

ISOTROPE
MEDIA

The Trantraal Brothers

CROSSROADS



PART 1 OF A SERIES

CROSSROADS

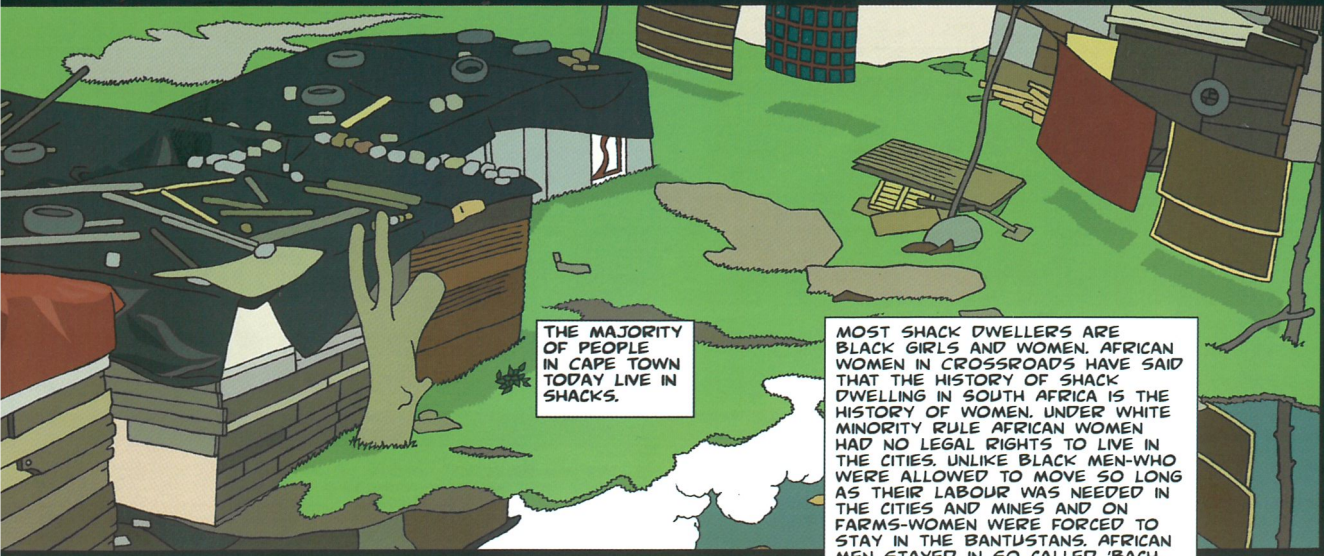
I live where I like



Koni Benson

André Trantraal

Nathan Trantraal



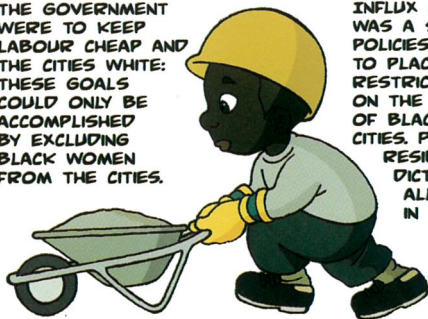
THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE IN CAPE TOWN TODAY LIVE IN SHACKS.

MOST SHACK DWELLERS ARE BLACK GIRLS AND WOMEN. AFRICAN WOMEN IN CROSSROADS HAVE SAID THAT THE HISTORY OF SHACK DWELLING IN SOUTH AFRICA IS THE HISTORY OF WOMEN. UNDER WHITE MINORITY RULE AFRICAN WOMEN HAD NO LEGAL RIGHTS TO LIVE IN THE CITIES. UNLIKE BLACK MEN WHO WERE ALLOWED TO MOVE SO LONG AS THEIR LABOUR WAS NEEDED IN THE CITIES AND MINES AND ON FARMS-WOMEN WERE FORCED TO STAY IN THE BANTUSTANS. AFRICAN MEN STAYED IN SO CALLED 'BACHELOR HOSTELS', WHICH APPARENTLY JUSTIFIED THEIR BEING PAID 'BACHELOR' WAGES, WHETHER THEY WERE MARRIED OR NOT.



WHEN WOMEN CAME TO THE CITIES THEY HAD NOWHERE TO STAY AND SET UP SHACKS ON VACANT LAND. THE APARTHEID STATE VIEWED BLACK WOMEN AS NOTHING MORE THAN 'BIRTH MACHINES', THEIR ROLE IN SOCIETY REDUCED TO REPLENISHING THE 'LABOUR RESERVES'. THROUGHOUT AFRICA EUROPEAN COLONIAL AUTHORITIES COMPARED NOTES AND IDENTIFIED A PATTERN: WHEN LARGE NUMBERS OF BLACK WOMEN WERE PRESENT IN THE CITIES BLACK MEN WERE PRESSURED INTO MAKING CERTAIN DEMANDS OF THE STATE OR THEIR EMPLOYERS. THE STATE OR THE EMPLOYER WOULD BE PRESSURED TO PROVIDE THE SAME BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES-WATER, SANITATION, SCHOOLS HOSPITALS, ETC.-THAT WERE PROVIDED FOR WHITES (AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, BLACK MALE WORKERS).

THE TWIN AIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT WERE TO KEEP LABOUR CHEAP AND THE CITIES WHITE: THESE GOALS COULD ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY EXCLUDING BLACK WOMEN FROM THE CITIES.



INFLUX CONTROL WAS A SERIES OF POLICIES DESIGNED TO PLACE SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF BLACKS INTO THE CITIES. PASS LAWS AND RESIDENCY ALLOCATION DICTATED WHO WAS ALLOWED TO STAY IN THE CITY.

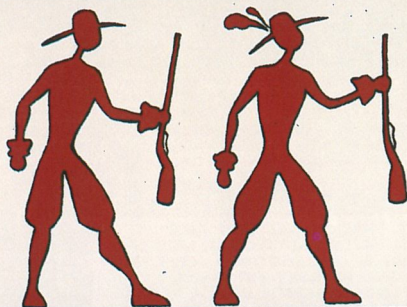


INFLUX CONTROL, BIRTH MACHINES, LABOUR RESERVES- THESE WERE THE TERMS USED IN URBAN POLICY AND REFLECTS THE STATE'S VIEW THAT BLACKS WERE LESS THAN HUMAN.

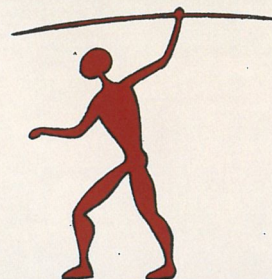


INSTANT LABOUR

IT TOOK TWO CENTURIES-FROM THE 1650'S TO THE 1850'S-FOR WHITE SETTLERS TO GAIN POWER AND CONTROL OVER BLACK PEOPLE. THEREAFTER CITIES STILL NEEDED TO BE CONTROLLED IN ORDER TO KEEP BLACKS IN SUBSERVIENT ROLES. SQUATTING CAN BE SEEN AS ONE OF THE MOST VISIBLE FORMS OF REJECTING THE IDEAS BEHIND THE POLICIES AND PRACTICES THAT STOLE LAND AND FREEDOM IN SOUTH AFRICA.



INCIDENTS OF SQUATTING AND ISSUES OVER WHO WAS SETTLING ON WHOSE LAND WERE REPORTED AS EARLY AS THE APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.



