

Rebel Girls' Rag

A FORUM OF WOMEN'S RESISTANCE 75¢

Romanticizing the Family

by Ellen Waxman

Proclaiming that "homemakers are hot", the Toronto Star recently ran an article on "the battle for the housewife". Posing R.E.A.L. Women as legitimate competition to feminists for the support of women who work in the home, the battle appears to be geared to proving who is the most pro-family of all. What is necessary for feminists, however, is not a celebration of the traditional family, but to continue articulating our critique of how the family has perpetuated women's oppression.

The pro-family movement, as epitomized by R.E.A.L. Women is not only anti-feminist, it is one aspect of the conservative right-wing whose agenda is to eliminate the major reforms of the past two decades. While R.E.A.L. Women's

professed objectives include promoting the equality of women in the home and in the workplace, the policies they defend are actually designed to do neither. R.E.A.L. Women is anti-affirmative action, anti-equal pay, anti-universal childcare, and anti-choice. Basing its ideas on women's "biological destiny" to be mothers and the militaristic notion that strong families build strong nations, R.E.A.L. Women's positions serve to reinforce unequal power relationships within the nuclear family. In fact, they go so far as to call for government legislation recognizing the concept that men and women are equal but different. It is significant that while R.E.A.L. Women claims to represent the interests of housewives, it

never addresses the issue of violence in the home. And it assumes that the ideal white middle class Christian family is the desire of women of all races and classes.

R.E.A.L. Women is right when it says that feminism has created a crisis for the state and the family. Feminism has demanded equal treatment in the labour force, equal treatment in the home and represents a direct challenge to male power. Feminism has catapulted domestic violence and battery from the privacy of the home onto the front pages of the newspapers and has graphically illustrated how the home, rather than being a haven, is often the site of intimidation and abuse. Feminism has exposed how the myth that women

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N. Farmer

NATIVE WOMEN LEAD INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY MARCH

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A FORUM OF WOMEN'S RESISTANCE

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We are a socialist-feminist group which operates on the principle that mass action is our most effective instrument of change. We believe that the oppression of women touches every aspect of our lives and that the liberation of women will require fundamental changes in the structure of society.

We hold bi-weekly meetings where our policy and overall direction are determined. Smaller committees work on specific events or issues or in different constituencies.

We welcome new members. For more information phone Nancy at 531-6608.

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Editorial

Reject (Racist, Sexist) Refugee Policy

Canadian immigration policy has always been motivated by the labour needs of capital, not by a humanitarian concern for potential immigrants. Its regulations are sexist, racist and class biased. This becomes quite clear when examining recent actions of the federal government relating to refugees.

In February of 1987, U.S. immigration policy tightened and the Canadian government quickly announced that for the first time refugees would be turned back at the border. This made an already difficult process even more restrictive. The most significant denial will be to refugees who are "returnable to a safe country... or have a right of determination of refugee status in that country". Refugees who have passed through a country like the United States, will not be permitted to make a refugee claim in Canada and will be sent back. The U.S. rejects 99.7% of Salvadoreans and 96% of Guatemalans who apply. These men and women are victims of American foreign policy, and the effect of the Canadian regulations will be devastating for people fleeing repressive situations. The government sees immigrants as desirable only if they meet perceived economic criteria, and refugee claimants are seen as a threat to this controlled policy. It is flaming racist sentiments to justify its position.

There are also significant international questions involved. Western powers are developing a global plan to organize major refugee camps in specific countries, and Canadian policies are being designed with this in mind. The possibilities are staggering: refugees leaving countries racked by imperialism, and placed in camps with little or no hope of finding permanent status.

The current crisis has sparked a strong political response from the community. Immigrant organizations, churches, labour, solidarity and human rights groups have joined together to form a coalition to pressure the federal government to reverse its present policies. The coalition has held a major press conference, a well-attended rally, and was also instrumental in forming a national organization. The primary objectives of the coalition are to stop the new legislation from being tabled in the House of Commons, and to extend the family classification. A number of member groups are interested in having the coalition take up longer-term political goals relating to foreign policy, immigration and state racism and sexism. For example, there is concern over the priority given to business and entrepreneurial categories, of the racism inherent in the small number of immigration offices in Third World Countries, and of the fact that the vast majority of women are admitted as sponsored dependents of their husbands, with limited rights in this country.

