



Clearinghouse on Women's Issues

May 22, 2018 CWI Newsletter

womensclearinghouse.org

Invitation to the Tuesday, May 22, 2018 Meeting of the Clearinghouse on Women's Issues (CWI) Noon-1:30 PM at the Alliance for Justice, 11 Dupont Circle, 5th Floor; entrance on New Hampshire Ave., NW. (Nearest Metro Stop: Dupont Circle, south exit)

How to Use Social Media to Advance Support for Feminist Issues

In this CWI meeting the presenters will discuss how groups can use social media to further their goals.

Presenters:

Loretto Gubernatis, a four time silver and 11 time bronze Telly Award winner, and recent judge of 65 shows, will help us understand how to use videos to share important information on helping feminist candidates and explain complicated policy issues. She will also talk about recording and sharing meetings such as she does for CWI, including putting them on TV where they are aired on Baltimore public access Channel 99 on Mondays at 9:00 a.m. She will demonstrate how she uploads the shows to Youtube and then posts them to all her listed social media sites: Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Linked In, and Tumblr. She will also explain the **like** system and **hits** system and how they can support the videos. In addition to her women's rights work such as documenting inductees into Women's Hall of Fame, some of her award winning shows include "A Day in a Life of Billie Holliday", "The Baltimore Fire of 1904", and "The House of Ruth."

Barbara Janey, a branding expert from Corporate 500 companies and long-time educator and consultant, will provide tips for differentiating organizations so that it is obvious why the organization exists and why to choose to support them. She will provide examples from her corporate experiences. This focus should help long-time organizations such as the Clearinghouse on Women's Issues as well as new efforts such as The Resistance, an initiative of the National Women's Law Center.

Sherry Klein, a cybersecurity enthusiast with an Information Technology Quality Assurance background and experiences as CWI web manager and Vice President for Technology, will share research on how some women's organizations use their web sites and social media to further their goals. She will also discuss some exemplary social media platforms and social media strategy, and invite attendees to share their insights on how women's organizations use social media to further their goals. Sherry has been an active member of 40 Plus DC and the Association of Information Technology Professionals DC Chapter.

CWI meetings are free and open to the public. Bring your lunch.

Next CWI meeting, Noon Tue. June 19, 2018 (New Date).

Topic: Sustainable Energy: Key for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Dear CWI Members,

CWI's next election is June 19, 2018

CWI will hold its election of Officers and Board Members for two year terms from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2020 at our June 19, 2018 meeting. Five members of the CWI Board of Directors will be continuing their 2017-2019 terms. They are Co-Presidents, Harriett Stonehill and Sue Klein, Membership Vice-President, Linda Fihelly, Technology, Vice President, Sherry Klein, and Board Member, D. Anne Martin. If re-elected to renew their 2 year 2018—2020 terms, Holly Joseph has agreed to continue as CWI Treasurer, Jeanette Lim (Esbrook) as Vice President, Legal Affairs, Loretto Gubernatis as Vice President, Media Relations, and Connie Cordovilla as Board Member. To learn more about current CWI Board Members and Officers visit the CWI leadership page <https://womensclearinghouse.org/leadership/>.

We request nominations for CWI Secretary and new Board Members for 2018-2020. In addition to support for CWI's gender equality goals and meeting attendance, candidates should be CWI members. If you join or renew now your membership will be extended to June 30, 2019. (See form at end of newsletter or on CWI website.)

If you would like to serve as CWI Secretary or as a new CWI Board member, please contact Nominations Committee member Sherry Klein (sherrykdc@gmail.com) or current CWI officers before June 1, 2018. We will send the slate to CWI members 15 days before the CWI June 19 Annual Election Meeting. Organizational and individual CWI members are encouraged to come and vote at this June 19 meeting where the meeting presenters will address using energy sources to help poor women globally. At our April 24, CWI meeting we had a cake to thank Roberta E. Stanley, CWI Secretary and Vice-President Legislation who moved back to Michigan. We hope she will continue her active membership role in updating us on legislative issues and opportunities for CWI to sign on to letters to help advance gender equity.

