratic order that will prioritise the safety and sovereignty of its people.

Furthermore, the CPS urges the international community to hold the U.S. accountable for its actions and work towards a more just and humane approach to deportation policies.

Issued by: Central Committee



SNAT's Demand for Education Funding

19 September 2025

Today, the Swaziland Association of Teachers (SNAT) visited the Shiselweni regional education offices to advocate for increased funding for education as part of the Go Public Fund Education Campaign. This campaign highlights the urgent crisis facing education in Swaziland and seeks to mobilize public support to pressure the government for change.

The issues outlined include inadequate funding for education, which creates significant challenges for both teachers and students. There is a lack of road infrastructure, particularly in neglected rural areas, making it difficult for students and teachers to reach schools. Teachers have expressed their frustration over stagnant salaries, which prevent them from 'glowing' and improving their living conditions. This campaign primarily aims to mobilize support to pressure the current parasitic government. It advocates for the funding of public education, resists privatization, and promotes quality education for all.



The Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) stands in solidarity with the Swaziland Association of Teachers (SNAT) in this vital campaign. Education will never receive adequate funding while palaces

continue to exist. Teachers and students will struggle to access better jobs and education as long as the monarchy exploits the people of Swaziland to fund its lavish lifestyle. Teachers will never flourish while the monarchy persists in its opulence; the only time teachers will 'glow' is when they are in a coffin at SNAT burial.

The CPS economic justice campaign calls on teach-



ers, students, unions, political organizations, and the entire population of Swaziland to support teachers in this critical initiative and to intensify the fight against Mswati's government.

Together, we can work towards a future where quality education is accessible to all, and a better future is socialism, where education and resources are equitably distributed to serve the needs of the people.

CPS Press Services

Swaziland under the Mswati–Taiwan–Israel alliance— An ongoing struggle

Umbhalo lomfisha wa Cde. Muller, *Borderline Fantasy—On Israel’s Interest in Eswatini*, ukhombisa kahle kutsi live lebacindzeteli i-Israel lisebentisa live leMaswati njengendlela yekugcwalisa imigo-mo yayo, lokuphindze kube yingoti kunhlalakahle yelive lase Ningizimu Afrika makusenteka loku.

Noma kunjalo, Cde. Muller ubhalela ikakhulu sive saseNingizimu-Afrika kanye neMaswati. Noma loku kufanelekile—njengoba sibona umhlaba solo usebumnyameni ngemzabalazo waseSwatini—tsine, siYinhlangano yeMakomanisi eSwatini (CPS), sifisa kuchaza kabanti umhlaba wonkhe, ngelitsembe lokucondzisisa kahle umbhalo waCde. Muller kanye nekuletsa lwati lolubanti ngemzabalazo lochubekako eSwatini.

Umbuso waseSwatini sewuyacega, uphelelwa ngemandla. Sekwendlule iminyaka lengemashumi la-52 live lakitsi liphila ngaphansi kwembuso webukhosi lobungalawulwa, lekuluhlobo lwekugcina evekatini i-Afrika. Kuba khona kwe-CPS kuletsa litsembe esiveni kutsi batawugcine bakhululekile embusweni webugcili, umbuso webukhosi losewutsetse emakhulu eminyaka—luhlelo lolwakhiwe enkhohlakalweni, ebugcilini kanye nasenhluphekweni leyakhiwe ngemabomu.

Tiphitsiphitsi ta-2021, lapho tinkhulungwane teMaswati, ikakhulu labasha, tisukuma tilwela inkhululeko etikolweni, emimangweni, nasemadolobheni, taba sibonakaliso kutsi live likhungatfwe tinkinga tembusave letijule kakhulu. Kanjalo, takhombisa timphawu tekuchekeka kwembuso waMswati.

Lamuhla, kunemitamo lesetulu yekugcina bantfu baseSwatini ebuphuyeni kanye nasekwesweleni lwati, ngemitamo yekundlondlobalisa bukhosi. Kuciniswa kwencindzetelo yeMaswati kukukhombisa ebaleni loku, njengoba kubonakala imitamo lesandza kwentiwa ekuciniseni tembusave, lokufa-

ka ekhatsi luphiko lwemphi, kutemnotfo kanye nasesifundzisweni letigunyata umbuso wemgcilati.

Loku kwa-1968 lokubitwa ngenkhululeko yeMaswati kwakhiwa nguhulumende weMangisi, futsi solo kuluhlelo lemave lacindzetela lamanye, kodvwa nyalo sekakwenta ngendlela lephansi. Noma kuphatfwa kwelive kwasuswa etandleni talabamhlophe, live labekwa etandleni telidlandzana lalabansundvu, timphandze tembuso wayitolo solo timile nje tinjalo—lokugucukile kutsi sengubani manje lobambe ematomu. Noma ngabe kucindzeteleka ngemandla abomadlangengwenya labamave latfutukile emhlabeni, lafana nawo eMangisi, kunciphile, kuvele labanye bomadlangengwenya bagcwalisa lesi sikhala. Njengoba Cde. Muller akuvetile, i-Israel sibonelo lesinjalo.