We must put pressure on the government to change the racist and sexist immigration laws and accept refugee claimants. We urge women's organizations to join the Coalition for a just "Refugee and Immigration Policy". ▲



LABOUR UPDATE

Into their fourth month of striking against the contracting-out and privatization strategies of the Canada Post Corporation and the Postal Cleaners' employer, Tim Zigoumis, the Cleaners and CUPW (Canadian Union of Postal Workers) have initiated several strategies to further the cause of the Cleaners' strike.

It is very important that the community support the very important struggle of the Postal Cleaners. Ways to contribute your support are:

- To sign the petition against the contracting-out of Postal Cleaners by Canada Post Corporation
- To donate food to help make ends meet for the strikers
- To join the picket line at Eastern Ave. A community picket support will be held Friday, May 8, at 7:00 a.m.
- To attend the solidarity benefit, to be held at the Steelworkers' Hall, the end of May ▲



Refugee Rally, held in March, to oppose new restrictive refugee policy.

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should be wives and mothers is used to justify paying women low wages in the labour market and how domesticity is used to defend the systematic exclusion of women from power. When R.E.A.L. Women accuses feminists of ignoring women outside the paid labour force, this is pure illusion. But when feminists acquiesce to it and embrace the virtues of the traditional family, it is dangerous.

Recently, there has been a developing backlash within the women's movement and a romanticization of the nuclear family. We hear of post-feminism and an era of disillusionment. Betty Friedan has criticized feminism for denying the importance of the family. Others, claiming to be feminists, charge that feminism has been characterized by hostility toward children and a denigrating attitude toward motherhood. To attack feminism for ignoring women's work as mothers and homemakers flies in the face of reality. It signifies neither a re-affirmation of the joys of mothering nor a recognition of the value of work in the home, but a stripping of the analysis which examines the social construction of the institution of motherhood and the oppression of women within the nuclear family.

This trend to apologize for a non-existent past and to re-write the history of the feminist movement can only push women's struggles back decades.

R.E.A.L. Women's policies are designed to keep women in the home. The more women are forced to rely on the home for financial support, the more dependent they become. The federal government's recent recommendation to provide a childcare tax credit, a R.E.A.L. Women proposal, would dismantle the childcare system across the country and force women out of the paid labour force. Likewise, proposals for a homemaker's allowance or wages for housework can only work against the interests of women. The issue is not whether domestic labour has economic value. Of course it does. Nor is it whether that value can be computed which it can. Such proposals assume that women are best suited to working in the home and that heterosexual nuclear families should form the basis of society. The more women are pushed into the private isolation of individual households which depend on a male breadwinner, the more dependency is deepened. And the more women are entrenched within the home,

the more equal participation in the labour force becomes impossible as does access to power. Paying women for domestic services will change neither the nature of the family nor improve women's position in society.

Feminism does not need to prove that it is more pro-mother and pro-family than the right. Rather, we need to provide a strategy developing alternatives to patriarchal families that perpetuate women's oppression. These strategies include building on the strengths of years of feminist struggle - in fighting for reproductive choice, for universal daycare, for equality in the workplace, for an end to violence against women, in the streets and in the home, for an end to racism and discrimination based on sexual orientation and so on. It does not include constructing a fantasy of "the family" and then leaving women to cope for themselves financially and emotionally when reality does not fit the dream. ▲



El Salvador in Struggle

This speech was given by Ana Maria Santinoli of the Latin American Women's Collective at a meeting on "Women in El Salvador" sponsored by IWDC.



"We do not approve of third party intervention anywhere in Central America - whoever the third party may be and regardless of its legitimate interests in the area. We do not approve of any country supplying arms to any faction in the area". These are Prime Minister Mulroney's words last September to the Inter American Press Association. And yet his government had resumed bilateral (government to government) aid to El Salvador in 1985, setting a precedent for a similar agreement with Guatemala.

"We clearly object to the Nicaraguan embargo", said Joe Clark. And yet publicly, at a press conference in Europe, Mulroney undercut him. This double standard illustrates the Canadian policy towards Central America.

The rationale for resuming the aid is that the human rights situation in the country has improved since the election of Jose Napoleon Duarte in 1984. The reality is that - while the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians has diminished recently - newly initiated campaigns against human rights, church and union workers, as well as selected bombings in the countryside continue today, according to eyewitness accounts and human rights groups.

- Death squad killings have increased from 1,543 in 1985 to 1,821 in 1986.