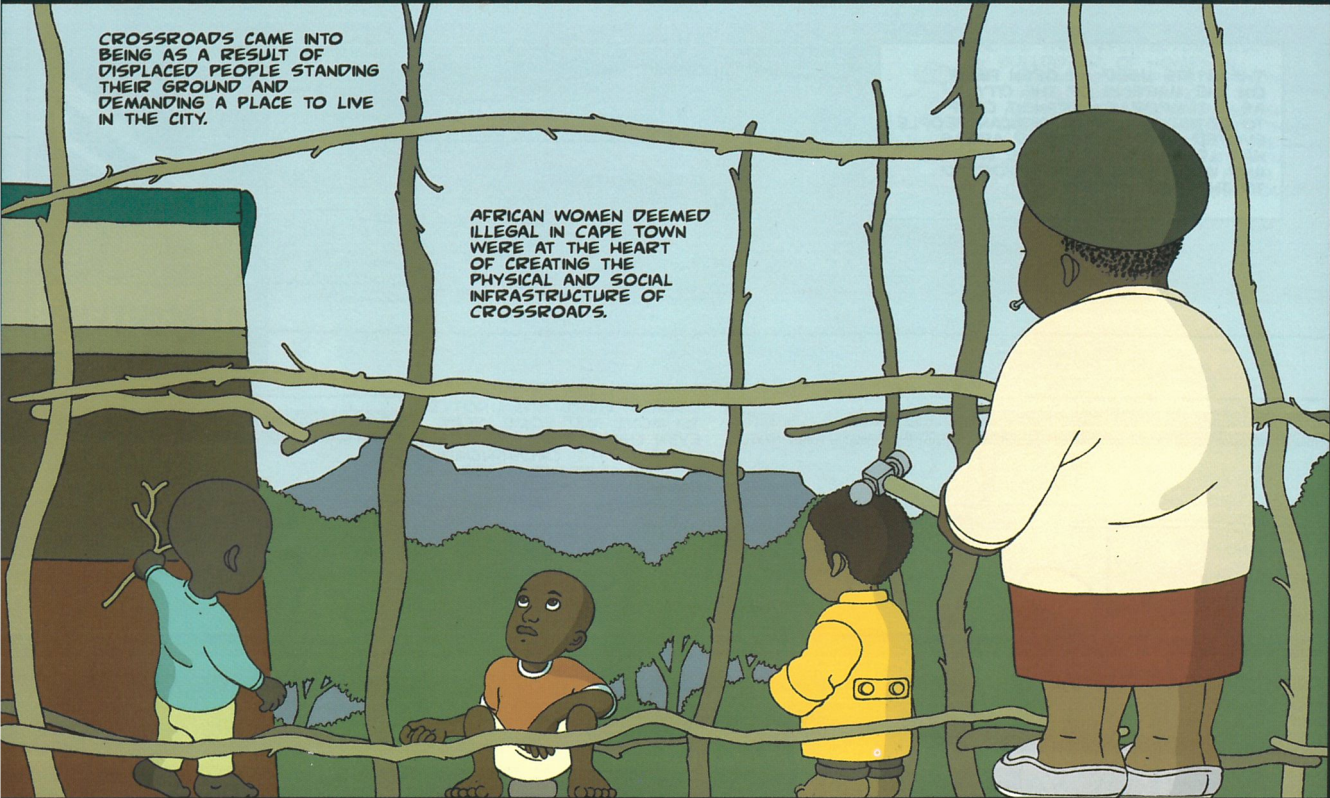
IN 1655 JAN VAN RIEBEECK WROTE IN HIS JOURNAL: ONLY LAST NIGHT IT HAPPENED THAT ABOUT FIFTY OF THESE NATIVES WANTED TO PUT UP THEIR HUTS CLOSE TO THE BANKS OF THE MOAT OF OUR FORTRESS, AND WHEN TOLD IN A FRIENDLY MANNER BY OUR MEN TO GO A LITTLE FURTHER AWAY, THEY DECLARED BOLDLY: 'THIS IS OUR LAND NOT YOURS. WE WILL PLACE OUR HUTS WHEREVER WE CHOOSE TO.'

WITHIN A FEW YEARS THE SALT AND LIESBEEK RIVERS WERE MARKED AS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN KHOI, EX-SLAVE AND SETTLER TERRITORIES.

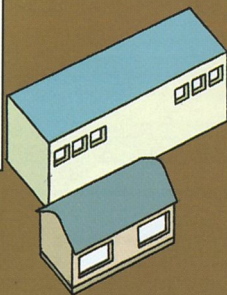


CROSSROADS CAME INTO BEING AS A RESULT OF DISPLACED PEOPLE STANDING THEIR GROUND AND DEMANDING A PLACE TO LIVE IN THE CITY.

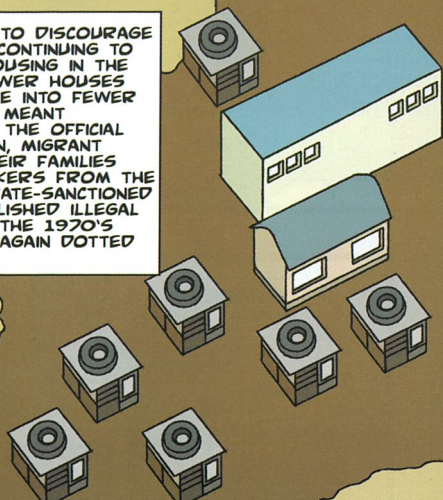
AFRICAN WOMEN DEEMED ILLEGAL IN CAPE TOWN WERE AT THE HEART OF CREATING THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF CROSSROADS.



BY THE EARLY 1960'S THE APARTHEID STATE HAD SUCCESSFULLY DEMOLISHED THE SQUATTER CAMPS THAT MUSHROOMED ACROSS THE PENINSULA IN THE 1940'S AND 1950'S AND RELOCATED AFRICAN PEOPLE TO THE THREE OFFICIALLY ZONED TOWNSHIPS: LANGA, NYANGA AND GUGULETHU.



THE STATE AIMED TO DISCOURAGE URBAN INFLUX BY CONTINUING TO LIMIT AVAILABLE HOUSING IN THE CITY. HOWEVER, FEWER HOUSES DID NOT TRANSLATE INTO FEWER PEOPLE: IT SIMPLY MEANT OVERCROWDING IN THE OFFICIAL TOWNSHIPS. WOMEN, MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AS WELL AS WORKERS FROM THE OVERCROWDED STATE-SANCTIONED TOWNSHIPS ESTABLISHED ILLEGAL SETTLEMENTS. BY THE 1970'S SQUATTER CAMPS AGAIN DOTTED THE PENINSULA.



Race Determinant Index (Skin and Hair)



THE APARTHEID STATE SOUGHT NOT ONLY TO DIVIDE BLACK FROM WHITE BUT AFRICAN FROM COLOURED. IT FURTHER DIVIDED AFRICANS IN TERMS OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL WHERE URBAN RIGHTS LIKE ACCOMMODATION WAS CONCERNED, AND PERMANENT (CAPE-BORNER) AND MIGRANT (AMAGODUKA) WHERE EMPLOYMENT WAS CONCERNED.

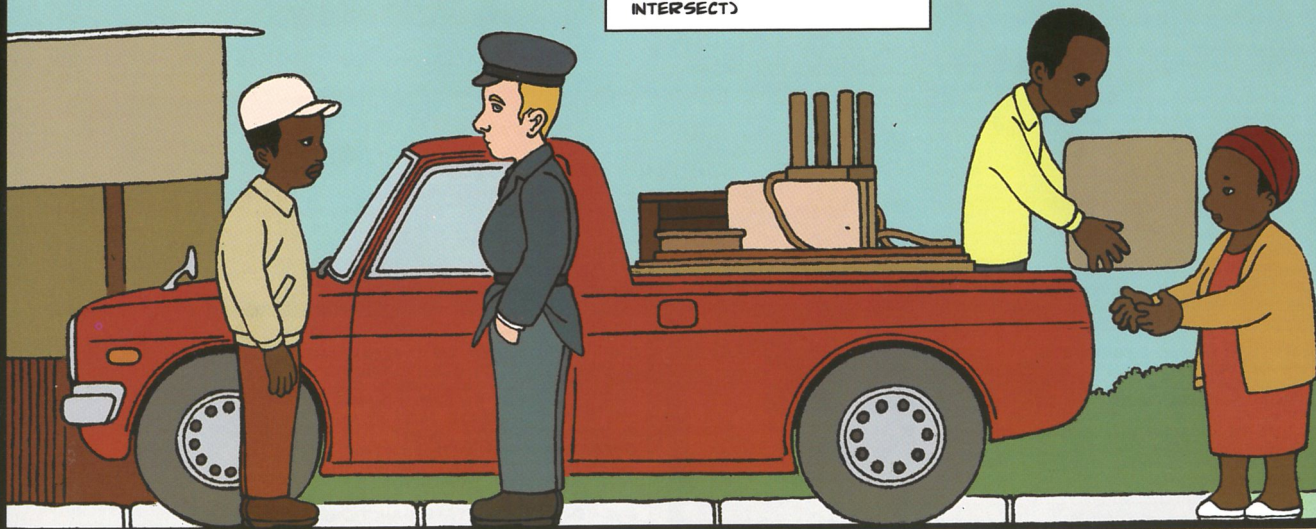
APARTHEID WAS DESIGNED TO DISORGANIZE AND DIVIDE BLACKS TO CREATE COMPETING MINORITIES THAT WERE SEGREGATED, MAKING BLACK PEOPLE MORE VULNERABLE TO CONSTANT OPPRESSION THAN A MAJORITY COGNIZANT OF SHARED DISPOSSESSION AND DISENFRANCHISEMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN.