Suggestions from Harriett Stonehill on using our united energies to advance equal rights

Let's applaud and help our colleagues in Illinois (IL) become the 37th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). ERA passed in the Illinois Senate and now needs a victory in the Illinois House of Representatives. For updates follow on Twitter [@ERACoalition](#) and [@IllinoisNOW](#). As Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg recently stated "I would like my granddaughters, when they pick up the Constitution, to see that notion - that women and men are persons of equal stature. I'd like them to see that it is a basic principle of our society."

And, in this vein, we must as CWI activists continue to use our voices and our votes to keep true freedom alive. We must work as individuals and organizations to see that women are elected to state legislatures, governor's offices, and the U.S. Congress. Before the primaries in some states, at least 431 women were running for the House this year. Fifty women were running for Senate. Not all filings have yet occurred. These numbers were from the Center for American Women and Politics. These women, whose platforms reflect equality and women's rights, need our full support with financial aid when possible, ([visit feministmajority.org](http://visitfeministmajority.org)) and getting out constituents to vote. This is the only way to keep true freedom alive and ensure our security. "Security exists only when everyone enjoys a fair opportunity to enjoy the promise of American life." (William A. Galston)

For additional inspiration, you may want to read "*Sharp: The Women Who Made an Art of Having an Opinion*" by Michelle Dean, a study of the work of 10 influential female writers. The writers include Mary McCarthy, Nora Ephron, Janet Malcolm, and Zora Neale Hurston. Their writings, both novels and essays, reflect contemporary political views that are relevant to be examined today. Another recommendation is "*The Female Persuasion*" by Meg Wolitzer, a novel with the emphasis "that women owe it to each other and to the world, to be their best selves." We, as members of CWI have always acted on this belief and will continue to do so in our individual voices and actions.

Harriett Stonehill, CWI Co-President and Sue Klein, CWI Co-President

Meeting Summary, April 24, 2018: “Working Women, Pay Equity and Union Bargaining- Where the Rubber hits the Road”. View the recorded meeting here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CQ8fUerubo>

In this CWI meeting the distinguished presenters discussed the complex problem of pay equity, segregation of women in the service sector and lower paying jobs, the importance of unions in raising women’s equity and the looming Janus case. In doing so they highlighted key questions that we need to ask of candidates about work, pay equity, and leadership.

Presenters: Carolyn York, Connie Cordovilla, Elyse Shaw, Elise Bryant



Carolyn York is the recently retired Director of Collective Bargaining and Member Advocacy at the National Education Association (<http://www.nea.org/>) and NEA’s current representative on the board of the National Committee on Pay Equity (<https://pay-equity.org/>). She spent her decades long union career fighting for the issues that impact women, particularly that of equal pay, while working for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers, the Service Employees International Union, the United Autoworkers and the state of Wisconsin Comparable worth Task Force.

Carolyn York’s presentation is from approximately 4:48 to 27:31 on the Youtube video.

Here are excerpts from [Carolyn York's](#) notes:

“When I first began working on pay equity in the early 1980’s, women earned 59 cents for every dollar men earned. Perhaps you remember the song...59 cents for every man’s dollar....

Today – close to 50 years later, we have made progress – that number is now 79 cents. But to close the gap, if we need another 50 years to accomplish that, we will have been advocating for fair pay for 100 years. Clearly, we need to keep the heat on and work to end pay discrimination much more quickly.

In the height of pay equity initiatives, many state governments examined their pay practices, identified the jobs that were predominantly held by women and people of color, and implemented adjustments to get rid of pay disparities between jobs done primarily by women and/or people of color and those primarily done by men or white employees. These studies looked at jobs within the state or municipality’s work force to see which jobs were equivalent based on the skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions required for those positions. These initiatives occurred overwhelmingly in the public sector and where employees had bargaining rights. In some cases, lawsuits also helped push jurisdictions to take action.