- The economic situation is a chaos as well.
- In the last four years the armed forces have more than quadrupled, while 60% of those who can work are unemployed or underemployed. Prices have risen by almost 40% in the last year and increasing "war taxes" and forced military duty for the government are extracted from the already impoverished population.
- An estimated 70,000 people have been killed since 1978 (over 90% by security force death squads), over 750,000 people are internal refugees and one million have fled the country.

The decision to resume bilateral aid to El Salvador has provoked an almost unanimous expression of horror from Canada's community of church, human rights and non-governmental organizations. They see the new package as Canadian endorsement of a new and more sophisticated system of state terror in El Salvador.

Canadian aid consists of an 8.9 million dollars line of credit extended by the federal government for aid to El Salvador over two years. The line of credit is used to purchase fertilizers in Canada (of course this is a good help to the Canadian fertilizer industry in the first place) which will then be shipped to El Salvador and

sold at market prices, likely to be afforded only by agri-business and the land-owner aristocracy of El Salvador. The receipt from that sale will be placed in a fund.

Programming and use of this fund will be controlled by C.I.D.A. - a government agency - and monitored by the Canadian embassy. C.I.D.A. then presents the Salvadorean Ministry of Planning with a list of projects to receive final approval. These projects include a shelter for homeless children in Santa Tecla, a neighbourhood nutrition centre in a barrio of San Salvador and a daycare centre.

The main concern with the aid package is that it could fit in neatly with the strategy of "low intensity conflict". If this strategy proves effective in El Salvador, it could become the U.S.'s model for suppressing insurrection throughout the Third World.

Given the notion that conventional military victory is rarely possible in guerrilla wars, the objective of "low intensity conflict" is to recapture the social base of the country through selective murder, infiltration, relocation, and finally social assistance. Development aid is one of the most important tools in this strategy, providing both a social anchor for military operations and a propaganda advantage internationally.

"Low intensity conflict" was tried first in Vietnam, where, according to C.I.A. chief of station Douglas Blaufarb, "all manner of counter-insurgency efforts were conducted under the formal rubric of refugee emergency assistance and resettlement, and of rural development."

Meanwhile, the human rights group American Watch reported that the Salvadorean government is deliberately creating internal refugees in order to relocate them in controlled situations. These controlled situations function as "model villages" such as the ones in Vietnam and more recently started in Guatemala.

The Canada-El Salvador agreement indicates that the resettlement of refugees will be one focus of the aid.

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Taking sides in Southern Africa

by Sheryl Boswell

"Taking Sides in Southern Africa" - a national conference on Canada's role in international action to end apartheid and to support SADCC - held in Montreal from February 27 - March 1, was the largest conference of anti-apartheid activists ever held in Canada. Over 500 delegates came, to discuss the recent situation and develop strategies for dismantling the apartheid regime. Conference participants represented the labour movement, ngo's (non-governmental organizations), churches, students, and anti-apartheid organizations from across Canada. Also in attendance were visiting delegates from Southern Africa who came to discuss and share information about the current situation in Southern Africa.

Several themes recurred during the week-end: military assistance to the front-line states, with special consideration given to the extremely volatile and vulnerable situation of Mozambique; severing diplomatic ties with South Africa and giving diplomatic status to the ANC (African National Congress); and, finally, imposing mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa.

Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, a speaker at the conference, refused to consider the possibility of imposing sanctions, ending diplomatic relations with South Africa and

discussing the need for a peace-keeping force in the front-line states. At several points in the discussion, Clark was clearly disturbed and ruffled by the audience's lack of support for his government's position.

SADCC, the Southern African Development Committee, was established in the region to build independence; to reduce its dependence on South Africa in order to ensure greater self-sufficiency in front-line states. If the international community can translate sanctions into aid to front-line states, the South African state will be effectively weakened. Sanctions can be defined as "economic or military action to coeree a state to conform"-actions which South Africa itself has aggressively taken for many years now in crippling the countries on its borders. Sanctions on front-line states by South Africa have resulted in huge economic, political and social costs. Sanctions on South Africa will help to undermine the South African economy - psychologically through international condemnation and economically by decreasing its control over the region. Sanctions are not a panacea but an important part of political pressure.