THE STATE USED AN OPEN FIELD ON THE MARGINS OF THE CITY AS A TEMPORARY TRANSIT CAMP TO DETERMINE WHICH AFRICAN PEOPLE EVICTED FROM COLOURED AREAS HAD LEGAL RIGHTS TO THE CITY AND WHICH WOULD BE DEPORTED TO THE BANTUSTANS.



KLIPFONTEINRD

'LEGALS' WERE GIVEN NOTICE TO MOVE AND SOME WERE EVEN CHAPERONED TO THIS FIELD 'AT THE CROSSROAD'. (WHERE KLIPFONTEIN AND LANSDOWNE ROAD INTERSECT)



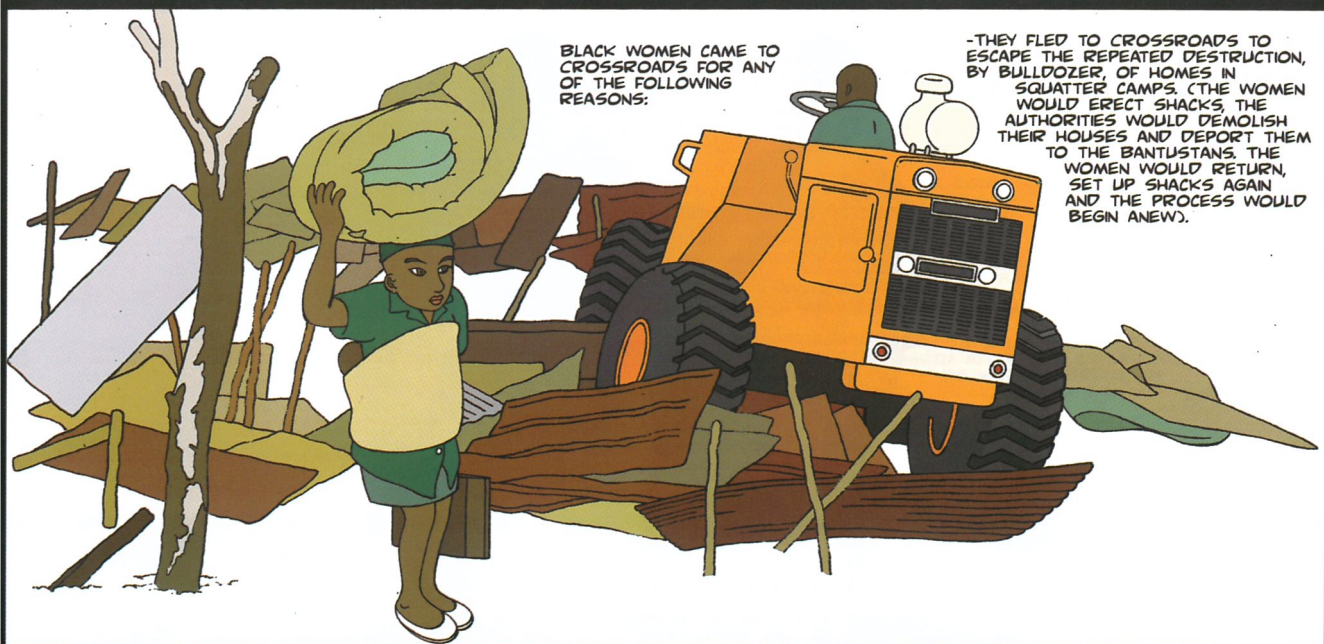
IT'S
YOUR
BABY!



Nate '75

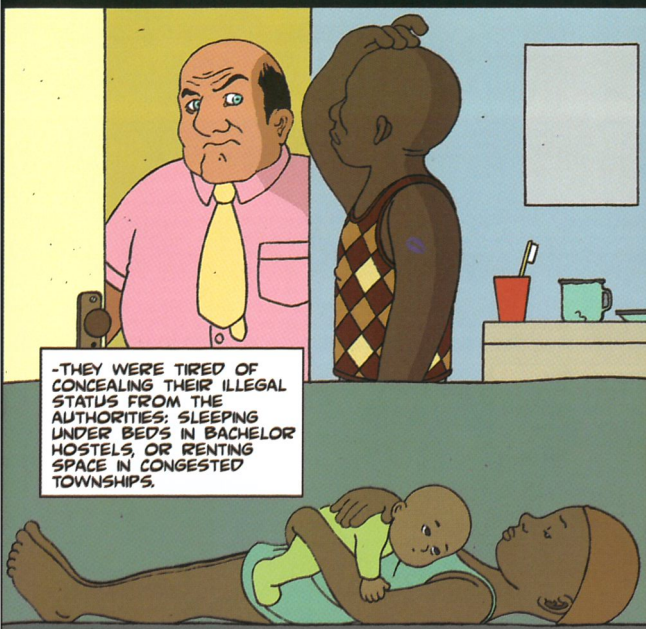
UNCERTAINTY EXISTED OVER WHICH STATE BODY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHORT-SIGHTEDLY CONCERNED CAMP NEITHER THE BANTU AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION BOARD OR THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL WANTED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CROSSROADS. CROSSROADS, TECHNICALLY, WAS ON DIVISIONAL COUNCIL LAND BUT BEYOND THE EISELEN LINE THAT SEPARATED COLOURED FROM BLACK AREAS.

The Crossroads Situation

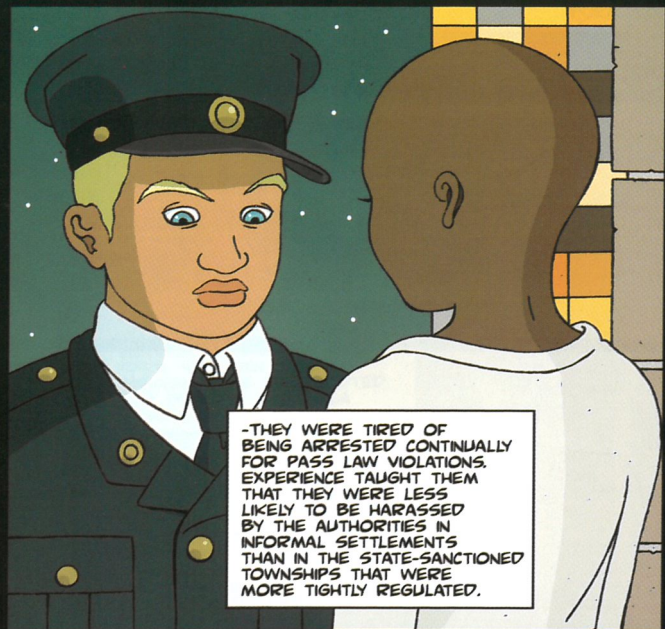


BLACK WOMEN CAME TO CROSSROADS FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

-THEY FLED TO CROSSROADS TO ESCAPE THE REPEATED DESTRUCTION, BY BULLDOZER, OF HOMES IN SQUATTER CAMPS. (THE WOMEN WOULD ERECT SHACKS, THE AUTHORITIES WOULD DEMOLISH THEIR HOUSES AND DEPORT THEM TO THE BANTUSTANS. THE WOMEN WOULD RETURN, SET UP SHACKS AGAIN AND THE PROCESS WOULD BEGIN ANEW).



