

NEW WOMAN STRUGGLE

WAND'S Bi-monthly News Bulletin

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Sheila Stuart

• Editor

This issue of New Woman Struggle focusses attention on the very controversial issue of *counting women's unwaged work*. At the 1985 UN Decade for Women conference in Nairobi, Kenya, a resolution was made to count all women's work - waged or unwaged - which included work in the home, on the land and in the community.

This resolution was brought about by pressure from the *International Wages for Housework Campaign (IWFH)*, a network of Third World and metropolitan women who have been organising since 1972 to get compensation for the unwaged work that women do - their starting point being the housework that women do.

Although most of the campaigning work has been carried out in the metropolitan countries the Caribbean is represented by the efforts of the Trinidad and Tobago IWFH.

The material in this issue is therefore drawn mainly from the work of the IWFH network which operates from London, England.

COUNTING WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CARIBBEAN

The majority of news articles in this issue of NEW WOMAN STRUGGLE focus on the work of the British-based International Wages for Housework Campaign (IWHC). Here in the Caribbean IWHC is represented by Clotil Walcott who is chairperson of the Trinidad and Tobago Campaign as well as President of the National Union of Domestic Employees.

Walcott has been waging a battle here in the Caribbean to get Government to "count women's work". In 1984 she wrote the following in a paper presented at a conference in London "The Wages for Housework Campaign of Trinidad and Tobago has discovered that our legislators on either side of the House in Parliament make no mention whatsoever of the housewives case for wage consideration."

"Our group drafted a resolution at a special meeting, unanimously passed it

Counting Women's Work

and presented it to the Prime Minister, George Chambers. This was given wide publicity in the local press. It reads in part. All working women do housework, our first job for which we receive no money, and the powerlessness of women is rooted in our lack of money. This why we are pressing for Item No. 103 of the programme of action of the United Nations World Women's report at which the Trinidad and Tobago Government was represented. The inclusion of women's unpaid work in the Gross National Product of every country must not only be passed, but be singled out as the most concrete way of supporting Third World Women's fight against poverty wherever we are, and in fact all women's fight against poverty."

"I would like to point out that analysing women's workload and lack of income is absolutely vital and cannot be

Inside:

- ♀ TIME OFF for Women
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- ♀ Sour Kraut Wives Strike
- ♀ Caribbean Feature
- ♀ Update on Unwaged Labour

ignored. Overall our workload has expanded and we work longer hours and for only part of it do we receive a wage in the lower income bracket. If we are to take the number of hours we work to earn a measly wage and the same day to cope with at home and domestic work, it would be seen that the modern woman, particularly in the Third World, works 17 to 18 hours for the day and therefore has an even heavier workload than her predecessors."

Through her links with activists in metropolitan countries Ms. Walcott continues her struggle to have women's work counted. This work is done through letters to the press to keep the public informed, participation in meetings/seminars, and lobbying decision makers.

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SIX YEARS OF TIME OFF FOR WOMEN

Since 1972, when the Wages for Housework Campaign began, women in many countries have been demanding recognition for the unwaged work of caring for everyone - physical and emotional housework, health and disability work, sex work, anti-rape work, religious work, voluntary work, the work of surviving and challenging poverty, racism and other discrimination, ecology work, peace and justice work ...

And since 1980, we have been publicising the UN figures that women do two-thirds of the world's work for 5% of the income.

In 1985, the International Wages for Housework Campaign got the UN to agree that governments should quantify the unwaged work of women - in the home, on the land and in the community - and include it in every country's Gross National Product (GNP), the basic statistic of work and wealth. We called the first TIME OFF to press governments to carry out that decision.

The first TIME OFF was on 24th October 1985, the 10th Anniversary of the Iceland women's general strike. When women stop, everything stops, and everything stopped in Iceland. Over two dozen countries, including Iceland, and three dozen towns and cities in the United Kingdom celebrated TIME OFF '85.