There were a number of problems with the organization of the conference, which surfaced at the workshop on "Women in Southern Africa". Thabo Mbeki, ANC Department of Information Director, pointed out the absence of a speaker from

Namibia who could report on and represent the specific issues of its struggle against the illegal occupation by South Africa. A statement from the "Women of Southern Africa" workshop of over 50 women and a handful of men was written to address the on-going process needed to ensure women's equal contribution and participation. A serious omission in the conference was the absence of Southern African women as speakers during the keynote addresses. This undermines the important role women play in the struggle against apartheid.

Women from the "Women in Southern Africa" workshop are planning to organize a tour of women from Southern Africa. We are also planning to organize activities in recognition of South Africa Women's Day, August 9, under a common theme, in communities across Canada. As well as sharing information about recent events in South Africa, a crucial task for Canadians is to respond to and mobilize against apartheid. Currently, three women are on deathrow in South Africa waiting to be executed for their involvement in anti-apartheid activities. For more information about what you can do to protest the actions of the South African government, contact the ANC or your local anti-apartheid group.

In taking sides in southern Africa, conference participants unanimously chose to support the overthrow of the government in South Africa, by any means possible; means which would be decided by the people of southern Africa. In supporting this struggle we say "Yes, to mandatory economic sanctions!", "Aid to front-line states!" and "No, to diplomatic relations with South Africa!".

In another month, we will again be recognizing the courageous contributions of young people in South Africa. June 16, 1986, was the day in which students mobilized across the country to protest against the apartheid system, generally, and Bantu education, specifically. The "Soweto Uprising" was a significant event in South African history and its impact was and is felt internationally. June 16, 1987, is the eleventh anniversary, a day that will be marked by a demonstration organized by Youth Against Apartheid, from 4-6 p.m. in front of the South African consulate, King and Bay Streets.▲

Prostitution: A Separate Oppression?

by Debi Brock and Jannifer Stephen

The difficulty for a feminist analysis of prostitution lies with untangling the viability of prostitution as an occupational choice for women from our dissatisfaction, to state it mildly, with the use of women, by men, as a sexual commodity. The first step is to consider why prostitution is not such a different occupational category for women under patriarchal capitalism than other kinds of work women do. We may not support the social institution of prostitution (we're not crazy about capitalism either), but this does not mean that we need to single out prostitutes as the embodiment of the worst features of the institution, thus, any more victimized than other women.

First, social institutions and the people who occupy particular places within them are not the same thing. For example, we can do a support picket for factory workers striking for a better contract, but that does not mean we lend legitimation to the corporation that employs them. This may appear an obvious point, but in the context of prostitution it often eludes us.

Second, we must also recognize that many women support families on minimum wage jobs or social assistance, in conditions far more restrictive than those faced by prostitutes. Prostitution offers the possibility of an income which exceeds that of most other female occupations. When we also recognize the conditions of work which immigrant women and women of colour face, for example, in the garment industry, and the violence which many women experience in the home, we can recognize that prostitution, alone, does not represent the most oppressive conditions faced by women.

Feminists generally conceptualize prostitutes as victims. There is a consensus that conditions for victimization exist where choice and consent do not. However, how do we determine what free choice is in a system where all women's options are mediated by capitalist and patriarchal relations? Given the limited range (and low pay) of job-choices available, prostitution may appear to be the best option available to some women. Who is to say that they are wrong, given what their

alternatives may be? Further, why do feminists place so much more emphasis on 'choice' and 'consent' where prostitution is at issue than we do in areas where women work?

The victimization of prostitutes has historically provided a compelling argument for moralist rescue work on the one hand, and the need for criminal sanctions on the other. This argument has been used by both feminists and by the state. According to some, the lack of clear choice and consent, together with the assumed presence of violence and coercion, provides sufficient ground for the social control of prostitutes, including the attempt to determine who prostitutes may or may not live with, and/or financially support. This has reinforced the victimization of women engaged in prostitution, and has worked directly against prostitutes' agenda for political organizing within the sex trade, and for self-empowerment generally.

Concerns about sexuality and power are at the centre of contemporary feminist analyses of prostitution. A tension exists between prostitutes' perceived role in exemplifying and furthering female sexual objectification and the reality of their economic neces-

sity. One way we can mediate this tension is to further develop a politic of sexuality which takes into account the power relations that exist under capitalism, and analyzes the historical, cultural, class, race, and gender-specific character of our sexuality. As long as we fail to do this, our efforts to work in political alliance with women engaged in prostitution might collapse into moralism, as they did during the Victorian period. Such an approach only lends itself to further repression of women working in the sex trade. We want to suggest that, given the state of the sex debates currently, we, as feminists, have a long way to go before we can claim that prostitution is uniformly and significantly more oppressive and exploitative than the majority of jobs that women do, waged and unwaged.