-THEY WERE TIRED OF CONCEALING THEIR ILLEGAL STATUS FROM THE AUTHORITIES: SLEEPING UNDER BEDS IN BACHELOR HOSTELS, OR RENTING SPACE IN CONGESTED TOWNSHIPS.



-THEY WERE TIRED OF BEING ARRESTED CONTINUALLY FOR PASS LAW VIOLATIONS. EXPERIENCE TAUGHT THEM THAT THEY WERE LESS LIKELY TO BE HARASSED BY THE AUTHORITIES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS THAN IN THE STATE-SANCTIONED TOWNSHIPS THAT WERE MORE TIGHTLY REGULATED.



- THEY WERE EVICTED FROM NEIGHBOURHOODS SUCH AS RETREAT AND HEATHFIELD (AREAS THAT WERE CLASSIFIED AS COLOURED IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT AND COLOURED LABOUR PREFERENCE POLICY) AND INSTRUCTED TO GO TO CROSSROADS

- THEY CAME DIRECTLY FROM THE EASTERN CAPE, SEEKING FAMILY, EMPLOYMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT IN CAPE TOWN

- THEY CAME TO CROSSROADS BECAUSE THEY HAD LOST CHILDREN TO STARVATION IN THE BANTUSTANS AND HAD NO INTENTION OF RETURNING.

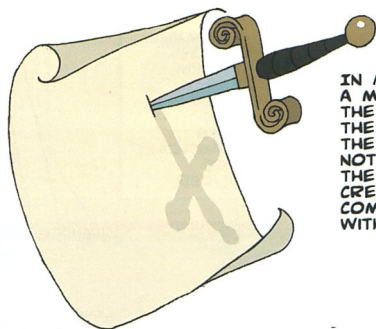
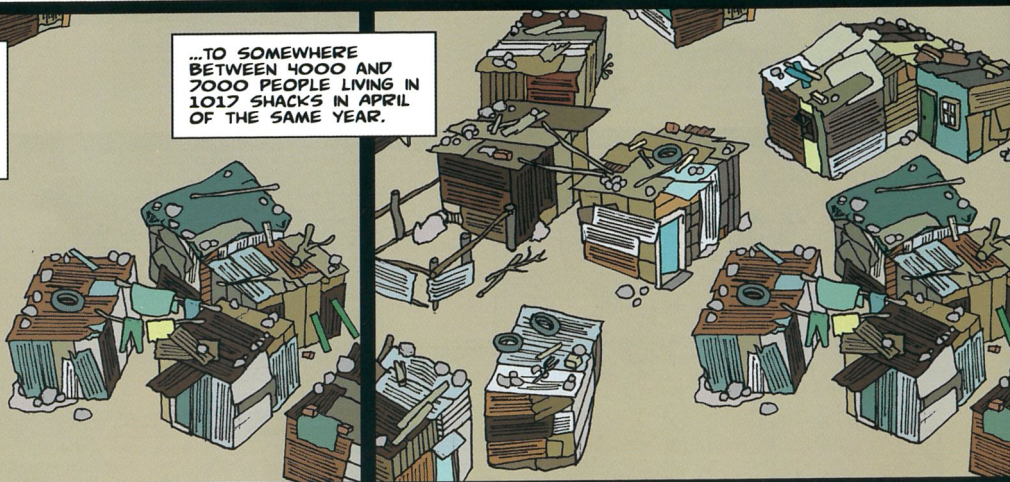


CROSSROADS BECAME KNOWN AS 'A PLACE FULL OF TRANSKEI WOMEN.' THIS WAS BECAUSE WOMEN WERE IN CHARGE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CAMP. ADDITIONALLY, MEN WORKING IN THE CITY HEARD THAT THERE WAS A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE COULD LIVE AS FAMILIES.



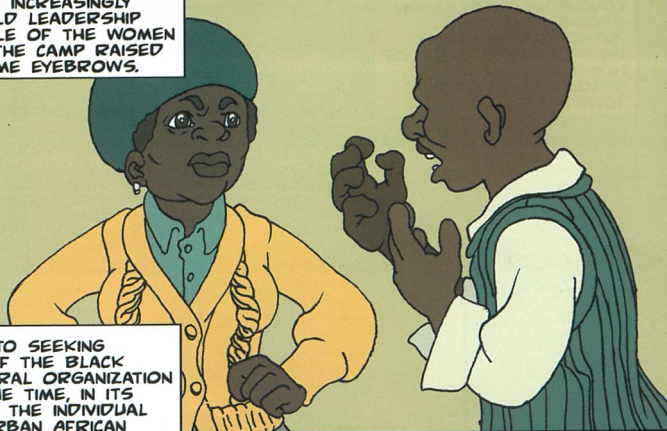
IN SPITE OF THE POLICE RAIDS THAT WOULD FOLLOW, CROSSROADS GREW RAPIDLY, FROM 20 SHACKS HOUSING 100 PEOPLE IN FEBRUARY 1975...

...TO SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 4000 AND 7000 PEOPLE LIVING IN 1017 SHACKS IN APRIL OF THE SAME YEAR.



IN MARCH 1975, A MONTH AFTER THE FOUNDED OF THE SETTLEMENT THE FIRST EVICTION NOTICES CAME AND THE MEN AND WOMEN CREATED SEPARATE COMMITTEES TO DEAL WITH THE THREAT.

THE INCREASINGLY BOLD LEADERSHIP ROLE OF THE WOMEN IN THE CAMP RAISED SOME EYEBROWS.

