

NDZUNDZA MABHOKO ROYAL KRAAL

UJAMBA YETELEFONU/
TELEPHONE NUMBER/

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15.01.1992

THE CHAIRMAN

C/
O DR T ELOFF

THE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION
OF THE POSSIBILITY OF INCLUDING
TRADITIONAL LEADERS DELEGATION
IN CODESA.

APPLICATION FOR ALLOWING INGWENYAMA (KING) D M MABHOKO'S DELEGATION
TO CODESA.

1. INTRODUCTION

I hereby apply to Codesa that I be allowed to sent my full delegation (12) plus advisers to Codesa.

I am the Ingwenyama (King) in KwaNdebele. I may state that I played a significant role in the political and constitutional development of this country as it will be seen from facts set out below.

2. BACKGROUND

The kingdom (ubungwenyama) of my nation can be traced back as far as the 15th century based in the Transvaal. The first King (Ingwenyama) of this nation known to history is Ingwenyama (King) Mafana who ruled at Emhlangeni and was followed by Ingwenyama Mhlanga who also ruled at Emhlangeni in the Transvaal. The latter's successor was King Musi who ruled at KwaMnyamana (Emarula) in the Transvaal. All these Kings ruled during the years 1550-1580. The next King Ndzundza who ruled at KwaSimkulu in the years 1620-1660. He was followed by King Mrhetjha, Magobholi, and Bongwe who also ruled at KwaSimkulu. King Sindeni, Mahlangu, Phaswana, Maridili, Kawule, Mgwezani, Dzela, Mrhabuli, Magodongo, Siboko and Somdeyi ruled at KwaMaza in the years 1660-1840. King Mabhoko, Mkephuli, Rhobongo and Nyabela ruled at KwaNomtjharhelo near Roosenekal.

Of the above Kings, King Magodongo was killed in a war between my nation and the troop of Mzilikazi from Natal while going through the Transvaal to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The successor of King Magodongo was King Siboko and Somdeyi ruled at KwaMaza too, in the years 1660-1840 in the Transvaal.

It is also worth noting that King Nyabela ruled KwaNomtjharhelo near Roossenekal in the Transvaal. It was during his time that we realized leadership of my nation resisting the undermining of powers and authority of Traditional leaders. It was also during his leadership that we noted the head of my nation resisting apartheid in South Africa.

It was during his rule when the Zuid-Afrikaanse-Republiek claimed a right of authority to punish Kgoši Mampuru of the Bapedi tribe. This right claimed by Zuid-Afrikaanse-Republiek was totally rejected by King Nyabela of my nation because he knew no leadership of Zuid-Afrikaanse-Republiek which was democratically elected by all the people in South Africa. He found it to be discriminatory and apartheid in a best sense to have people whom you have not elected to claim authority of government over you. It was as a result of this resistance of King Nyabela that a war ensued between the Zuid-Afrikaanse-Republiek and my nation in 1882-1883 as a result of which my people were scattered all over the country.

My grand father King Fene ruled after King Nyabela during the years 1910 to 1922 at Welgelegen near Delams in the Transvaal. My father King Mayisha ruled during the years 1922-1961 at Weltevrede, at my present Royal Residence.

It was during King Mayisha's rule that a strong resistance against apartheid by the leadership of my nation was observed. King Mayisha refused the Bantu Authorities's system under the 1953 Bantu Authorities Act.

King Mayisha felt the Bantu Authorities Act was based on apartheid laws which amounted to fragmentation. He rejected this and persisted in such rejection until he died in 1961. I, Ingwenyama D M Mabhoko II took over the reigns of leadership from King Mayisha my father in 1961 and since then up to now I am still ruling my nation from my Royal Residence at Weltevrede.

2.1 KING D M MABHOKO

As I already said I assumed leadership of my nation in 1961 and I was immediately confronted with the question of Bantu Authority System which my father rejected. I also rejected this system. During the years 1961-1968 a heavy pressure was placed on my nation by denying the employment, any improvement apparently as a kind of punishment on me and my nation because of my rejection of Bantu Authorities : System. In 1968 I had to accept the Bantu Authority System so as to let my nation to survive.

In 1986 I strongly opposed and rejected the planned Independence against the will of the then KwaNdebele government. It is my contention that KwaNdebele never gained independence under the apartheid system because of my able leadership in political affairs. It is further my contention that KwaNdebele politicians of 1986 would have led KwaNdebele to independence had I not intervene independence.

3. CONCLUSION

It is against the above mentioned background and the special role I played in politics that I feel I am entitled to sent my delegation to Codesa over and above the Intando Yesizwe Party which I support so dearly.

May my application be considered favourably so that I can be able to sent my full delegation of (12) members and their advisers.

Yours


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KING D M MABHOKO

JAN 27 '92 14:50 DEPT B/AANGELEENTHEDE
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