This entails moving beyond a victim analysis of prostitution. One way for feminists to do this is to work towards the full decriminalization of prostitution and support the self-empowerment of prostitutes. This is our short-term goal. Our long-term objective is to work towards the kind of society where 'choice' and 'consent' have real meaning for all women. ▲

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A recent example of the El Salvador government's strategy is "Operation Phoenix", the bombing of the Guazapa volcano, where 427 civilians were captured and forcibly removed and 200 more fled the area to seek refuge in church-run camps.

So, the role that Canada is choosing to play is one of straight compliance with U.S. policies at a crucial stage of the "low intensity conflict".

Let us join our voices to all the popular forces of El Salvador, the National Women's Federation, the unions, the churches, the students, the displaced, as well as the churches and non-governmental organizations in Canada, to strongly demand that the Canadian government immediately revoke bilateral aid to the Salvadorean government.

Let us demand that the Canadian people's monies be allocated to Canadian and Salvadorean non-governmental projects that encourage self-sufficiency for the people of El Salvador.

Let us demand that the Canadian government advocate peace and justice in El Salvador by encouraging direct negotiations between the Salvadorean government and the Salvadorean popular forces.

Latin American Women's Collective, March 1987. ▲

Shopping with Sindee & Sandee

The Queen of Socialist shopping debates is surely the 1954 cosmetics controversy which erupted in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), an American Trotskyist organization. It would have remained obscure if the SWP had not recently decided to publish the debate in book form as Cosmetics, Fashions, and the Exploitation of Women (1986).

The book has a rather tedious introduction which is best avoided. The same goes for Part Three of the book which reprints a somewhat related but thoroughly dull SWP debate on the origins of women's oppression. The real core

of the book is contained in Parts One and Two.

Part One includes the brief news article from the Militant (the SWP's weekly newspaper) which sparked the whole debate - Jack Bustelo's "Sagging Cosmetic Lines Try a Face Lift" - and the letters which were written in response. Significantly, all the letters were written by women, with one exception.

Bustelo's article reported that cosmetic manufacturers' profits were down in 1954 after years of gains. He attributed this to a rise in unemployment and went on to satirize the new products and

ad campaigns that make-up companies were putting together in response to this "crisis." But something in Bustelo's tone cheered a lot of women off. All rejected the assumption that women were dupes of capitalist hucksters.

Louise Manning wrote in from L.A. to say she thought he was making fun of women, whatever his intentions, and that women's striving for loveliness could in fact be progressive because it was a desire for something more than the fraud of capitalism could provide. A garment worker declared that she and "all the girls in the shop I work in, would like very much to have some of the beautiful clothes that you see hanging on a 'bourgeois clotheshorse'". "A woman from Seattle wrote that wearing cosmetics was an economic necessity for women. E. Patrick, of L.A., said she used cosmetics as a concession to capitalism, but didn't like them. Sam Stern, another L.A. militant, wrote in to caution against ultra-leftism on this question and said that if the masses of women wanted nice clothes, haircuts and make-up, then the Socialist Workers Party should damn well get out there and fight for them.

That prospect must have really thrown the leadership because, not long after, the Political Committee decided to have an all-out debate on the question in the Party's Discussion Bulletin. Part Two of Fashions, Cosmetics and the Exploitation of Women contains the key texts of this phase of the controversy. Poor old Bustelo at one point cries out "...surely, in the list of subordinate questions that Marxists do feel constrained to consider, cosmetics comes at least close to the bottom." But the fact that rank and file women wanted cosmetics on the socialist agenda is surely linked to the sexism that they experienced in their every day lives which they probably felt the party should address. It was not simply a sign that they had fallen for "the massive bourgeois propaganda machine" as the Party argued. A lot of delightfully absurd things are argued from both sides, and it all makes for highly amusing reading, whether for socialist-feminist shoppers or just lovers of sectarian lore. ▲

Mystery on Harbord St.

The story so far: Our sleuth, Mona Lott, was eating in Fran's when she found out that Henry Morgenthauser had been kidnapped. A clue led her to Bea and Violet, two Fran's workers who wanted Mona's help in their unionizing drive. The three women had a chat in a notorious lesbian dive, deciding to pursue their diverse projects by going to Edmonton's West End Mall, where Fran's was opening new restaurants and where Mona hoped to do her doctoral research on shopping. In the Mall, Mona meets the Grimy brothers and at the same time gets a phone call from her brother-in-law Lord Loaded who tips her off that he has seen Henry in Tehran.