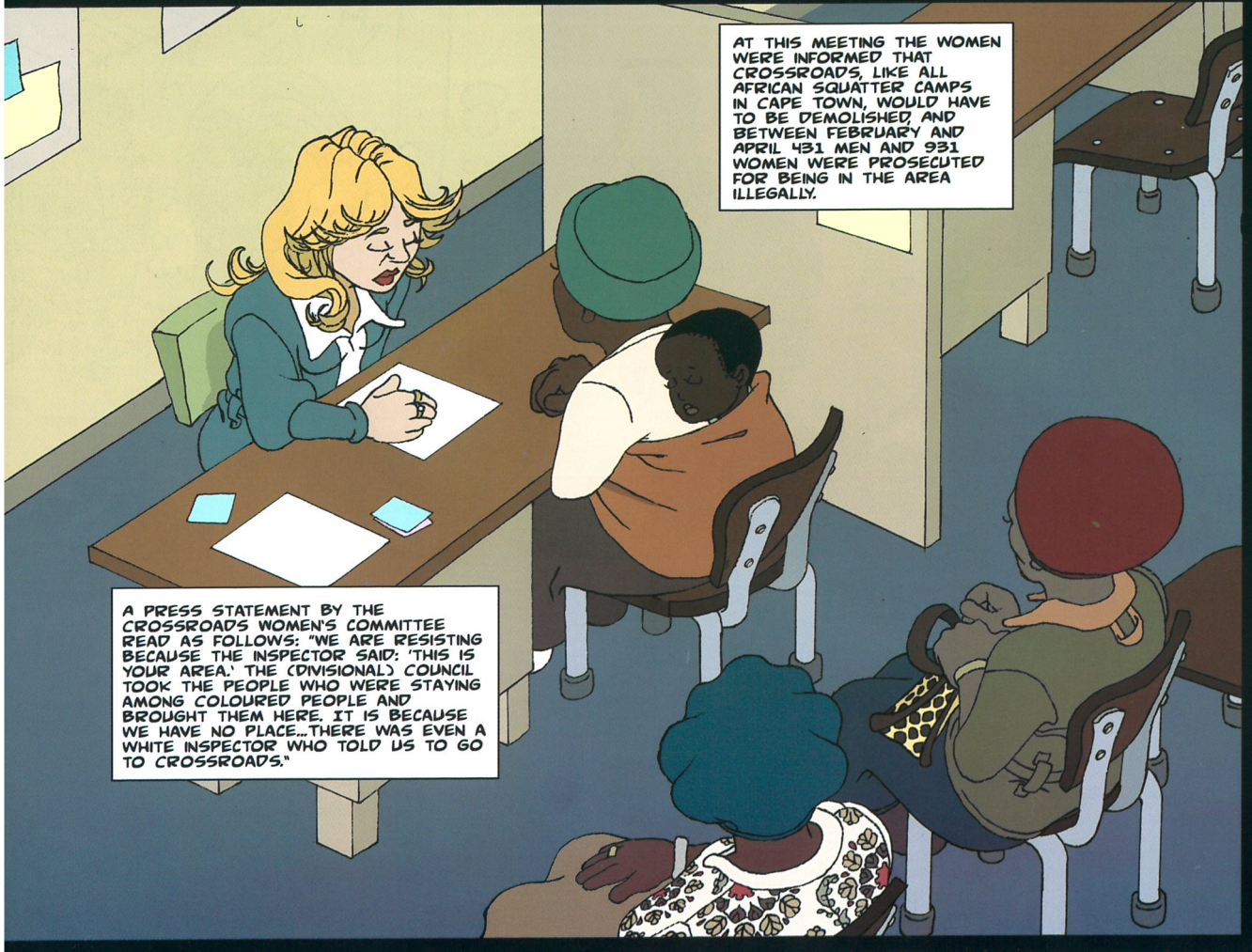


IN ADDITION TO SEEKING THE ADVICE OF THE BLACK SASH (A LIBERAL ORGANIZATION UNIQUE, AT THE TIME, IN ITS CONCERN FOR THE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF URBAN AFRICAN WOMEN) THE WOMEN FORMED A DELEGATION TO APPROACH THE LOCAL BANTU AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER.





WE COULD NOT TAKE THESE NOTICES SERIOUSLY BECAUSE WE HAD BEEN TOLD BY SOME OTHER INSPECTORS TO COME HERE. WHEN THE NOTICES EXPIRED THE INSPECTORS ARRIVED AND SAID THEY WOULD PROCEED WITH DEMOLITION. THIS HAPPENED TO THREE WOMEN. AFTER THAT WE CAME TOGETHER AND DECIDED TO TAKE UP THE ISSUE WITH BANTU AFFAIRS IN OBSERVATORY. WE WERE A GROUP OF 58 WOMEN.



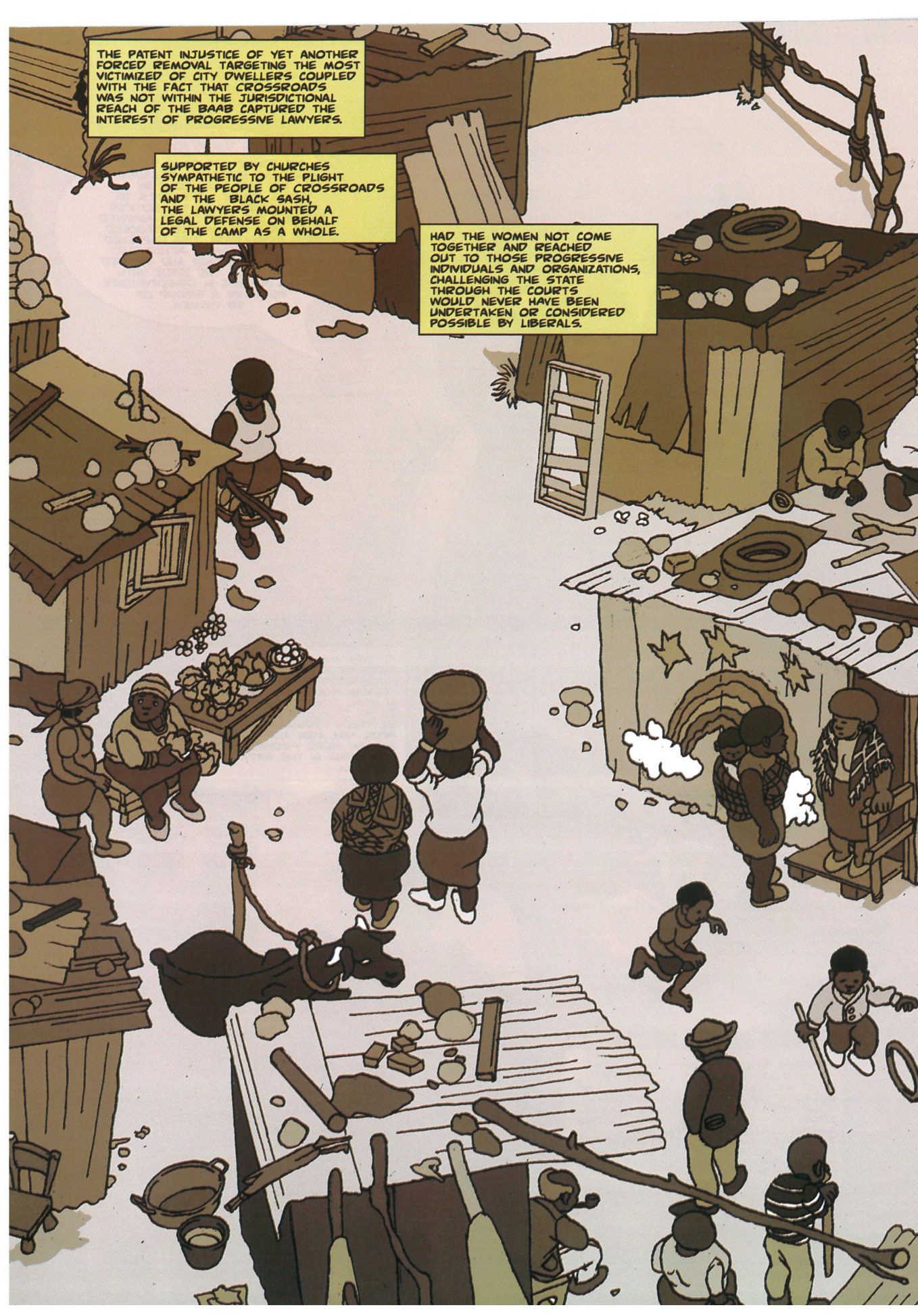
AT THIS MEETING THE WOMEN WERE INFORMED THAT CROSSROADS, LIKE ALL AFRICAN SQUATTER CAMPS IN CAPE TOWN, WOULD HAVE TO BE DEMOLISHED, AND BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND APRIL 431 MEN AND 931 WOMEN WERE PROSECUTED FOR BEING IN THE AREA ILLEGALLY.

A PRESS STATEMENT BY THE CROSSROADS WOMEN'S COMMITTEE READ AS FOLLOWS: "WE ARE RESISTING BECAUSE THE INSPECTOR SAID: 'THIS IS YOUR AREA.' THE (DIVISIONAL) COUNCIL TOOK THE PEOPLE WHO WERE STAYING AMONG COLOURED PEOPLE AND BROUGHT THEM HERE. IT IS BECAUSE WE HAVE NO PLACE...THERE WAS EVEN A WHITE INSPECTOR WHO TOLD US TO GO TO CROSSROADS."

THE PATENT INJUSTICE OF YET ANOTHER FORCED REMOVAL TARGETING THE MOST VICTIMIZED OF CITY DWELLERS COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT CROSSROADS WAS NOT WITHIN THE JURISDICTIONAL REACH OF THE BAAB CAPTURED THE INTEREST OF PROGRESSIVE LAWYERS.