And then, due to court decisions that concluded that in most cases, Title VII did not cover comparable positions, and the inability of advocates to pass the necessary legislation coupled with what I would call an American belief in market fairness, and sexism that continues to today.

So, here we are, 50 years later and women and their families continue to earn less in every paycheck regardless of their age, their education, their job choices, and every other factor. These inequities grow over time and follow women into retirement when their pensions (if they are lucky enough to have one) or their retirement accounts are lower because their retirement income is pegged to what they earned while working.

Teachers are an interesting example to me for several reasons – I worked with them for 15 years – and I saw the impediments to fair pay.

- Teaching has been a female-dominated occupation since the mid 19th century when colleges began to enroll women and public education took root – (today over 3/4th of public school teachers are women) – the respectable occupation for educated women who were denied entry to most other fields. Even in my high school class (1971), many of the top female students became teachers. The difference today is that women have more choices for occupations. Teaching honestly is also harder today – the demands on teachers to comply with everything from the IDEA, the dreaded No Child Left Behind Act and its myriad tests, to the incredible socio-economic diversity of our schools today make educating children extremely challenging.
- The Equal Pay Act did not help teachers generally because there were so few men in the profession – and the single salary schedule was a huge help to ensuring equal pay. And most of the public sector pay studies of the 80s did not help teachers because in school districts nearly every job is female-dominated and so there are no male-dominated jobs to compare them to. In schools, the studies that were done were mostly for support staff – cafeteria workers, classroom aides and so on – who could be compared to male-dominated positions such as grounds crews and custodians. However, these jobs remain seriously underpaid and have led to living wage initiatives in many localities.
- Teachers are extraordinarily altruistic. Many times I heard teachers say things such as “if it came down to me getting a raise or being able to give supplies to students who need them, I wouldn’t want the raise.” And they mean it. It’s well documented that teachers reach into their pockets to the tune of hundreds of dollars every year to buy things for their classrooms and their students.
- Add to this, education budgets are always up against other urgent priorities such as Medicaid funding – and in the give and take of lobbying for state and local spending priorities, teachers are generally doing the best they can to plug the many holes that need filling.

Fast forward to today – 2018 -- teachers have walked out of schools, shutting them down, and rallying in state capitals for days on end – in West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Arizona – so far. Which state will be next?

These actions are AMAZING! But they did not happen overnight – the frustration and anger have built over many years. Based on EPI research, teachers were paid 2% below comparable private sector workers in 1994. Today, that gap has grown to 17%. When benefits are included, the gap shrinks to 11 percent – but that is still a great deal. Average teacher salary is now \$58,000/year, which is slightly below the national median. But half of teachers have Masters degrees and 2/3rds have more than 10 years' experience. According to the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, a major reason the gap has gotten worse is that some states have given huge tax breaks to big business and that has devastated ed funding. Two of the worst were – you guessed Arizona and Colorado.

Arizona schools are now the 2nd worst funded in the country; Oklahoma's are 5th worse. In some states, this has led to huge teacher shortages. In Arizona, 60 percent of teaching positions are vacant or filled with people who don't meet state standards. And it is common for teachers who live in states that border better paying states to pour over the border into the higher paying states. Shockingly, in Oklahoma, more than 90 school districts now have 4-day school weeks in part so teachers can work other jobs.

Two things that really stand out to me about this teacher uprising:

- It is still about the kids. In every state where teachers have walked out, they have also highlighted the intense needs in their classrooms for new textbooks, school repairs, and everything else they know their students need. They are speaking up for themselves but bringing the voice of their students with them.
- The almighty market doesn't like to budge. At the beginning, I mentioned that courts were reluctant to impose pay equity on employers because it was perceived as something the market could take care of. Why would an employer pay more for some workers when they could hire them for less? And employers have always maintained that they need to establish equity with the employers in their "market" – the areas they hire from, not within their workforce. And pay equity was an internal process. So, now we have states where they don't have workers to fill their jobs, the potential workers are driving to higher paying jobs in other states, in desperation they are filling some of the positions with unqualified workers, and through it all, they are luring corporations into their state with big tax breaks. So, what happens??