Umbuso welubandlululo we-Israel, lowuluhlelo lwe-United States lwekucindzetela lamanye emave, uloku ulandzelana (noma singasho kutsi iyaphatseka) neluhlelo lwekundlulisela lokuhlosiwe losekuba khona sikhatsi lesidze. Ngalamanye emagama, kwendluliselwa kwelive leMaswati lini-kwa sihlenge i-Taiwan—sifundza sase China, leyentiwe kwasalive kuphela ngenca yemasu e-United States nalamanye emave lagcilata lamanye. Live leSwatini lisachubeka nekuba nebudlelwane ne-Taiwan, futsi kuphindze kube ngilo kuphela evekatini i-Africa lelisabona i-Taiwan njengelive lelitimele. Loku akusilo liphutsa. Hulumende waMswati uncike kakhulu emibusweni lezuzako ekugcilatweni kweMaswati, kantsi ke i-Taiwan idlala indzima lenkhulu ukusiteni bona bukhosi baMswati kute nayo ikhone kuftola lokutsite lekufisile.

Imishukumo ya-2021, beyingagcini nje kuphela ngekuphikisa bukhosi kepha nabobhululu lababacindzeli lababhace eveni. I-Taiwan idlale indzima lenkhulu ekucindzettelweni kwemavi lamemetela inkhululeko ngekuniketa ema letimbili letinelusiba emhlane, ema-Bell UH-1H “Huey” etikweni letekuvikela eSwatini. Letindiza tasebentiswa kunyatsela imishukumo yenkhululeko. Ngenyanga yeNyoni 2021, i-Taiwan yatibophelela ku-\$22.9 million kusita kulungisa takhiwo tahulumende kanye nemigwaqo leyonakele ngesikhathi semishukumo. Nga-2023, nakuba bekukhona labangabita ngaphasi kwa-E2.2 billion (US\$124 million) lokwavela kumeluleki waseNingizimu Afrika, hulumende waMswati wangena esivumelwaneni sekugcinwa kwa-oyili lesinganga E5.2 billion (US\$294 million) neTaiwan. Ecinisweni, lobudlelwane beTaiwan-naMswati buvela njengebudlelwane besibili bebukhosi lobubaluleke kakhulu ngetembusave kulandzela ngemuva kweNingizimu Afrika—kodvwa, njengoba kubonakala kulesi simo, lobudlelwane buvame kundlula lobu baseNingizimu Afrika, naloku kungilo live leMaswati lidlelana kakhulu nelive laseNingizima Afrika ekutfutukiseni umnotfo weMaswati.

Kulandzela i-Taiwan, i-Israel nayo idlala indzima lebalulekile ekwesekeni umbuso waMswati. Idvume kabi emhlabeni wonkhe ngekugcilata kanye nekubulala bantfu basePalestine. I-Israel itikhandze itfolo imphatfo lenhle eSwatini. Naloku indlu yemancusa ayo eMbabane yavala nga-1994, i-Israel solo inabo budlelwane lokucinile nembuso waseSwatini. Loku i-Israel ikwenta ngekusebentisa indlu yemancusa leseNingizimu Afrika. Kantsi ke, kubikwa kutsi i-Israel icabanga kuvula kabusha indlu yemancusa eveni leMaswati. Hulumende we-Israel usita hulumende wetinkhundla kutelwati, futsi ubeka tinhloli takhe etingonini tembusave, kutemtsetfo, kanye netekuphepha tahulumendembumbulu wetinkhundla. Kunikwa kwe-Israel neTaiwan kutsi balawule emandla ekulawula buhlakani belive lemaMaswati kuwemuca ngco eMaswati lilungelo lawo lekutiphatsha.

Budlelwane baMswati-Taiwan-Israel buyinhlanganisela yebugebengu lobutibekile futsi lobunyatsela bonkhe lababuka ngalokwehlukile. Budlelwane babo bugunyata bugebengu lobuhlose kugcina eMaswati acindzetelekile futsi bahlale baphila esikhatsini sase-muva. Konkhe loku kwentiwa nenhloso yenzuzo yemali lesetulu nemandla. Sibonelo lesicacile saloku kutsi ngenyanga yaKholwane, Mswati, ngaphandle kwekucabanga ngekuphepha kweMaswati, wakhetisa kwemukela bantfu labacitfwe e-Melika, wabagcina emajele akhe—nandvunakhulu wajike wavula tandla kutsi kute labanye labanyenti, noma umnyango wetangehandle welive leNingizimu Afrika lakhipha umbiko lichaza kutsi li“khatsatekile kakhulu” ngekutsi “kungaba nemphumela lomubi ekuphepheni kweNingizimu Afrika Kanye nemigomo yokungena kulela live, njengoba lamave abomakhelwane.”