SUPPORTED BY CHURCHES SYMPATHETIC TO THE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF CROSSROADS AND THE BLACK SASH, THE LAWYERS MOUNTED A LEGAL DEFENSE ON BEHALF OF THE CAMP AS A WHOLE.

HAD THE WOMEN NOT COME TOGETHER AND REACHED OUT TO THOSE PROGRESSIVE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS, CHALLENGING THE STATE THROUGH THE COURTS WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN OR CONSIDERED POSSIBLE BY LIBERALS.



WHEN PEOPLE WERE CHARGED WITH TRESPASSING THE COURTS ACTUALLY TOOK THE BAAB EVICTION NOTICES THAT DIRECTED PEOPLE TO CROSSROADS INTO CONSIDERATION. IN FEBRUARY OF 1976, AFTER COURTS RULED IN FAVOUR OF A CROSSROADS RESIDENT (THE BAAB COULD NOT PROVE THAT THE WOMAN OWNED HER SHACK OR THE GROUND UPON WHICH SHE HAD BUILT HER SHACK, SINCE THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL HAD NOT OFFICIALLY PROCESSED A TRANSFER) THE BAAB WAS FORCED TO ABANDON THE USE OF TRESPASSING AS GROUNDS FOR EVICTION.

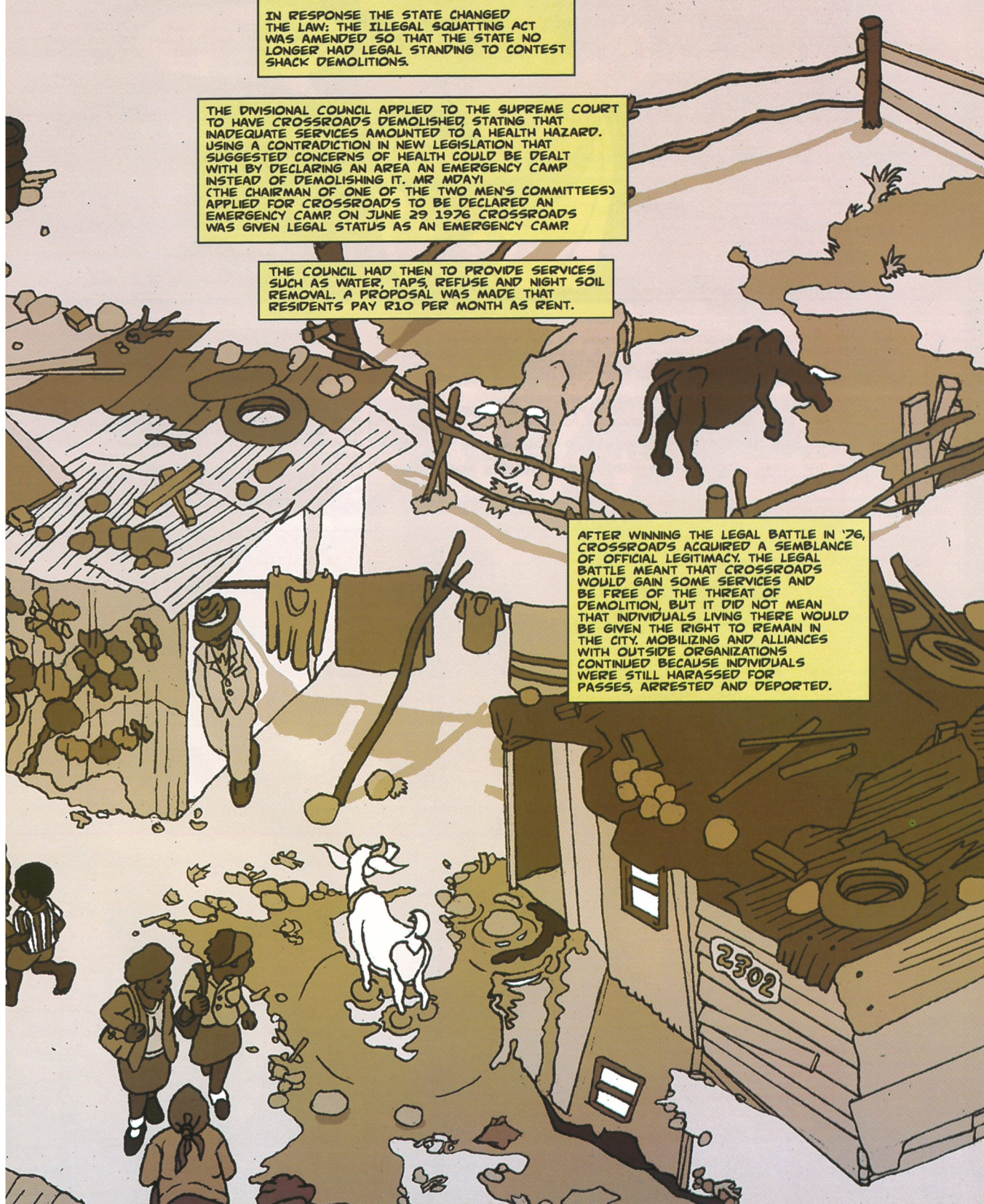
IT WAS A MOMENTOUS VICTORY.

IN RESPONSE THE STATE CHANGED THE LAW: THE ILLEGAL SQUATTING ACT WAS AMENDED SO THAT THE STATE NO LONGER HAD LEGAL STANDING TO CONTEST SHACK DEMOLITIONS.

THE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL APPLIED TO THE SUPREME COURT TO HAVE CROSSROADS DEMOLISHED, STATING THAT INADEQUATE SERVICES AMOUNTED TO A HEALTH HAZARD. USING A CONTRADICTION IN NEW LEGISLATION THAT SUGGESTED CONCERNS OF HEALTH COULD BE DEALT WITH BY DECLARING AN AREA AN EMERGENCY CAMP INSTEAD OF DEMOLISHING IT. MR MDAYI (THE CHAIRMAN OF ONE OF THE TWO MEN'S COMMITTEES) APPLIED FOR CROSSROADS TO BE DECLARED AN EMERGENCY CAMP ON JUNE 29 1976 CROSSROADS WAS GIVEN LEGAL STATUS AS AN EMERGENCY CAMP.

THE COUNCIL HAD THEN TO PROVIDE SERVICES SUCH AS WATER, TAPS, REFUSE AND NIGHT SOIL REMOVAL. A PROPOSAL WAS MADE THAT RESIDENTS PAY R10 PER MONTH AS RENT.

AFTER WINNING THE LEGAL BATTLE IN '76, CROSSROADS ACQUIRED A SEMBLANCE OF OFFICIAL LEGITIMACY. THE LEGAL BATTLE MEANT THAT CROSSROADS WOULD GAIN SOME SERVICES AND BE FREE OF THE THREAT OF DEMOLITION, BUT IT DID NOT MEAN THAT INDIVIDUALS LIVING THERE WOULD BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN THE CITY. MOBILIZING AND ALLIANCES WITH OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUED BECAUSE INDIVIDUALS WERE STILL HARASSED FOR PASSES, ARRESTED AND DEPORTED.