Teachers walk out. That's what happens."



Elyse Shaw, Senior Research Associate, Institute for Women's Policy Research (<https://www.iwpr.org>) manages projects on women's political participation with special attention to the intersectional nature of race and gender on women's lives. She also works on workforce development and job training initiatives, IWPR's Status of Women in the States project, and contributes to IWPR's research on global women's issues. She addressed the "union difference" in women's pay and the slowdown in achieving equity. Ms. Shaw's presentation runs from approximately 27:55 to 38:51 on the Youtube video.

Here are excerpts from her notes:

I am going to discuss just a small portion of the research done by IWPR on the wage gap and the slow march toward equal pay as well as the difference in pay for women in unions compared with women not in unions. Though it has been more than 50 years since the Equal Pay Act was passed, **THE GENDER WAGE GAP STILL EXISTS.**

There has been progress: The wage gap in 1980 (using weekly earnings) was 64%. In 2017 it has narrowed to 81.8%. **HOWEVER**, most of this progress took place in the 1980s and 1990s. In fact, over the past 10 years the wage gap has only narrowed by 2 percentage points. IWPR has calculated that if this pace of change remains the same, the wage gap will not close until the year 2059. IWPR's most recent analysis on the importance of pay equity shows that the wage gap could cost college educated millennial women \$1 million over their lifetime.

These numbers don't account for the differences among different groups of women. When we look at the data broken down by race/ethnicity we find the outlook is even worse for women of color. Black women on average earn 68% of what White men earn. The wage gap for Black women will not close for 106 years (the year 2124). Hispanic women earn 62% of what White men earn. The wage gap for Hispanic women will not close until 2233 – A WAIT OF 215 YEARS.

There are many factors that go into the wage gap including the lack of paid family leave and affordable child care. This leads many women to take unpaid time off from the labor force to care for family and children. Occupational segregation also plays a huge part in the wage gap -- 38 % of women work in female-dominated occupations. Only 6.6% of women work in male-dominated occupations. Female-dominated occupations tend to pay less than male-dominated occupations with similar skill-levels and educational requirements. THIS MEANS MORE THAN 8 TIMES AS MANY WOMEN WORK IN OCCUPATIONS WITH POVERTY LEVEL WAGES.

Low-wages are particularly prevalent in occupations that involve: education and care of children, care of the elderly, and care of the infirm. Many of these low-wage, female-dominated occupations also require additional training and education and are still low-wage. Low-wage work is often work that was/is traditionally done at home, un-paid by women, which continues to be work done predominantly by women when it is paid.

Closing the wage gap and ensuring pay equity is crucial for the economic security of working women and their families. In the U.S. poverty would be cut in half if women had equal pay. While providing paid family leave and tackling issues such as enforcing equal pay laws and eradicating pay secrecy are important to pay equity.

WOMEN ALSO NEED BETTER PAY AND BETTER TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN THEIR CURRENT JOBS.

This is where the union advantage for women comes in. Because hiring, pay, and promotion policies and decisions are more transparent. Women, especially women of color, who are part of a union are more likely to have benefits (such as health insurance) and earn higher wages. IWPR's research on the differences between union and non-union women finds that overall median earnings are higher for women in unions. On average, the weekly earnings for women in unions is 30% higher than that of non-union women (\$942/week v. \$723/week). Black women in unions earn 28% more on average per week (\$790/week v. \$616/week). Hispanic women see the largest increase. Hispanic women in unions on average earn 47% more than non-union Hispanic women (\$829/week v. \$565/week).