Mona asked her brother-in-law: "What should I do if I want to go to Iran? Will they take my VISA card?" "No, you ignoramus, they only take Islamic Express checks. But I could wire you a few to my subsidiary in Tehran." Mona wondered about the political correctness of having money laundered through a plastic plant outfit in Tehran. "I guess, sure. Was it Lenin who said the end justified the means?" "No, I think it was Stalin." "Oh well, never mind. Send me money there and I'll get there somehow." She hung up the phone and stood watching the mall's submarine turn around in the pond. "Key-rist", she said, "I have to find Bea and Violet."

As she began to move down the corridors, wondering if the thousands of plastic palm trees had

been provided by her brother-in-law's business, she began to get the feeling that she was being watched. "Is it my plastic zebra-pattern bag? Or my blue hair? Or the red plastic sunglasses with rhinestones?", she wondered. By looking past her own reflection in a shop window while pretending to fix her hair, she managed to see that it was a man who was following her, and he did not look like a fashion columnist. "More like a Eugene Hasenfus look-alike." But as she looked at his reflection, she noticed that Bea and Violet were both inside the store, engaged in what seemed like a heated argument with the saleslady. Mona rushed into the store. "Come on girls, let's get out by the back door!" The saleslady stared at Mona and shouted, "I knew youse were into shoplifting!" While she was rushing to the counter to phone Security, Mona grabbed Violet's arm and Bea's beehive hair and pulled them quickly into the adjoining drugstore. She pushed Bea and Violet to the back to the Vitamin section. The man had vanished. "Well, that was a close call. I wonder who he works for." She then signalled to the two women to go along with her charade. "Gee, Nancy, do you think I need more calcium?" Mona said in the most feminine voice she could muster. "And what is B6 good for anyway? Depression? Well we sure don't need that, how about a downer?" continued on page 8

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older guy in an expensive suit said that was a fine idea, but maybe they should talk about it some other time, like maybe under the water." "Under the water?" asked Mona. "You must have misheard." "No, that's just what he said, and the others thought it was hysterical. Anyway, soon after that they paid, and gave me a \$1 tip, can you imagine?, one lousy buck after five or six of them ate several plates of spaghetti each, \$3.99 on Tuesday..." "Yes, yes," said Mona impatiently. "Is that all?" "Yeah, except the guy in the expensive suit came back in afterwards, and gave me a couple of packs of fancy cigarettes, and a \$10 tip, and said not to imagine that his friend with the scarred face was serious. They were just a bunch of old school chums and blah blah until I said I had to go and look after customers. So he left, all smiling and friendly-like."

Mona thought hard. Bea was clearly telling the truth. She had

probably stumbled onto Henry's kidnapers. But what about Henry having been seen in Tehran? She still wanted to go there and check out the scene, especially if she could buy falafels, not to mention a Persian rug for her cat, on her bother-in-law's profits from plastic palm trees. So she decided to go to Iran, but maybe leave Bea and Violet to continue checking out the clues that had led them to Edmonton. "Okay, how about you two stay here for a while and try to get a job at the donut shop, while I do a bit of travelling for my research? I have a chapter in my thesis entitled 'Pre-capitalist marketing and post-capitalist consumption: the case of the Tehran bazaar'". Violet and Bea looked at her like she was crazy and shrugged their shoulders. Bea said. "Okay, but see if you can get me more of these weird cigarettes while you're down East, all right?"

.....TO BE CONTINUED.....

BUILDING THE MOVEMENT Forum for Women Activists

Panelists:

- Carol Allen Anti-Racist Working Group
- Penni Richmond, Public Service Alliance
- Deb Parent, Toronto Rape Crisis Centre
- Tania Das Gupta, South Asian Women's Group & Cross Cultural Communication Centre

7:00 p.m., Thurs. May 14

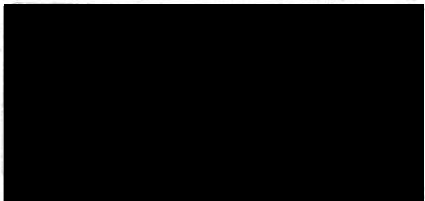
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