Kuyakumangalisa yini kutsi lobudlelwane buyinhloko yekucindzeta imitamo yenkhululeko eSwatini?

iCPS iyachubeka kudlala indzima lenkhulu eku-citfweni kwembuso wetigebengu, ekwakhiweni kwembuso webantfu, kanye nasekukhululekeni kweMaswati nabo bonkhe basebenti mhlaba wonkhe jikelele. Umbuso webukhosi sikhungo lesingekho emtsetfweni; inkhululeko lengiyo ngeke seyibekhona nangabe kubusa umndeni. Umbuso webukhosi uvimbe sive kutsi sidlale lichaza kutembusave, temnotfo, tekuphilisana kanye nenkhululeko yekutikhulumela

Umbuso webukhosi soloku ubuse ngendluzula kusukela nga-1973. Noma kwabese kufakwa umtsetfo-sisekelo nga-2005, tinhlango tepolitiki atikavumeleki. Njengenhlangano lengakavumeleki, i-CPS ihlale ibhekene nebulukhuni lobumatima kakhulu eveni. Tinkinga tifaka ekhatsi kutsi emalunga ayo angabulawa, ahlukubetwe, aboshwe, kanye nekuphocenelelwa kutsi emalunga aye ekudzingisweni.

Luhlelo lwabomadlangengwenya eveni leMaswati lukhetse kusebentisana nemgcilati kunekutsi belingema neMaswati, lwatichelelanisa nemzabalazo weMaswati. Loku kube nemphumela wekutsi i-CPS ibhekane netingcinamba letimatima ngekhatshi eveni nangephandle. Budlelwane betinhlango letiphetse emave kulesikhatsi sanyalo tikhetse kucinisa budlelwane naMswati ngoba kubonakala ngatsi ngibo lobumcoka kwendlula inkhululeko yeMaswati. Kwemukeleka kuSADC (Southern African Development Community) sicelo saMswati ngenyanga yeNgci 2024 sekukhipha live leMaswati kuluhla lemave lanentinkinga ngebuholi nangekuphepha kwesive kukhombisa kahle kutsi ngisho tinhlango letitsi tikhululekile tikubukela phasi kukhululeka kwesive seMaswati. Tinjongo temnotfo kanye netembusave emkhatsini waMswati neNingizimu Afrika tibonakala timcoka kwendlula kukhululeka kweMaswati. I-CPS iyachubeka nekutikhandza ingatfoli lusito emaveni ladvutane kanye nemhlaba wonkhana ngenca yekutsi labanye ku SADC solo bafisa kugcina bukhosi busemagweni.

Tinkinga tembuso webukhosi newebukepali eSwatini akusiyo nje intfo yemvelo noma lehlala injalo. Timphawu teluchekeko ngekhatshi ebukhosini kanye nekucega kutembusave, kutemnofotfo kanye nenhlakakahle tikhombisa kona kufa kwawo umbuso webukhosi. Umbuso webukhosi ngeke ukwati kusimama sikhatsi lesidze ngaphasi kwalobu bugudlugudlu—kodvwa kumcoka kutsi sive seMaswati sidlale lichaza ekuhululekeni kwaso.

Kungako i-CPS imemetele umnyaka wa-2025 njengemnyaka wekuhlanganisa bantfu kute balungiselele kuketula batsatse umbuso. Ngalesi-memetelo, i-CPS imema onkhe eMaswati kutsi adlale indzima ekucedzeni kuhlupheka kwawo nekwakheni sive lesincono manje kanye nakusasa. Lona ngumkhankhaso lophindze umemetele kutsi umhlaba wonkhe awutichelelanise nahulumende waMswati.

Asikwati kutsi singagucula kani siphindze sikhulise timphawu letingalungi. Sisombululo kulenkinga le-sibhekene nayo eveni letfu kutsi sakhe sive lesisha. EMaswati ngiwo kanye banikati bengucuko lephelele, futsi ngibo emachawe ekuphumelela ekuwiseni hulumentde wetinkhundla. Buchawe nekubambelela lokubonakele emibhikishweni yanga-2021 kubufakazi lobusebaleni kutsi umbuso waMswati ulengela ekubhujisweni.

Kuba khona kwenhlango yemakomanisi yaseveni leMaswati kuletsa litsemba lelikusasa lelincono eveni leMaswati.

See: Muller, Ruehl. "Borderline Fantasy—On Israel's Interest in Eswatini." *Review of African Political Economy*, May 30, 2025. <https://roape.net/2025/05/30/borderline-fantasy-on-israels-interest-in-eswatini/>

Continuous Refusal to be Ruled by the Old System: CPS Deputy General Secretary Cde Mxolisi Ngcampahala

ECONOMIC JUSTICE CAMPAIGN

At a recent CPS Zoom session under the Economic Justice Campaign, Deputy General Secretary (DGS) Cde Mxolisi "Mco" Ngcampahala delivered a powerful presentation on mass mobilization for economic justice and the fundamental right to life.

Cde Mco highlighted the ongoing struggle within Swaziland and on the international stage, emphasizing that the people are continuously refusing to be governed by the outdated and oppressive system. Our economy remains concentrated in the hands of a few—the monarchy and multinational corporations allied with it. Land ownership is determined by loyalty and proximity to the monarchy, systematically denying the majority of our people the right to a decent life amid rampant economic injustice.

He drew attention to the persistent land grabs orchestrated by the regime and its associates, citing recent incidents such as the failed attempt to seize Mbondzela Place by Taiwan, the SWADE land grabs in the Lowveld around Siphofaneni, and numerous other evictions. These actions deepen the poverty and marginalization of Swaziland's people.