The first breakthrough was a 10-minute Rule Bill, "Counting Women's Unremunerated Work", in 1989. Then in 1990 a resolution in the European Parliament, "The Assessment of

Women's Unwaged Work", was presented by MP Stan Newens - the Women's Rights Committee has now commissioned a report to Parliament on the issues. It is now national policy in Trinidad, and in the US, Congress people are competing to introduce legislation.

The TIME OFF network has grown in strength and now three councils in the North West provide free or cheap leisure facilities for women during TOFW Week. Women in many countries have used the movement for counting women's unwaged work to make their case for economic, legal and social justice, from widow's rights in Zambia to pensions in Italy. We recently heard of a women's demonstration in Cyprus which had a big TIME OFF banner. Women everywhere need TIME OFF!

Asking women to pay the poll tax, whether or not we even have a wage, is demanding that we pay double - in work for no pay and then in tax with money we never got. Counting women's work establishes that we are owed far more than we owe.

In 1992 European governments will unite, which could further divide women in Europe from women elsewhere, especially the Third World countries. Campaigning for all women's work to be counted, we strengthen our connection on the basis of what women everywhere have in common.

• From: *MARC TIMES* - Issue# 160, March 1991.

WHAT PRICE A WIFE'S SERVICES?

Most wives would agree that their role as housekeeper, nanny, cleaner, head cook and bottle washer goes largely unappreciated. But recent figures indicate that the value of this work is worth around £450 a week - at least in terms of what it would cost to hire outside help to carry out the wife's duties.

The insurers M & G highlight this fact in an attempt to persuade families that permanent health insurance on a wife's life is as necessary as cover for the husband should either fall ill.

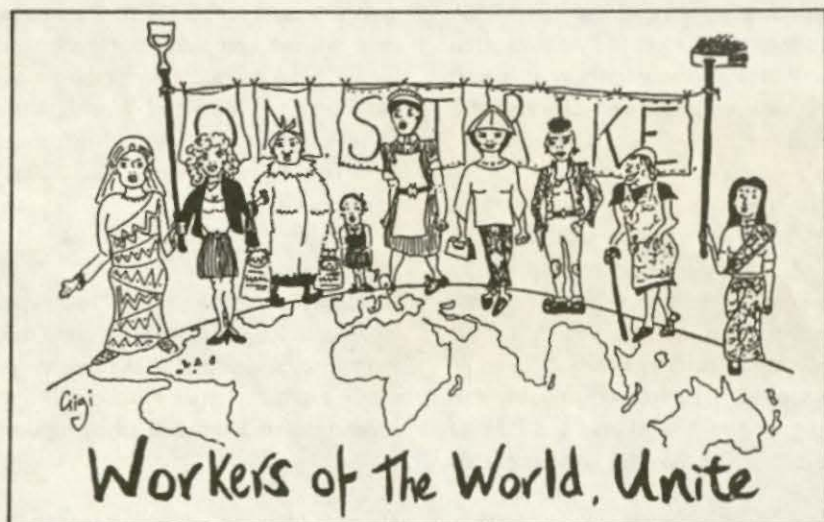
"The cost of paying for a wife's domestic work could be £450 a week while child care provision could cost an additional £150 a week" says the latest bulletin from M & G, which is offering much higher cover for housewives than competing companies.

Maximum benefit payable is £10,000 a year compared with only £5,200 from Commercial Union and £3,900 from Norwich Union, the two market leaders.

• From: *The Independent*, Saturday, January 12, 1991.

• ♀ •

A resolution to count women's work has been included in the National Policy on Women in Trinidad and Tobago which states "Government will also co-operate in efforts to measure and reflect the remunerated and unremunerated contributions of women to the Gross National Product".



International Wages for Housework Campaign (IWHC)

DERAILING THE CAREER TRACK

By Denise Shepherd

What would you say if you heard that a career woman had abandoned the pursuit of fame and fortune in the work-world to stay at home and look after her children? 'What a waste?'

