



June 2022 Clearinghouse on Women's Issues Newsletter
<https://womensclearinghouse.org>

Invitation to CWI Zoom Meeting, Tuesday, June 28, 2022, 12:00-1:30 PM Eastern

The Future of Gender Equity in Education After 50 Years of Title IX

Register: <https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZwsdO2przMIGNBHh2119StBIPsyDHvi0XLI>

Many are celebrating the 50th anniversary of Title IX by noting the improvements in decreasing sex discrimination in education since 1972, but seeing that full equality has not been achieved. The Clearinghouse on Women's Issues (CWI) is a member of the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education (NCWGE), which just published its 5 year report on "Title IX at 50" available on its website: www.ncwge.org.

This CWI meeting on Title IX builds on the history and involvement of many leaders in implementing and monitoring its achievements. Dr. Bernice Sandler, often called the Godmother of Title IX, was a CWI Board Member. Our first presenter, **Jeanette Lim Esbrook, Esq.**, a CWI Board Member and VP, Legal Affairs, was an early and longtime leader of the Office for Civil Rights in the US Department of Education. Jeanette will provide a history of the Title IX legislation, the early legal challenges to Title IX jurisdiction and how Title IX litigation, Congressional legislation and OCR policy were used to establish rights for gender equity under Title IX.

Shiwali Patel, Esq. from the National Women's Law Center will focus on sexual harassment and comment on the new proposed Biden Administration Title IX Regulations to correct the regulations issued in 2020 by Betsy De Vos, which counteracted long term guidance on how to help victims of sexual harassment and assault. If the new regulations have not been issued, she will describe what she hopes will be included, such as how sex discrimination also covers discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Amy L. Katz, Esq., a Cooperating Attorney at the American Civil Liberties Union, will discuss several issue briefs with sometimes conflicting insights from the NCWGE report on **Title IX at 50: Sex Segregation, Gender and Race Conscious Programs, and Science, Technology and Engineering, (STEM) and Career, Technology Education (CTE)**. She will share her conclusions on the best Title IX related solutions for progress in these areas.

Sue Klein, Ed.D., CWI Co-President and Education Equity Director, Feminist Majority Foundation, will discuss the NCWGE brief on Title IX Coordinators and the importance of federal funding and assistance for their key implementation work as outlined in the Gender Equity Education Act.

Next CWI meeting: 9-27-22. Please send us your suggestions for meeting topics for 2022-23.

CLEARINGHOUSE ON WOMEN'S ISSUES (CWI) BOARD ELECTIONS

CWI BOARD MEMBER TERMS ARE 2 YEARS. The following CWI board members' terms end on June 30, 2022 but they have agreed to stand for election at the June 28, 2022 CWI meeting to continue to serve as CWI Board Members for July 1, 2022- June 30, 2024. Elections will be held by zoom at the 6-28-22 meeting.

Co-President Connie Cordovilla has agreed to run for reelection as VP membership. Holly Taggart Joseph has agreed to continue as Treasurer. Loretto Gubernatis has agreed to continue as VP Public Relations. Jeanette Lim Esbrook has agreed to continue as VP Legal Affairs.

CWI members are encouraged to volunteer to serve on our great board. Just tell any board member you are interested in being appointed or email or call Co-Presidents Sue Klein, sklein@feminist.org 202-488-7430 and/or Connie Cordovilla, CordyNOVA@gmail.com 703-283-0483. We are particularly interested in adding Board members with expertise in global women's issues or women's health.

Summary and Expansion of the CWI Zoom Meeting on May 24, 2022, on Urging Sport Governance to Develop New Structures for Transgender Athletes, While Prioritizing Competitive Fairness and Safety for Females.



Nancy Hogshead-Makar (center) and Donna Lopiano (right) hosted the presentation on the legal and scientific issues along with Dr. Ross Tucker (left) who addressed biological sex differences in athletic performance.

The CWI Board of Directors acknowledges that inclusion of transwomen in competitive women's athletics is controversial but would like to learn how transwomen can be included in competitive women's athletics while maintaining fairness to the extent possible. The presenters pointed out the many issues that make this challenging as well as some solutions.

The video recording of the meeting starts after Donna Lopiano's introduction at:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGnGyVTj_GU (Part 2)

The introductions and Ross Tucker's portions were re-recorded and may be seen here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=69Wle-ENDAg> (Part 1)

We are starting with notes from Donna.

Donna Lopiano, Ph.D., is the president and founder of Sport Management Resources (SMR) and an adjunct professor on sport-related topics. She was named one of Sporting News “The 100 Most Influential People in Sports.” She was the CEO of the Women’s Sports Foundation from 1992-2007. Donna is now the President of [the Drake Group](#), the academics looking to reshape collegiate sports to be consistent with the educational mission. As an athlete, Dr. Lopiano participated in six national softball championships, and has been inducted into the National Softball Hall of Fame.

Donna discussed the architecture of sport and sport governance issues with transgender inclusion and the following definitions:

When we use the term “female,” we mean biological sex, the common medical definition of sex. When we use the terms, “man, woman, boy, girl” we are using gender identity terms. Being transgender means someone who identifies as other than their biological sex. For example, a trans girl/woman is someone who identifies as a girl/woman even though they are biologically male.