Workers, who make up approximately 30% of the population, bear the burden of sustaining the luxurious lifestyle of the regime. Recent hikes in electricity tariffs—projected to increase by up to 15% by 2027—and a 13% rise in water prices come without any corresponding wage increases. Many workers survive on salaries less than R2000 per month, living paycheck to paycheck and forced to rely on loan sharks to survive.

Even if wages were to increase, the conditions of workers would not improve meaningfully. As wages rise, those with vested interests in controlling workers' incomes will respond by increasing taxes and the prices of essential goods, trapping workers in a vicious cycle of poverty. This system exists solely to maintain the lavish lifestyle of the monarchy and those who exploit our labor and resources.

Cde Mco also addressed the struggles faced by the urban poor, youth, women, peasants, and workers—all victims of the Tinkhundla system. The only solution, he argued, is the total and decisive dismantling of this system by the people of Swaziland, to be replaced by a new order that delivers economic justice to the working majority.



Communist Party of Swaziland-CPS
You are invited to a zoom discussion
MASS MOBILISATION FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE: CPS PERSPECTIVE ON THE RIGHT TO DECENT LIFE
 LIVE • zoom • 
 Facilitator: Mxolisi Ngcampahala CPS DGS
08:09:2025
20:00Hrs
 #Economic Justice Campaign
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He stressed that no successful revolution can occur without advocating for social ownership of the means of production. Those who call merely for reforms are reactionaries who fear revolution and prefer negotiated settlements that perpetuate the backward system while benefiting a select few. This approach condemns the people of Swaziland to ongoing struggles for political, economic, and social justice.

The people's refusal to be ruled by the old system is growing stronger every day. However, the CPS DGS warned against complacency—revolution requires sustained effort and organization. The people of Swaziland have no choice but to rise and fight for their land, minerals, food, water, education, and dignity. The time for delay has passed.

Moreover, as we dismantle the old system, we must simultaneously commit to building a new society. The example of China's development—lifting millions out of poverty through science, knowledge, and education—offers valuable lessons. Education and scientific advancement are essential tools in the struggle to overcome economic injustice.

Finally, Cde Mco called on the CPS to deepen its engagement with the grassroots, to immerse itself fully among the masses, and to organize them toward the total overthrow of the Tinkhundla system.

“The people of Swaziland are ready. The future belongs to those who dare to fight for economic justice and true liberation,” he concluded.

CPS Press Services

Release date: 08 September 2025



Turning Victimization and Intimidation into a Rallying Point for Workers' Unity: Workers' Unity in the Face of Oppression

Comrade Mbongwa Dlamini, President of the Swaziland National Teachers' Union (SNAT), delivered a presentation that addressed the critical challenges facing workers in Swaziland. The session, held via Zoom, focused on the themes of victimization and intimidation as pervasive tactics used against workers advocating for their rights.

Comrade Mbongwa articulated the harsh realities that workers in Swaziland endure, particularly the regime's increasing reliance on force and arbitrary arrests to stifle peaceful protests. The oppressive measures employed by the government serve to undermine the fundamental rights of workers and silence dissent. In this environment, the call for unity among workers is not merely a rallying cry but a strategic necessity. The working class must recognize that their struggle transcends individual grievances; it is a collective fight against an oppressive system that seeks to maintain the status quo.

A significant portion of the discussion centered on the Industrial Relations Act of Swaziland, which, while allowing for strike actions, simultaneously empowers the government to interdict these strikes through the courts. This legal framework effectively favors employers, creating an uphill battle for workers seeking to assert their rights. The implications of such laws are profound, as they not only restrict the ability of workers to organize but also reinforce the power dynamics that prioritize capital over labor. It is essential for workers to challenge these unjust laws and advocate for a legal system that genuinely protects their rights.

The presentation also highlighted alarming in-

stances of police brutality and harassment faced by union leaders and protesters. These incidents are not isolated but indicative of a broader strategy to suppress worker dissent. The collusion between the government and private sector employers further complicates the landscape, as it creates an environment where workers' rights are routinely violated. By addressing these issues collectively, workers can build solidarity and resilience in the face of such oppression.

In response to the challenges outlined, Comrade Mbongwa proposed several strategies aimed at empowering workers and fostering solidarity. One of the key recommendations was to create platforms for workers to share their experiences of victimization. This sharing of narratives can help build a collective consciousness and strengthen the bonds of solidarity among workers. Organizing collective action is another crucial strategy; by coming together, workers can challenge the oppressive systems that seek to divide them.



a better future. The time for action is now, and the strength September 24, 2025

of the working class lies in its unity.



Moreover, effective mobilization through workplace campaigns and training sessions can enhance workers' understanding of their rights and the importance of unity. Building resilience among workers is also essential, particularly in the face of ongoing intimidation. Support groups and mental health initiatives can play a vital role in helping workers cope with the stress and anxiety stemming from their struggles. Finally, raising awareness about the universal nature of worker exploitation is critical. Workers across various sectors must recognize their shared struggles and unite in their fight for justice.

Comrade Mbongwa Dlamini's presentation serves as a powerful reminder of the ongoing challenges faced by workers in Swaziland. By turning victimization and intimidation into a rallying point for unity, the working class can confront the tinkhundla systems that seek to undermine their rights.