How is it that in a society which puts a premium on family values, there's little esteem for the housewife: even less for the woman who decides to put home before work, derailing the career-track for the mummy-track.

Take the word 'housewife'. Nowadays it's a term of derision. Even those who admit to being one don't like to use it. Those who do usually start to apologise and explain as soon as they utter it.

The 'H' word conjures up soap-opera images of docile, unintelligent and dishevelled beings lacking in drive and resourcefulness.

Better to avoid the word altogether: 'Home-Maker', 'Full-Time Mother, and (the best yet) 'Domestic Engineer' are the titles devised to upgrade the sound of the job.

Little ambition

This driven generation has been primed from early in life to be goal-oriented: to strive for careers and aim for the top.

To the question, 'What do you want to be when you grow up?' who answers, 'A housewife?'

Those who do will probably read on their report cards 'Lacks Ambition.'

When did being a housewife become such a disgrace? Why is such a stigma attached to the very word! Wasn't Women's Liberation supposed to make it okay to choose?

The 'me-generation' appears to give no credit to those who put their children before themselves. The upholders of family life are not exalted.

There are competitions to find 'Career Women of the Year'. Why not a

contest for women at home? Our final entrant.

Mary Jones, aged 36, is doing a marvelous job raising her children to be creative, sociable, well-mannered and responsible youngsters. She's given them an excellent value system and high self-esteem thanks to the work she's put in on a 24-hour basis for the past five years. And folks, she doesn't get a cent for her efforts! The envelope please...

It's a tough job. Not everyone can do it. Even if they had the chance. Economic realities make it an impossibility for many.

In some ways, it is unsalaried status that serves to reinforce the perception that, as an alternative to a 'real job, it's an easy life.

After all, you really don't have to do anything all day besides paint your nails, eat bonbons and watch videos while giving an occasional eye to how the kids are faring.

That leisured image makes others describe a housewife's lot as boring. I was always told that only boring people get bored: they must be the ones with the nail varnish in one hand and the video tape in the other.

Ironically, it's often working women, some with children of their own, who try to convince women at home that they're somehow missing out on something.

Note that this is even while chronicling all the set backs, back-stabbings, head-aches and aggravations that they're facing on the job.

After scrambling up the career ladder, I suppose they have to justify the effort even if the vista from above isn't all it was cracked up be.

For some accustomed to the work-world, staying at home is no joy-ride. It takes aptitude and patience... lots of patience.

Not one off-day

Children just won't meet the deadlines you've assigned. Away from work, you can miss the camaraderie - conversations on topics totally unrelated to child-rearing; miss the independence of your own pay-check; miss having an identity as someone other than 'John or Susie's mummy.'

In the position of housewife, there are no off-days, no off-hours (not even a lunch-break to call your own.) Trips to the bathroom are usually to the accompaniment of little feet following behind, not to mention the pounding on the door until you emerge!

That's why I have great respect for women who consciously put their careers on hold to take on the role of housewife.

Especially those who, in giving their time, combine quality with quantity and find great satisfaction in it.

For not withstanding peer pressure, a loss of income and sometimes financial hardship for the betterment of family life, they deserve a medal.

Let's hear it for high flyers on the Mummy Track!

• From: *The Nation (Barbados)*,
Monday October 22, 1990.

Few women in the Caribbean can afford to be full-time housewives in the sense of being women who do not do any paid work.

But working class women are usually full-time housewives in the sense that they spend a full day (or more) doing housework, and have to juggle this with other unpaid work (like agriculture) along with paid work.

MORE WOMEN DEMAND PAYMENT FOR WORK IN HOME

Increasing numbers of women are seeking to be paid for work in the home, according to a trend which is emerging from submissions to the second Commission on the Status of Women.