Increasing the access to unions and union contracts for women would play a large part in closing the gender wage gap. Additionally, IWPR's analysis highlights how unions historically benefit society at large. They have pioneered many of the employment best practices we see today. Unions continue to champion policies that are good for women and working families. All of which will help make progress on equal pay.

IWPR resources:

- [The Union Advantage for Women \(https://iwpr.org/publications/union-advantage-women-2018/\)](https://iwpr.org/publications/union-advantage-women-2018/)
- [The Gender Wage Gap by Occupation 2017 and by Race and Ethnicity \(https://iwpr.org/publications/gender-wage-gap-occupation-2017-race-ethnicity/\)](https://iwpr.org/publications/gender-wage-gap-occupation-2017-race-ethnicity/)
- [The Wage Gap Will Cost Millennial Women \\$1 Million Over their Careers \(https://iwpr.org/publications/wage-gap-cost-millennial-women-1-million-over-careers/\)](https://iwpr.org/publications/wage-gap-cost-millennial-women-1-million-over-careers/)
- [The Gender Wage Gap: 2017: Earnings Differences by Race and Ethnicity \(https://iwpr.org/publications/gender-wage-gap-2017-race-ethnicity/\)](https://iwpr.org/publications/gender-wage-gap-2017-race-ethnicity/)
- [Women's Median Earnings as a Percent of Men's 1985-2016 with Projections for Pay Equity, by Race/Ethnicity](#)
- [Five Ways to Win an Argument about the Gender Wage Gap \(https://iwpr.org/publications/womens-median-earnings-1985-2016/\)](https://iwpr.org/publications/womens-median-earnings-1985-2016/)



Elise Bryant, Executive Director of the Labor Heritage Foundation (<https://www.laborheritage.org/>) and the recently elected President of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (<http://cluwo.org/>), has spent her life as an organizer, a leader and a mentor of women workers, whether in the arts or on the shop floor. A gifted labor educator, lately of the National Labor College (<http://www.nlc.edu/>), Elise merges the art of spoken and sung word with the workers' issues and actions.

Elise Bryant opened the presentation with a union song, "Which side are you on", emphasized that we are going to be pivotal in what happens next, as we are "tethered to the arc of justice of history". Ms. Bryant set the stage by placing our current situation in historical context.

Elise Bryant is teaching how to unlearn racism, specifically in the labor movement, and was pointed to a major moral contradiction in the Declaration of Independence with the "truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal". This established a problem of defining men who were non-land owners and those who were enslaved by other men. The solution was set in the Constitution when such men were defined as three-fifths human, and no mention of women humans. "Voting was a legal privilege, not really a right."

She remembered a powerful quote by Abigail Adams existed referring to women during the time US laws were being formed after British rule: "by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

Elise Bryant compared the desire for rights back then to the still prevailing pay inequity and poverty in the "richest country on earth" and pointed out the Constitution's first words: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union..", emphasizing the word Union, and how carefully the word was selected to create togetherness for the 13 states which until that time had different currency, etc.

She referenced the earlier presentations about the pay gap and how Unions help balance the gap. She passed around a bar chart which illustrated the gap, pulled from AFL-CIO's commonsense economics, which ultimately derives their data from the same source as that of IPWR's per Elyse Shaw.

Elise Bryant told about her personal background and how her family was able to live the American dream by having a living wage, sending the children to college, have food on the table, etc, and how Unions help indirectly increase wages for non-union members.

She explained why we start to see wages dipping below the cost of living starting in the 2000's, linking it to the decrease in Union membership due to increase in industrialization and financialization of the economy of the United States. As an educator, she believes that we need to educate and train people by allowing them to discover for themselves by participating in trainings where they will be empowered to do something afterwards to carry forward the messages.

Elise Bryant spoke about the right to work (for less) as what the phrase really means, because they will not earn as much as with union support. She mentioned that unions are the backbone of democracy. She suggested we have an oral history project to collect experiences from the women in the room and someone has a project like that which has high school students take the history and create a poem or story from what they hear. Ms.