From a communist perspective, the struggle for labor rights is inextricably linked to the broader fight for social justice and equality. It is only through solidarity and collective action that workers can hope to dismantle the structures of Mswati's parasitic regime and achieve a just society. The path forward is clear: unite, organize, and fight for

Community councils are grassroots democratic structures - Cde Mhlonishwa “Bazooka” Mtsetfwa, CPS Central Committee Member

ECONOMIC JUSTICE CAMPAIGN

On a recent Zoom session, Cde Mhlonishwa Mtsetfwa, a member of the Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) Central Committee, delivered a compelling presentation titled “Mass Mobilisation for Economic Justice Campaign: CPS Perspective on the Right to Decent Housing.” The presentation highlighted the urgent need for collective action in the struggle for economic justice, with a strong focus on housing as a fundamental human right.

Cde Mtsetfwa emphasized that economic justice demands equal access, equal opportunities, and fair distribution of wealth—principles currently undermined in Swaziland. The right to decent housing is deeply connected to economic justice because shelter is a basic human need, inseparable from food and clothing. A proper home provides the foundation for health, safety, and dignity.

A significant portion of Swaziland’s population, especially in rural areas, continues to live in old, unsafe, and outdated housing infrastructure despite global advancements. Many houses lack durability and pose safety hazards. The high cost of building materials and widespread unemployment, particularly among youth, severely restrict access to decent housing.

Income levels directly influence the ability to afford proper housing. Low income often results in overcrowding and unsafe living conditions, as seen in urban poor settlements like KaKhoza and Mbuleni. Additionally, frequent evictions across the country leave many without secure land tenure, creating uncertainty and preventing permanent home construction.

What Constitutes Decent Housing? Decent housing means more than just shelter; it implies safety and adequacy. Homes should be water-proof to protect residents from harsh weather,

have proper sanitation, and access to electricity—a necessity in modern society. Unfortunately, many Swazis face health risks due to the lack of these essential standards.

Access to social services such as schools, clinics, shops, and reliable roads is critical for survival and wellbeing. However, rural areas remain underdeveloped due to neglect under the tinkhundla system, leading to limited access to these vital services.



Government policies must prioritize social housing, affordable loans, building regulations, zoning, and subsidies for low-income households. However, the current tinkhundla government has neglected these responsibilities, focusing instead on exploitation and luxurious living at the expense of the people.

Cde Mtsetfwa articulated the CPS vision of a society where the right to housing is a basic human right for all. The government should be responsible for providing low-cost, quality housing accessible to the entire population. With over 75% of Swaziland’s people living in rural areas, land currently owned and controlled by the monarchy must be returned to the people, enabling free access and participatory planning.

The CPS stresses the importance of community councils as grassroots democratic structures. These councils empower communities to collectively discuss and resolve their challenges, serving as a form of resistance against the oppressive tinkhundla system and monarchical rule.

Cde Mtsetfwa concluded with a powerful call for the people of Swaziland to unite in the fight for freedom, to abolish the tinkhundla system, and to build a better future grounded in economic justice and the right to decent housing.

CPS Press

Release date: 12 September 2025

2025. YEAR FOR MASS MOBILISATION

THE CHIEF TOOK MY LAND FOR KING'S PROJECT AND ROYAL LUXURY

FOR FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY & SOCIALISM

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Remembering AMOS MBULAHENI MBODZI 61 BIRTHDAY

"My view of freedom is not limited to border gates, I am not free if my fellow brothers and sisters are still oppressed. The route of liberation chose me, I will fight for my people selflessly"

Born 18 Aug 1964 Died 7 June 2022

COMMUNIST TILL THE END
FOR FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY & SOCIALISM

CPS on "African Diaspora in Africa": The Dilemma of Intra Africa Migration and possible way forward

14 September 25

As the CPS is focused on the Economic Justice campaign this session focused on the dilemma of intra-African migration and the African diaspora within Africa, examining the complex dynamics of migrant workers' experiences, particularly between Swaziland and South Africa. The General Secretary of the Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) presented an analysis of how migration patterns are shaped by colonial history, capitalism, and class struggles. The discussion explored how migrant workers are often exploited as cheap labor while simultaneously being scapegoated for economic problems in host countries.

The migration patterns within Africa, particularly from countries like Swaziland to South Africa, have deep historical roots in colonialism and capitalism. During colonial times, migration was systematically organized to provide cheap labor for mining and other industries. The General Secretary noted that "the migrant labor system was a product of colonization" designed to extract maximum profit through exploitation of workers.

This system created dependencies where countries like Swaziland saw large portions of their population—sometimes nearly half—working in South African mines and sending remittances home. Post-colonial governments have maintained these exploitative structures, with the monarchy in Swaziland even encouraging graduates to leave the country to find work elsewhere. The discussion highlighted how colonial borders divided African people artificially, creating the paradoxical situation of "African diaspora in Afri-

ca." These historical patterns continue today, though in modified forms, as economic necessity drives people to migrate despite increasingly hostile reception in destination countries.

A central theme of the discussion was the need for migrant workers to develop a clear class identity and organize effectively. The General Secretary emphasized that "the most lacking element is that the migrant workers lack organization and they lack affirmation." This disorganization creates vulnerability and undermines class struggle in both home and host countries. Migrant workers often see themselves merely as individuals seeking better opportunities rather than as part of a broader working class with common interests. They focus narrowly on household livelihood rather than broader economic and political issues.