The deadline for submissions was due to expire yesterday but has been extended for another couple of weeks because of a rush of last-minute requests for inclusion. Already, the commission has received over 300 representations from individuals and groups, including churches, political parties and trade unions. The secretary to the body, Mr. Patrick Nolan, told the *The Irish Times* that altogether he expects over 500 submissions.

The commission, consisting of 16 women and three men, was set up last year. It had its first meeting on November 1st and shortly afterwards invited the public to make known its views on equality. It is chaired by Miss Justice Mella Carroll.

In the absence of any scientific study of the submissions so far, Mr. Nolan says that some common - and unexpected - themes are already emerging. Broadly, it appears that views coming from private individuals - these are in the majority - are strongly seeking financial recompense for work in the home. "It seems that these women do not feel that they have any independent status in any aspect of their lives," he said.

While some of the submissions boldly demand "payment for work in the home", Mr Nolan points out that similar views are couched in a number of other ways. In these, women use the word "carer" and are seeking money for work in the home traditionally done by women for nothing. It includes functions as looking after dependent relatives, a handicapped child and such like.

Some of these areas have already been addressed by the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Woods, but Mr. Nolan says that many women are expressly seeking to pay their own PRSI contributions so that they can independently avail themselves of the benefits. They are also looking for increases in child benefit, increased tax allowance for children and childcare expenses, dental and other benefits.



Women's Struggle Booklet - WPHC

"Some of them are a real cry from the heart," says Ms. Carmel Foley, chief executive of the Council for the Status for Women which successfully lobbied to have the second commission established and which has two members on it. "In their letters women are saying very personal things. There was one from a woman, married for several years, who said 'my husband doesn't think very much of me'." Behind such language, Ms. Foley believes that women feel devalued because no monetary worth is put on the work they do in the home.

While calls for divorce, coordinated standards for childcare, more creches, positive action in jobs and joint ownership of homes are among the other themes in the submissions, they are not as common and tend to come mainly from large groups such as political parties and women's organisations.

The terms of reference of the commission, which will report to the Government within 18 months, include reviewing the recommendations of the first Commission on the Status of Women, set up in 1970. It will also see how women will be enabled to participate equally in all aspects of life; how this will relate to women in the home and to establish the cost of the necessary changes.

By Mary Cummins

• From: *The Irish Times*,
Monday, April 1, 1991.

PUT PAID TO CENSUS BIAS

The 10-yearly census is due on April 21, and we shall be filling in the census forms. Women and carers generally have been hoping that at last their unpaid contribution, looking after the earners and their children, would be recognised in national statistics. This is in fact what the United Nations asked governments to do.

But the census form shows no sign of a new ethos. The exchange of money still defines "work".

However, in Question 13, which lists all the categories that might explain your being unemployed there is "looking after the home or family," so full-time home makers are in with a chance. The next question asks you "Number of hours per week" in your "main job" and "main things done in job."

I urge all unpaid workers to use this chance to the full. Don't underestimate your hours or the work you do. Don't underestimate yourselves, your value to your community and the country. Put the facts on the form and perhaps one day you will count for something.

The European Parliament has resolved to count unpaid work in the GNP and to pay carers, so let's hope that long before the next census in 2001 we shall see a change in values, with "productive" replacing "paid."

Letter to Press - Gwen Marsh

• From: *Hampstead & Highgate Express*,
March 15, 1991

**WHEN
WOMEN STOP,
EVERYTHING
STOPS!**

THE ADDING MACHINE THAT WON'T COUNT FEMALES

Profiles of Chancellor John Major make a great play of the fact that his father Tom was a trapeze artist. But what of his mother? What hoops did she have to jump through to raise her family in a two-room flat, cooking on the landing in Brixton? Like so many mothers, Kitty Major's influence on her eminent son goes unrecognised.

So what will John Major make of his meeting tomorrow with Britain's national women's lobby, who will urge him to count women fully into economic planning and policy making?