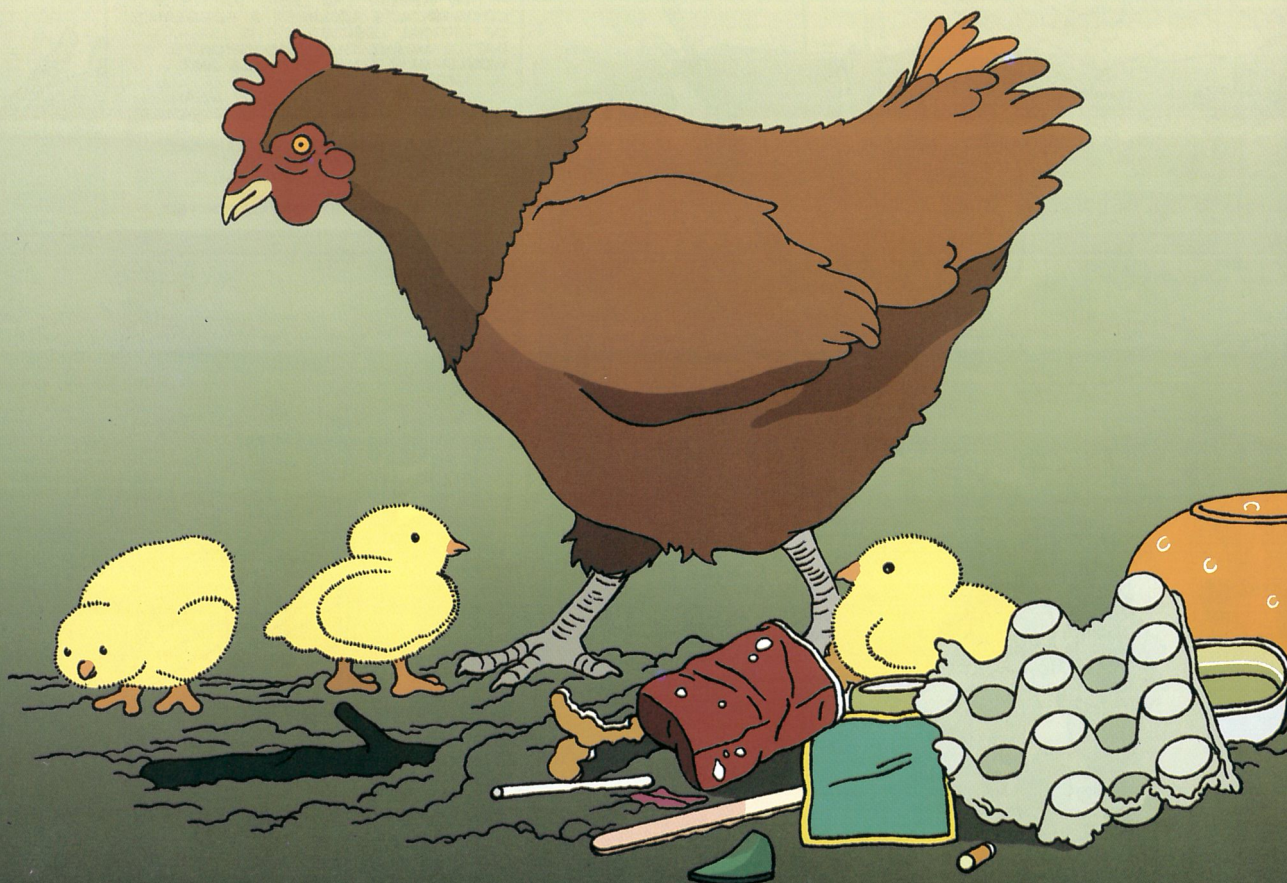
BY 1978 CROSSROADS WAS THE ONLY REMAINING SQUATTER CAMP FOR AFRICAN PEOPLE IN THE CAPE PENINSULA.

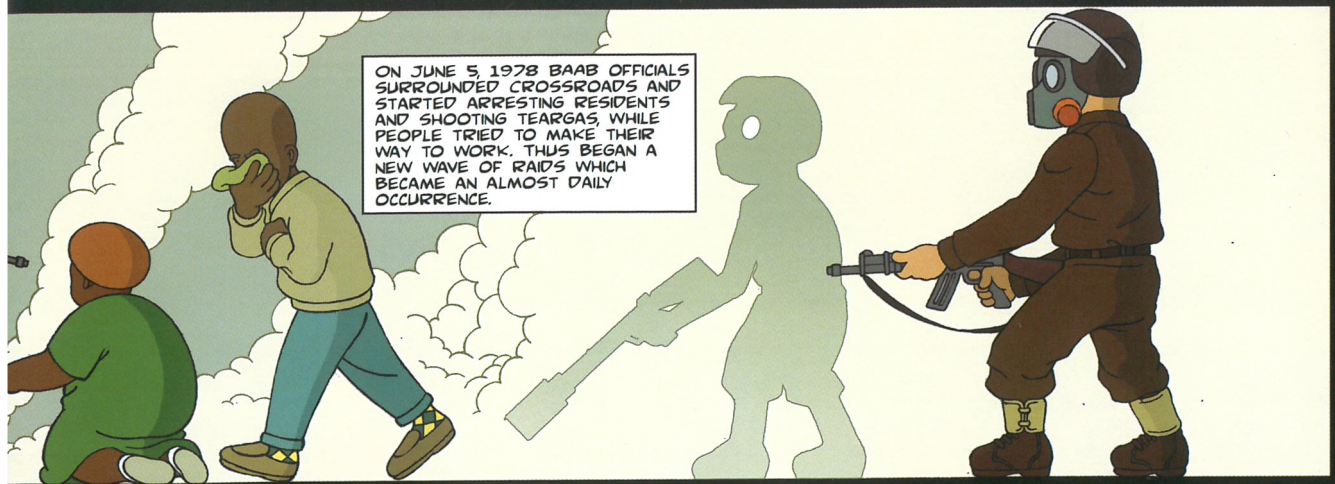
AFTER TWO YEARS OF EVADING THE REACH OF THE BANTU AUTHORITY BY MEANS OF THE EMERGENCY CAMP ACT, CROSSROADS GRABBED THE STATE'S ATTENTION. MANY REFUGEES HAD FLED THERE FROM OTHER DEMOLITIONS. AFTER MODDERDAM WAS DEMOLISHED PIK BOTHA TOLD THE PRESS:

CROSSROADS WILL HAVE TO BE DEMOLISHED, LIKE ALL OTHER SQUATTER CAMPS.

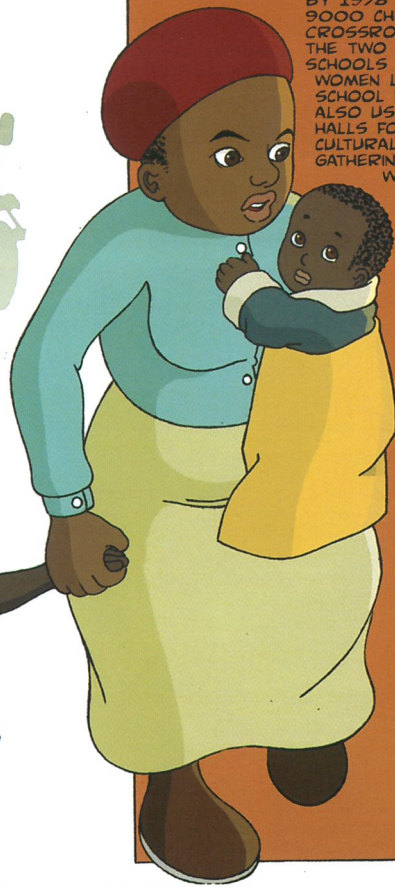
IN THE FACE OF THIS INTENSIFIED STATE CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY THEIR HOMES AND COMMUNITY (WHICH CULMINATED IN A MASSIVE POLICE RAID ON SEPTEMBER 14 1978), THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE TOOK THE LEAD TO ORGANIZE A POWERFUL MOVEMENT TO DEFY THE APARTHEID REGIME AND DEFEND CROSSROADS. IN THE EARLY YEARS THEY PUSHED BOUNDARIES: FROM INDIVIDUAL RESISTANCE IN THE 1960'S TO BEING ORGANIZED AS A COLLECTIVE IN THE EARLY 1970'S. AFTER 1978 THEIR PROTESTS WOULD BECOME OVERTLY POLITICAL AND HIGHLY PUBLICIZED. WOMEN DECIDED THAT THE BEST WAY TO WITHSTAND REMOVAL WAS TO EXTEND THEIR ALLIANCES AND ORGANIZE A HIGHLY VISIBLE PUBLIC CAMPAIGN AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL THE AIM WAS TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR PLIGHT.