The GS argued that migrant workers must understand their role in production systems and develop solidarity with local workers in their host countries. This requires recognizing shared class interests across national boundaries and respecting the gains made by labor movements in countries like South Africa. Several participants emphasized that organization is the key to transforming the current situation where workers are pitted against each other into one where they can unite against their common exploiters.

The discussion addressed the growing xenophobic tensions in South Africa, where migrant workers are increasingly targeted as scapegoats for economic problems. The General Secretary noted that right-wing forces are mobilizing South Africans against foreign migrants, creating dangerous divisions within the working class. This serves the interests of the capitalist class by diverting attention from the real



boundaries. Together, these strategies can build a powerful, united front to advance the rights and dignity of migrant workers throughout the region.

"African people must unite; the unity must actually ignore even the borders and territories defined by colonialism" he emphasized.

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Transcribed by Elihle Magagula – CPS Media

causes of unemployment and poverty.

The discussion highlighted incidents where migrants have been forcibly removed from hospitals and other public services. The speakers emphasized that these conflicts are manufactured to prevent working class unity and maintain minority rule.

To effectively address the challenges faced by migrant workers from Swaziland and other countries, it is essential to organize them into cohesive groups with a clear class identity. Building solidarity between these migrant workers and local working-class organizations, such as COSATU, can strengthen their collective bargaining power and foster unity across borders.

Developing educational materials focused on political economy will raise consciousness among workers, equipping them with the knowledge to understand and challenge the systemic forces that exploit them. Creating ongoing platforms for discussion ensures that migration issues are continuously examined from a class perspective, promoting sustained engagement and activism.

Furthermore, strengthening the campaign for the overthrow of the monarchy in Swaziland is crucial, as this struggle forms part of a broader regional class movement aimed at dismantling oppressive structures.

Finally, establishing common wage brackets across the continent will help prevent the exploitation of migrant workers by ensuring fair and standardized compensation regardless of national

Education Must Serve the People, Not Mswati's Regime: CPS International Secretary Cde Simphiwe Dlamini

ECONOMIC JUSTICE CAMPAIGN

Under the Economic Justice Campaign, Cde Simphiwe Dlamini delivered a presentation outlining the CPS perspective on the right to education. In his address, he highlighted how the Mswati regime continues to undermine the right to education to maintain its autocratic rule.

Education is a fundamental pillar of society that has historically driven change and progress. However, the people of Swaziland have been systematically deprived of this right, which in turn negatively impacts their economic rights, as education and economic empowerment are deeply interconnected.

The poor quality of education in Swaziland is not accidental but a deliberate strategy to keep the population backward and ensure the regime's continued dominance. One clear example is the exclusion of a large portion of the population from accessing education. When tracing student progression from primary to tertiary levels, it becomes evident that many are excluded along the way.

This exclusion is primarily due to the high cost of education, which restricts access to only those who can afford it. The meager budget allocated by Mswati's government further reduces the quality of education, with schools struggling to operate due to shortages of essential resources such as stationery, food, teachers, and proper infrastructure. Meanwhile, the ruling elite send their children to expensive private schools, excluding the working class from meaningful educational opportunities. The stark disparity between rural and urban education further illustrates this inequality.

The curriculum itself plays a crucial role in shaping society's mind-set. Currently, the curriculum is designed to perpetuate monarchial rule rather than empower students to transform society. Those who decide what is taught are not the teachers, students, or educational stakeholders

but rather the oppressors responsible for maintaining the status quo. Teachers are merely instructed to deliver the prescribed content without questioning whether it fosters genuine transformation.

From the CPS perspective, education must serve the people—especially the working class—not the regime. Education should be a tool for societal transformation, accessible to all, free, and aligned with universal standards of development. Students must unite and fight for their right to education through organizations such as the Swaziland National Union of Students (SNUS) and the Swaziland Association of Students (SAS), to dismantle the current oppressive system once and for all.

The CPS advocates for a curriculum that responds to the real needs of the people. In today's rapidly



Communist Party of Swaziland-CPS

You are invited to a zoom discussion

MASS MOBILISATION FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE: CPS PERSPECTIVE ON THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

LIVE • zoom

FACILITATOR: SIMPHIWE DLAMINI CPS INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

For Freedom, Democracy & Socialism

09:09:2025

20:00Hrs

#Economic Justice Campaign

cpswa.org@gmail.com cp-swa.org (+27)725943971

changing world, integrating technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI) into education is essential. Moreover, the curriculum should reflect the true history of the people of Swaziland—not just the history of the Dlamini dynasty, which is currently emphasized to legitimize the regime and brainwash the population.

and production. Students are workers in transition

There must also be a strong link between education and should acquire relevant skills and knowledge to improve productivity. Enhancing production is key to breaking the cycle of poverty. Education should not only transform learners and teachers but also society as a whole.


The youth must take a leading role in fighting for a better future. History shows the vital role youth and students played in the 2021 unrest in Swaziland and many other global revolutions. It is crucial that young people remain organized across various sectors to challenge the tinkhundla system and build a more just society. Additionally, the youth and students must elevate their consciousness through a scientific approach rather than idealism.