In the past, the 'women's issue' deemed most politically sensitive was the price of food, a sore point even now given an inflation rate in double figures. But when John Major dodges between the fruit and vegetable stalls of an East End street market to get to the offices of the National Alliance of Women's Organisations, he will find more on his plate than bread and butter issues.

NAWO, representing 185 women's organisations with five million members, will serve up a list of radical demands which could transform the political and economic map of Britain. The group wants to end the discriminatory ways in which the national economy is described, analysed and valued which perpetuate women's subordination.

The main proposition is that every Budget and public expenditure White Paper should carry a gender impact statement. The principle is that women are individuals, and not dependents subsumed into 'household.' As precedents, NAWO cites the Australian Budget and Canadian Cabinet papers which review the differential impact of policy on women and men.

One important effect of gender impact statements would be to cause the Treasury's economic model, the basis of all government interpretation and prediction of the state of our economy, to be redesigned.

The structure of the Treasury model is itself subject to policy decisions that are more to do with politics than economics.

Sylvia Walby, a sociology lecturer at the London School of Economics and founder of Women's Studies Network, suggests that a radically different, and more accurate, picture might emerge if women were fully accounted for.

'Unemployment is acknowledged as a key economic indicator,' she said. 'Yet women are systematically unrecognised. To be counted you have to be claiming benefit and many women, especially married women, are not eligible.'

The result is politically convenient. The unemployment figures are lower than might otherwise be the case. But women's potential for paid work is also seriously under-estimated, a factor of increasing significance to Britain's economic performance given labour and skills shortages.

In a paper submitted to the Treasury, NAWO points to the 'myriad of financial anomalies that hit many women very hard and place them in a variety of poverty traps, which accumulate in old age.'

Double standards in everything, from pay, taxation, full-time, part-time and home working to benefits and pensions, affect women detrimentally and present a far from accurate picture of economic reality. Much of what women do that is of real value - as volunteers, carers, home-makers or helper-spouses in small businesses - is also ignored in Treasury policy-making.

Edwina Currie has argued recently that the Treasury has a lot to gain from, for instance, a more generous policy on child-care. By helping more women to work, the gain comes in reduced benefits, in increased taxation revenues and in easing inflationary pressures in the labour market. However, there is evidence that some employers increase wages to solve recruitment problems rather than become women-friendly.

Yet the friendliest the Treasury itself has dared to be recently is when it stopped taxing workplace nurseries for a relatively insignificant 3,000 employees. It also conceded independent taxation for married women, while continuing to award men a tax bonus for being married.

Meanwhile, the benefits some women gained from the year's 'saver's Budget' are threatened by the corrosive effect of high inflation on savings. Many low-paid women who have not gained from income tax cuts have also suffered badly from the shift to indirect taxes such as Value Added Tax (VAT).

In many ways, John Major has personal qualities conventionally regarded as 'feminine'. He is modest, approachable, practical and hard-working. He likes to be liked. He will probably enjoy meeting the diverse groups who make up NAWO. Yet, he should not underestimate the political challenge posed by women and their aspirations, among all the challenges he faces between now and the election. Last week's tiny increase in child benefit, for first-borns only, which will anger both home-based and working mothers, is an indication of the muddle the Tories are in over women's demands.

By Marion Bowman

• From: *Observer*, October 28, 1990



Selected Findings from: *Juggling Time - How Australian Families Use Time*

UNPAID SLAVES OF THE HOUSEWORK SYSTEM

Women do two-thirds of the world's work but receive only five percent of its income and own only one percent of its assets

The smart-suited honourable gentlemen blinked, cleared their throats nervously, straightened their ties and filed out quickly past the women gathered outside the door. The House of Commons Grand Committee Room was now theirs.

Women had come to speak out. Black women, white women, disabled women, married, unmarried, young, old, lesbian and prostitute women from across the country - along with some men - had come to demand time off for women.

The corridors of power had rarely seen so many women taking a stand. But in the eyes of the state these women are invisible; as workers they do not exist.