THEIR SOLIDARITY NETWORK WAS BUILT ON EARLIER RELATIONSHIPS WITH ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVISTS AND ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE BLACK SASH, CHURCHES, UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, LAWYERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS. THEIR MANY PROTEST ACTIONS CAPTURED THE ATTENTION OF POWERFUL FORCES WITHIN SOUTH AFRICA: FROM THE STATE TO BUSINESS, TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, WHICH WAS THREATENING THE COUNTRY WITH SANCTIONS.



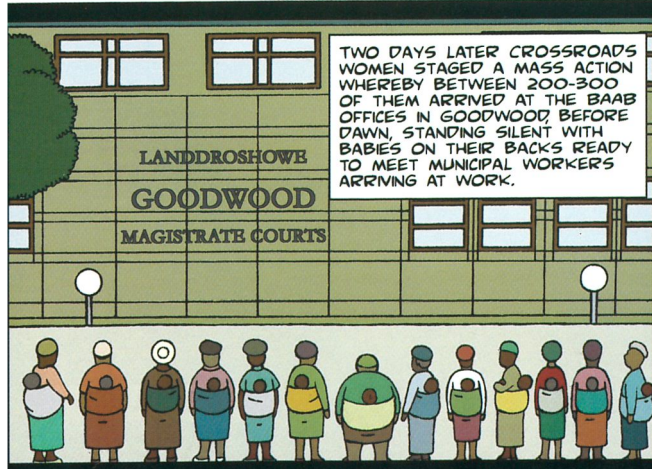


ON JUNE 5, 1978 BAAB OFFICIALS SURROUNDED CROSSROADS AND STARTED ARRESTING RESIDENTS AND SHOOTING TEARGAS WHILE PEOPLE TRIED TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO WORK. THIS BEGAN A NEW WAVE OF RAIDS WHICH BECAME AN ALMOST DAILY OCCURRENCE.



BY 1978 THERE WERE 9000 CHILDREN IN CROSSROADS ATTENDING THE TWO HANDMADE SCHOOLS ORGANIZED BY WOMEN LEADERS. THESE SCHOOL BUILDINGS WERE ALSO USED AS COMMUNITY HALLS FOR POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS AND WOMEN WERE PREPARED TO DEFEND THEM AT ANY COST.

WHEN 600 RIOT POLICE INVADDED SIZAMILE SCHOOL LOCAL WOMEN RESISTED AND 300 WERE ARRESTED.



TWO DAYS LATER CROSSROADS WOMEN STAGED A MASS ACTION WHEREBY BETWEEN 200-300 OF THEM ARRIVED AT THE BAAB OFFICES IN GOODWOOD BEFORE DAWN, STANDING SILENT WITH BABIES ON THEIR BACKS READY TO MEET MUNICIPAL WORKERS ARRIVING AT WORK.



WE NEVER SLEPT ON THAT DAY, A PERSON WHO DID NOT HAVE A CHILD WOULD PUT ANOTHER PERSON'S CHILD ON HER BACK.

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAME, THEY SAID 'WHAT'S GOING ON?'

BECAUSE THE OFFICIALS REFUSED TO COME OUTSIDE THE WOMEN RELUCTANTLY AGREED TO SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES GOING INSIDE THE OFFICES. THEY DEMANDED AN EXPLANATION FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SCHOOL AND THE HARASSMENT THEY SUFFERED. THEY REJECTED THE STATE'S OFFER OF NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRANSKEI. THE AUTHORITIES INSTRUCTED THEM NOT TO DEMONSTRATE OR TALK TO REPORTERS. THEY INFORMED THE WOMEN TO WRITE LETTERS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS IN THE FUTURE. THEY WERE TOLD TO RETURN ON JUNE 17 FOR QUESTIONING SUPPOSEDLY.



THE WOMEN WOULD LIKELY HAVE BEEN ARRESTED HAD THEY RETURNED. INSTEAD THEY IMMEDIATELY WENT TO THE PRESS. THEY TOLD THE NEWSPAPERS THAT THEY HAD NOTHING TO LOSE. IN FACT THEY BELIEVED THAT PUBLICITY AFFORDED THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST DEMOLITION.



IF I HAVE ANY RIGHTS, LET ME HAVE THEM IN CROSSROADS!

THE ARGUS NOTED: EACH WOMAN WHO TOLD HER STORY ENDED ON THE SAME NOTE:

IF I HAVE ANY RIGHTS, LET ME HAVE THEM IN CROSSROADS!

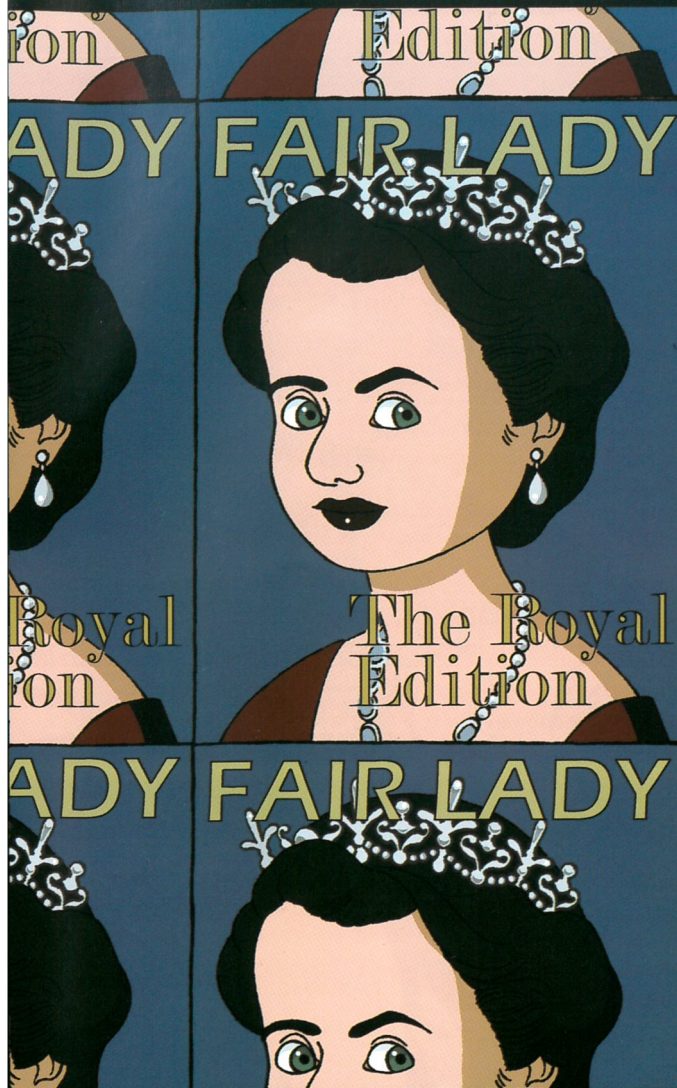


IF I HAVE ANY RIGHTS, LET ME HAVE THEM IN CROSSROADS!

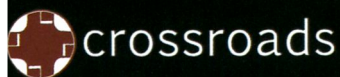
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TO BE CONTINUED



The creative team wishes to thank the Canadian Steelworkers Humanity Fund for a grant that helped make the production of this comic book possible.



History Koni Benson

Pencil sketches André Trantraal & Nathan Trantraal (p.1-5, 10-12, inside and outside covers)
Ashley Marais (p.6-9)

Ink Finishes André Trantraal & Ashley Marais

Colours Nathan Trantraal & André Trantraal


Letters Ronelda S Kamfer



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A stylized illustration of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a white dress with black trim, sitting on a ledge and reading a book titled 'Paradys'. She is barefoot. In the background, there is a large house with a porch and green shutters, and a tree. The scene is set in a suburban neighborhood.

If only capitalism feeding off of racism and sexism to determine who has shelter and water and food and all the basics was **history**. Watch this space and find out what happens in the struggle to survive and thrive in Cape Town over the course of twenty years.



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