Bryant said the person sent the book compilation of rap and creative output from her own story and what the students heard.

Elise Bryant nodded to the March for Our Lives movement and said, “We are the leaders we’re looking for and we are going to mentor that next generation of leaders to come who already are here and work together through generations” and intersectionality and that she is grateful. She ended the presentation with Bev Grant’s song “We Were There” at 53:57.



Connie Cordovilla of the American Federation of Teachers (<https://www.aft.org/>) and the National Committee on Pay Equity (<https://pay-equity.org/>), and recently elected President of Virginia NOW (<http://vanow.org/>) talked about the impending Janus Decision of the SCOTUS and its impact on women workers. Connie has worked for thirty years as a trade unionist and avowed feminist, is on CWI’s Board and organized this meeting. Her presentation on the Youtube recording starts at 54:54.

“What is the Janus Case? What is it about? Mark Janus is an Illinois child social worker who believes that if he pays anything to the union, it would all go to political ends because unions are political.

The fight to reverse *Abod v. Detroit* (1977)

- ***Abod v. Detroit Board of Education***, 431 U.S. 209 (1977), is a US labor law case where the United States Supreme Court upheld the maintaining of a union shop in a public workplace and set the right to collect fair share dues. “In short, the *Abod* case ruling says that people don’t have to belong to the Union in a shop that’s unionized but they do have to pay the fair share of what would be charged for the people who do the negotiation of the contract elements for them. They do not have to pay money into the political things.”

“The influence of the Koch Brothers (American States Legislative Exchange), Right to Work- this is an attack on the ability of the 99% to achieve and maintain a comfortable economic status that affords them a decent life- the ability to buy a home, own a car, send their children to college or post- secondary education that will place them on a career path to economic self-sufficiency- in another word, the American Dream.

The term Right to Work as Dr. Martin Luther King noted, is a false slogan because wherever it is enacted, wages are lower, job opportunities are fewer and there are no civil rights. It is actually the Right to Work for Less- of everything.

What is the only organized body that speaks out for all workers- organized labor

What has labor done for workers?

- a voice at work about working conditions, the weekends, paid leave, retirement
- Workplace integration by race and gender and ethnicity. Labor unions have played a historic role in integrating the workforce- think about the migration of poor black southerners to the industries of the north and the economic boom that those unionized jobs created for Black people. For Black Women in particular, those **who belong to unions make 30 percent more than those who don’t. And while black women earn 65 cents for every dollar earned by white men, that wage gap is 20 percent smaller for unionized black women.**
- unified place to push for legislative reforms and workplace safety and health
- The NWLC tells us that **Unions are associated with smaller wage gaps related to gender and race in part because they promote transparency in criteria and decisions on compensation, recruitment, and promotions. Gender-based wage gaps persist throughout the economy, but the wage gap for union members is 53 percent smaller than the wage gap among non-union workers**

Who will most affected by a decision that bans unions from charging fair share cost and forcing union to re-signup their members every year?

The target here is public sector employees – 17 million of them. Almost 18% of them are black women and almost 12% are black men. Black Women also face a double pay gap- a gender pay gap and a racial pay gap. For unionized Latino Public Sector Workers, their pay is 51% higher than non-unionized Latino workers. These jobs are a ticket to the middle class American Dream and their effect is not just within unions but in the communities where the unionized workers live and work- because it raises the standard for all the workers.

What are we going to do when the decision comes down?

Four ways the decision can go:

1. Reverse the ruling on Abood v Detroit from 19 Starting from the day of the decision, unions cannot collect the fair share fees but must still represent all workers in the unit by US Labor law.
2. The court up holds the Abood v Detroit- fair share is collected- but they suggest changing the way that membership is defined and fees collected – placing a burden on Unions. This may be a respite but we know that the groups behind the case will have another in the wings..
3. The court dismisses Janus v AFSCME as improvidently granted, keep Abood Decision in place- but again, we know that the groups behind this attack are waiting with another challenge
4. SCOTUS specifically upholds the Abood ruling, effectively putting the challenges in abeyance

What are unions poised to do?