The daily work of giving birth, rearing children, undertaking the overwhelming bulk of caring for the elderly, sick and disabled, and running a home is not only unpaid but is not recognised by society as work.

"Although Time Is Money is an accepted and obvious economic fact, everywhere in society women's time is squandered as if it were worthless," Labour MP Mildred Gordon told MPs last year, when she succeeded in getting women's work on the parliamentary agenda.

"As so-called farmers' wives, women tend kitchen gardens and livestock. They are market traders, shop attendants and bookkeepers in family businesses. They are often secretaries, typists and hostesses, as well as wives and status symbols, for professional husbands.

"It is women who ensure flowers are on the church altar and schools have parent-teacher associations. And women work overtime to shield families and whole communities from the effects of racism, class prejudice, polluted food, water and air, and the economic, physical and emotional devastation of unemployment.

"None of this skilled, time-consuming, life-giving but unwaged work of women is counted. Because this

work is not valued women themselves are undervalued," she said.

But there is one powerfully revealing statistic that does exist and has been recognised.

The United Nations has declared that women do two-thirds of the world's work, receive less than one tenth of the world's income and own less than one per cent of the world's assets.

Five years ago the UN Decade for Women ruled that governments should include women's unwaged work in the Gross National Product - the total value of goods and services exchanged for money. Women's unwaged work, estimated to produce as much as 50 per cent of the GNP, is still omitted today.

It was this the women had come to speak out about. As workers and as women they demanded to be counted not counted on. The irony was that many women could not take the time off to campaign for time off.

The meeting had been called to mark the fifth anniversary of Time Off For Women - the first internationally co-ordinated action by grass roots women pressing governments to uphold the UN decision.

The first Time Off was itself held to mark the tenth anniversary of the general strike called by the women of Iceland.

"When women stop everything stops," Selma James, founder of International Wages For Housework Campaign, told the meeting.

If women wanted their work counted and ultimately paid they would have to demonstrate their power to get it counted. The Icelandic general strike was a good example of that power, she said.

"Women want their work counted in two ways: we want all the hours we work counted and we want the value to employers and the state counted. We want to count the cost to us if we do it and the cost to the employers and the state if we don't do it."

• From: *West Herts & Watford Observer*, Friday, November 9, 1990.

SOUR KRAUT WIVES STRIKE

Millions of German men face a day without warm food and a night without sex - because their wives are going to strike.

Haufraus will down saucepans and shopping bags for 24 hour on June 14 to demand a Government wage.

And husbands fear that the Action Day will be followed by a no-action night in bed.

Strike leader Ingrid Gripp, 58 said: "We don't want to punish our husbands. It's up to the women to decide whether to refuse in bed, but I'm sure many will be unwilling." The 4,000-member Housewives Trade Union said millions of women will take part.

They want housework regarded as a job - paid by the Government with full social security.

Frau Gripp, a mother-of-three, said: "A woman bringing up two toddlers, looking after a man and a home is doing a job worth £1,000 a month.

"A decent wage would save many marriages."

By: Dennis Newson in Brussels

• From: *Daily Star*, Thursday, April 11, 1991



Selected Findings from: *Juggling Time - How Australian Families Use Time*

£50,517 - THAT'S WHAT MEN WOULD HAVE TO PAY GET OUR WORK DONE!

YOU know the scene, girls. Your fella comes home harassed from work and claims life is all right for you, doing NOTHING at home all day.

He seems to think washing, ironing, cleaning and shopping miraculously do themselves!

So Sun Woman set out to uncover the REAL value of a good woman, asking the professionals how much they earn for the jobs most women do for free.

Mike Orman, boss of Britannia Agency in London, confessed: "Finding one person to do the job of an average housewife is impossible. They're priceless!"

Here's why:

PERSONAL SHOPPER - The only people who want to stand in queues are the ones who get paid for it! And they charge £5 an hour.