Youth organizing should extend beyond national borders, linking with progressive youth organizations worldwide to share common struggles against capitalism.

A better future guarantees education for all—education that transforms societies and meets the aspirations of the working class. The only way to achieve this is by overthrowing Mswati's government and building a society that truly serves its people.

CPS Press

Release date: 09 September 2025



**PRINCIPAL STEPS TOWARDS
A TRUE DEMOCRATIC
DISPENSATION**

1. Unbanning of all political parties and organisations
2. Unconditional return of all exiles
3. Unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees
4. Police, the army and all security forces cease to operate as instruments of the monarchy
5. Countries and international institutions pledge to stop their support for tinkhundla
6. Immediate dissolution of the government and suspension of the legislature to end king's power
7. Convening of conference for democracy to establish interim government
8. Securing of state assets inside and outside the country
9. Creation of emergency economic plan
10. Establishment of modalities for new democratic dispensation
11. Drafting of the constitution for the Democratic Republic
12. Declaration of elections for the Democratic Republic

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FOR FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

Turning Victimization and Intimidation into a Rallying Point for Workers' Unity: A Call to Action from SWATCAWU

ECONOMIC JUSTICE CAMPAIGN



On September 25, 2025, a zoom discussion held under the auspices of the Swaziland Transportation Communication and Allied Workers Union (SWATCAWU), led by General Secretary Comrade Sticks Nkambule. The session focused on the pressing challenges faced by workers in Swaziland, including harsh living conditions, rampant exploitation, and a decade-long stagnation in salary reviews.

The meeting commenced with an acknowledgment of the dire circumstances confronting workers. Comrade Sticks emphasized the need to transform the victimization and intimidation experienced by workers into a rallying point for collective action. Drawing inspiration from the legacy of Steve Biko, he urged participants to embrace hope and solidarity as they navigate the ongoing struggles within Swaziland's trade union movement. The discussion aimed to inspire a renewed sense of purpose among workers, reinforcing the idea that their struggles are interconnected and wor-

thy of collective resistance.

Central to the meeting was the vision of a progressive trade union movement in Swaziland. Comrade Sticks outlined the foundational characteristics of such a movement, which must be anchored in the lived experiences of workers. This progressive framework should include a toolkit for advancing workers' rights and promoting worker-controlled leadership. The movement must not only address workplace issues but also engage with broader social concerns, serving as a vehicle for transformative change. Sticks highlighted the necessity of solidarity with other progressive formations, emphasizing that the struggle for workers' rights is inherently linked to the fight for social and economic justice.

The brutal treatment of transport workers and comrades from the agriculture sector was a focal point in the discussion. Comrade Sticks Nkambule underscored the importance of pursuing justice and democracy amidst a backdrop of state-sponsored victimization. The call for unity resonated throughout the meeting, with participants echoing the need for solidarity among trade unions.

Participants also reinforced this sentiment, highlighting the role of progressive unions in empowering workers and safeguarding their rights. He cautioned against divisive tactics employed by the regime, which seeks to weaken the labor movement through intimidation and misinformation.

Participants further articulated the necessity of educating, organizing, and defending workers' interests in the face of systemic oppression. They pointed out the ongoing negotiations with the government regarding salary reviews and the divide-and-rule tac-

tics that have historically fragmented union efforts. Emphasizing political consciousness, they argued that workers must unite to challenge governmental strategies and advocate for their collective interests. The meeting served as a reminder that true solidarity requires vigilance against both external threats and internal divisions.

The conversation turned to the myriad challenges facing trade unions and workers' movements, including financial constraints and the suppression of political dissent. Participants recognized that the infiltration of political parties has weakened union capabilities, hampering their ability to organize effectively and advocate for workers' rights. The need for well-capacitated leaders and a strong, ideologically guided federation was underscored as essential for advancing the revolutionary agenda. Trade unions must reclaim their role as agents of change, actively participating in the struggle for a new socialist order.

The dialogue emphasized the historical resilience of workers who have triumphed over adversity through collective action. However, there was a cautionary note regarding internal divisions caused by leadership that may compromise the movement's integrity. The role of Marxism as a tool for social change was discussed, with an emphasis on exposing leaders who may act against workers' interests. The call for strengthening internal unity resonated strongly, as participants recognized the need to prepare for potential challenges from external adversaries.

As the meeting concluded, the participants reaffirmed their commitment to building a robust trade union movement that embodies the principles of solidarity, resilience, and collective action. Comrade Sticks emphasized the importance of strikes and collective leadership in achieving

workers' aspirations. The discussions highlighted the necessity of worker independence and the need to confront intimidation and co-option within unions. The spirit of unwavering courage and solidarity was palpable.

In the face of ongoing challenges, the vision articulated during this meeting serves as a powerful reminder of the potential for workers' unity to effect meaningful change. By turning victimization and intimidation into a rallying point, workers in Swaziland can forge a path toward justice and equality. The struggle for workers' rights is not just a local issue; it is a vital part of the global fight for socialism and human dignity. Together, united in purpose and action, the working class can reclaim their rights and build a better future for all.