1. Social Media Campaigns and press releases
2. Organizing Campaigns
3. Legislative relief in states
4. Judicial appointments to the Supreme Court”

Connie Cordovilla’s presentation ends at 1:04:55 and questions were entertained.

Coming 2018 DC Area and National Feminist Events and Resources

In 2018 we will send selected events to CWI members on our e-mailing list. Please share your upcoming feminist events to post in 2018 CWI newsletters to president@womensclearinghouse.org. Check out CWI's Facebook www.facebook.com/womensclearinghouse and Twitter www.twitter.com/CWINews pages! LIKE and FOLLOW us.

Wednesday, May 16, 2018, 10 AM 1:30 PM. Highlighting the Past, Present and Future of Women of Asian Descent in Psychology, American Psychological Association, 750 First Street NE, Washington, DC [Free Tickets](#).

Wednesday, May 16, 2018, Time’s Up Webinar, 2PM-3 PM EST. National Women’s Law Center. [Register](#)

Friday, May 18, 2018, 8:30 AM-12:30 PM, Moms Summit: Addressing the Needs of America’s Families. Capitol Visitors Center Auditorium of the US Capitol. RSVP here: https://action.momsrising.org/survey/moms_summit_dc/?t=6&akid=10785%2E2093795%2ERt9_pb

Monday, May 21, 2018. Varying Degrees: How America Perceives Higher Education in 2018. New America, 9 AM to Noon. 740 15th St. NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC. [Register](#)

CWI's newsletter is endowed by friends in loving memory of our longtime editor Roslyn Kaiser.

Photos: Sherry Klein, 4-24-2018 meeting summary Sherry Klein,

Newsletter edited by Sue Klein

CWI BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JULY 2017 – JUNE 2019

OFFICERS: Co-Presidents, Sue Klein and Harriett Stonehill; VP Membership, Linda Fihelly; Treasurer, Holly Taggart Joseph; Secretary & VP Legislation, Roberta Stanley; VP Media, Loretto Gubernatis, VP Legal Affairs, Jeanette Lim Esbrook, Directors: Connie Cordovilla, Sherry Klein, Anne Martin

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Clearinghouse on Women's Issues

Membership Form

womensclearinghouse.org

1. Bring a check, payable to CWI, along with this form to a CWI Meeting or mail to:
Holly Taggart Joseph, CWI Treasurer
8504 Rosewood Drive, Bethesda MD 20814-1434
joseph.holly@gmail.com
2. Or you may also join online using PayPal by going to the membership section of womensclearinghouse.org

For membership questions: Contact VP Membership, Linda Fihelly, lfihelly@hotmail.com or 301-599-1942

NAME of Individual or Organization _____
For Organizations also Provide Name and emails of two PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVES
NAME/Title _____
NAME (Org. Representative 2) _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
PHONE _____ CELL _____
EMAIL (Org. representative 1) _____
EMAIL (Org. representative 2) _____
WEBSITE ADDRESS: (URL)* _____

Enclosed is a check for CWI membership. Membership year is: **July 1-June 30** (Please fill in beginning and end date). If you pay before July 1 your membership year will start early but still end June 30 of the next year. _____

___ **Individual** ___ \$25 for one year ___ \$45 for two years ___ \$65 for three years

___ **Individual under 30 years old** (\$15/one year)

___ **Virtual** (\$20/one year) (Email newsletter only for members outside Washington, DC area)

___ **Organization** (\$40/one year or \$100/three years)

___ Additional tax-deductible contribution of \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

*If organizational member, indicate if you would like a link to your organization to be listed on CWI's website. (Listing subject to CWI approval) Circle One: ___ YES ___ NO

Membership dues and contributions are tax-deductible to the extent provided by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.