Women spend an average of six hours a week shopping. = £1,560

THE SHRINK - Being a psychologist is part of every woman's work.

Your fella comes home whinging about his boss at least once a week! And there's the kids' and the parents' problems to sort out.

Mums spend on average at least an hour a day dishing out sound advice. A professional shrink earns about £25 an hour. = £9,125

THE CAR DRIVER - Driving the kids to school, Scouts or swimming lessons and dropping hubby off at the station are all part of a housewife's day.

On average a woman will spend up to two hours a day driving. A chauffeur charges about £10 an hour. = £7,280

THE TEACHER - Most mums spend seven hours a week helping their children with homework. A private tutor would charge £24 an hour. = £8,736

THE MAID - To clean the average family home, takes a professional around three hours twice a week.

But mums spend at least three hours a day clearing up. A maid's average wage is about £4.50 an hour. = £4,920

THE COOK - Most mums spend around three hours a day cooking to cater for

different tastes - and different time-keeping!

A live-in cook charges an average of £6 an hour to prepare three family meals. = £6,480

THE NURSE - If you've two kids you can reckon on nursing them for about six weeks a year - and your husband is bound to have a couple of sickies.

To hire a fully-qualified nurse costs up to £460 a week. = £3,680

THE NANNY - Caring for children is a 24-hour-a-day job.

An experienced nanny would expect £6 an hour just for child-minding.

= 8,736

TOTAL: £50,517

• From: *The Sun Newspaper*, November 9, 1989.

A WOMAN'S RECKONING: UPDATE ON UNWAGED LABOUR

"I take exception to the fact that my labour (in the home) is not defined as productive ... I will be obliged to refuse to complete the census forms," Carol Lees wrote to Benoit Bouchard, a Canadian government minister. "As a result of the exclusion of women's labour from information gathering we are denied proper access to programmes and policy at every level of government in every country. I am attempting to initiate a national campaign that would be very troublesome to you ... I am requesting major changes, not only in the census forms, but in the entire government system of accounting."

Carol Lees is not alone in her campaign.

■ **Trinidad:** Women's groups have pointed out to the Prime Minister that governments make cuts in social services confident that women "will make up in unwaged work at home and in the community for what the government withholds." The groups have demanded that such work be counted in the national income. (See "Sabotaging Their Statistics," *Ms.*, July/August 1990.)

■ **Australia:** *Network*, the publication of the Office of Rural Affairs in Victoria, carries an article instructing women how to calculate their "contribution to the Australian economy" for the forthcoming Australian census. A chart invites women to enter hours worked on particular tasks for daily and weekly activities to answer census question: "How many hours a week do you work?" the chart contains hourly award rates for tasks from farm worker to chef, so that a value for the work can

be assessed. The Australian Bureau of Statistics plans a major time-use study to be conducted in 1992.

■ **U.K.:** Mildred Gordon, Labour Member of Parliament, has introduced a bill requiring statistical divisions to calculate "the contribution of women's unremunerated work to the formal and informal sectors of the economy" in measuring Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

■ **New Zealand:** The Ministry of Women's Affairs is supporting a nationwide study following a successful pilot using the diary method of time-use survey, to provide information for policy formation.

■ **Norway:** In 1988 an initiative by all the major women's organisations led the Central Bureau of Statistics to conduct a pilot study of unpaid housework as a contribution to the GDP. (The situation in Norway may yet turn full circle. As early as 1912 women's unpaid work was counted as 15 percent of the national income, and unpaid work in the household and rural sector continued to be included in the government's national budget until 1950. However, with the establishment of the United Nations' System of National Accounts, "consistency" and "international comparability" became the issues, and unpaid work disappeared. Recently, the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities funded a project on developing a woman's perspective on economics, including a discussion on the relation between time use, the creation of "value," and income distribution.)

By Marilyn J. Waring

• From: *Ms.*, July/August, 1991.



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