CPS Press

Release date: September 25, 2025

A Call for Economic Justice: The Urgent Fight Against Unemployment in Swaziland- Cde Lucky Dlamini, SUPMO Chairperson

ECONOMIC JUSTICE CAMPAIGN

In a powerful address at the recent Communist Party of Swaziland Zoom session on the Economic Justice Campaign, Cde Lucky Dlamini, Chairperson of the Swaziland Unemployed Peoples Movement (SUPMO), highlighted the pressing unemployment crisis facing our nation. Formed in 2014, SUPMO has been at the forefront of advocating for the rights of the unemployed in Swaziland, where the situation has reached alarming levels.

Currently, approximately 533,000 individuals are unemployed in a population of 1.2 million, with only about 260,000 people in gainful employment. This stark reality is particularly devastating for our youth, who make up a staggering 58.2% of the unemployed. As we approach 2025, significant retrenchments have occurred across various sectors, especially in textiles and mining. The recent layoff of around 340 workers at Maloma Mine serves as a grim reminder of the urgent need for effective solutions to combat this crisis.

Cde Dlamini emphasized the importance of identifying the root causes of unemployment. With over 533,000 people lacking access to the economy, many struggle to meet their basic daily needs. The current regime exhibits a troubling indifference to the plight of its citizens. Policies that benefit only a select few have created an environment where the majority are excluded from economic participation. Moreover, the diplomatic ties between Swaziland and Taiwan further restrict access to China's more affordable economy. "If our people could access China's economy, their economic capacity could be uplifted," stated Cde Dlamini.



The education system in Swaziland also fails to equip individuals with the necessary skills for today's advanced job market. Approximately 35,000 students sit for their Grade 7 exams, but only about 15,500 continue to their final exams in Form 5, indicating a troubling dropout rate largely driven by the prohibitive costs of education. This issue intensifies at the tertiary level, where only around 3,500 students receive scholarship loans, leaving many graduates unemployed. The consequences are dire: many young people find themselves on the streets, struggling with drug abuse, frustration, and poverty. Alarmingly, one of the fastest-growing sectors in the country is alcohol outlets, which operate with little to no regulation.

Cde Dlamini also addressed the pervasive issues of corruption and nepotism, which further exacerbate the unemployment crisis. Economic participation is often limited to those with connections to the monarchy or those engaged in corrupt dealings with the regime. The presence of ghost employees within this corrupt system has led to the closure of numerous businesses, stifling economic growth. Recently, the government approved the construction of a parliament building worth R4.6 billion, raising serious questions about the prioritization of infrastructure over the welfare of unemployed youth.

Land ownership remains another critical factor contributing to unemployment in Swaziland. Approximately 77% of the population resides in rural areas, where the land tenure system grants ownership solely to the king. Without access to land, the majority cannot engage in productive activities, as land is fundamental to economic production.

Cde Dlamini concluded his address with a resounding call for change. The current system does not serve the people; therefore, a fundamental shift in governance is essential—one that prioritizes the needs of citizens and implements policies aimed at improving their lives. It is imperative for the people of Swaziland to unite in the fight for economic justice and a better future.

As we move forward, let us stand firm in our commitment to challenge the status quo and work towards a system that truly serves the interests of all our people. Together, we can ensure that every citizen has the opportunity to thrive in a just and equitable society.

Released Wednesday 7 June 2023



CPS GENERAL SECRETARY JOINS GLOBAL CIVILISATION DIALOGUE IN CHINA



Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) General Secretary Thokozane Kenneth Kunene joins the Global Civilization Dialogue held in Beijing, China, organised by the Publicity and International Departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Attended by more than 600 representatives from over 140 countries and regions, including government officials, academics, and cultural leaders.

Former Belgian Prime Minister Yves Leterme, former Namibian President Nangolo Mbumba, former Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama, and former Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri were among the notable international speakers at the high-level opening session.

They all discussed the urgent need to promote understanding in a time of geopolitical unpredictability and cultural polarization.

The Global Civilization Initiative, introduced by General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and President of the People's Republic of China in 2023, advocates for mutual learning among civilizations, respect for diversity, and inclusive

partnerships as key pillars for a peaceful world order.

Cai Qi, Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony, where he emphasized that amid the accelerating profound changes unseen in a century, the calls of people worldwide for peace, development, and cooperation are growing stronger.

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres also shared a congratulatory message with the participants, highlighting the importance of dialogue across cultures in today's fragmented world.

A special "Story Sharing" segment, moderated by CGTN anchor Wang Guan, featured primarily first-hand accounts that demonstrated the concrete results of President Xi Jinping's Global Civilization Initiative.

Narrators included Elyn MacInnis from the United States, Kenyan student Jamlick Kariuki from Beijing Jiaotong University, and Simon Lichtenberg, founding chairman of the Danish Chamber of Commerce in China.

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mately 77% of the population resides in rural areas, where the land tenure system grants ownership solely to the king. Without access to land, the majority cannot engage in productive activities, as land is fundamental to economic production.

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As we move forward, let us stand firm in our commitment to challenge the status quo and work towards a system that truly serves the interests of all our people. Together, we can ensure that every citizen has the opportunity to thrive in a just and equitable society.



The philosophers have only *interpreted* the world, in various ways

The point, however, is to *change* it

(Karl Marx 1845)