It is important to understand that there are different types of transgender girls/or women with some types having competition performance advantages and some types not. Gender identity is not one size fits all.

- A person does not need to take gender affirming hormones or have surgery to be considered transgender; Some transgender people do not want to change their bodies; they are not on hormones and have not had surgery.
- Some transgender people take hormones, but do not have surgery.
- Some transgender people do both.
- Some transgender people are gender fluid – sometimes they identify as men and sometimes they identify as women.
- Some people categorize themselves as non-binary, preferring not to be identified as men or women.
- Some transgender women never go through male puberty. Under the care of medical specialists, they take puberty blockers and then immediately transition to gender affirming hormones. They do not develop the physical and physiological advantages of biological men.
- Transgender men, who are biologically female, and identify as men and who are not taking testosterone to affirm their gender identify, do not possess unfair advantages and can compete in women’s sports, the WNBA, etc. because they do not possess unfair advantage competing in the women’s category – physically and physiologically, they are female bodied.
- For our purposes, we are mostly talking about transgender women who are biologically male, and thus likely to outperform biological females.

The video recording of the meeting started with **Dr. Ross Tucker**, a South African sports scientist with a PhD in exercise physiology. He runs The Science of Sport: <http://www.sportsscientists.com>, and is a leading brain-with-voice on sport performance analysis. He was involved in the World Rugby Transgender Guidelines, prohibiting transwomen’s competitive participation based on relative size and bone density, and the resulting concussion risk to cisgender athletes.

Ross first presented current common sport categories which are used to ensure fairness in sports competitions, such as weight, age, disability. He then presented the scientific research on male levels of testosterone and effects on the human body, related to athletic performance. He discussed the current NCAA and International Olympic Committee rules that concentrate on testosterone levels to determine transgender women's eligibility in sports such as swimming. "Recall that women's sport exists to exclude people who do not experience androgenization during puberty and development."

Ross pointed to the impact of one of the most significant "lived-experience" impacts in women's swimming, the East German State Research Plan 14:25. These women achieved better sports results by taking testosterone. Even today, women are disqualified for having testosterone, even if they can prove that someone else slipped them the testosterone, even if it wasn't their fault. Why? Because it creates an unfair playing field for the other competitors.

He discussed the process relied upon for the International Rugby Federation's decision to ban transgender women from women's rugby, particularly as they considered their responsibility for women's brain health and concussion frequency.

See Dr. Tucker's Power Point here; it is very large and "dynamic" – so be sure to watch on "Start Slide Show" mode. <https://championwomen.org/transgender-eligibility/>

Nancy Hogshead-Makar, JD, is a three-time Olympic Gold Medalist Swimmer, a feminist professor of law and civil rights lawyer, and CEO of Champion Women, a non-profit that provides legal advocacy for Girls and Women in Sport (<https://ChampionWomen.org>).

Nancy and Donna are active members of the **Women's Sports Policy Working Group** (<https://womenssportspolicy.org/>) which aspires to affirm and continue the legal permissibility of formal separate-sex competitive sports, while restructuring sport to include transgender women and transgender men.

Nancy discussed the legal distinction between "sex discrimination" and "gender identity discrimination," and equating the two in most aspects of society; employment, public accommodations, marriage and family law, presents no problems. But it would be harmful to girls' and women's sport to conflate the two. The Equality Act would allow someone who identifies as a woman, but is biologically male, to compete in the women's sport category based on self ID alone. If that happens, and formal sex-segregation is no longer based on biology, those that are hostile to women's sports (think: Football interests) could eliminate the current rights females currently enjoy to equality to men's athletics. Here is [The PDF version of Hogshead-Makar's slides](#).

Here are some questions and answers related to her presentation. Many other questions and answers are here <https://womenssportspolicy.org/faq/> provided by the Women's Sports Policy Working Group.

Q: Why is establishing formal sex segregation in women's sports under Title IX, which prohibits sex discrimination in education programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, important?

A. Sports are important educational experiences. When a female is denied an athletic opportunity, it is a significant loss to her life-long educational, economic, and health. Sports provide males and females from diverse socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic backgrounds measurable positive educational impacts.

Pre-puberty and in recreational or intramural leagues, many sports are co-ed. Some sports, like track and swimming, are co-ed in all practices, coaching, and travel; everything except the 15-or-so minutes of the competitive male and female events.

But there is also value in maintaining female and male sports competitions. Without formal sex segregation, females would rarely make the team; their right to equality must be protected.

Research supports the importance of equality in the role of sports in higher education and higher incomes. Girls who play sports make 8% higher wages compared to their non-sport playing counterparts. A sports experience changes a woman's short-term and long-term health trajectory including: decreased risk of heart disease, breast cancer, osteoporosis, tobacco and drug use, unwanted teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, depression and suicide.

Nancy also reminded CWI that there is still much inequality in women's sports opportunities as compared to men, and that [Champion Women has done research](#) and work to decrease this discrimination.

Q. What are some of the issues to consider to maintain girl's and women's sports as the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) considers inclusion of transgender athletes in competitive school sports?

A. We ask that new rules be made consciously aware that girls and women are provided substantially fewer opportunities, scholarship dollars and treatment than their male peers, who are given over a third more opportunities to play than girls and women.

We ask that any new administrative rules define eligibility for the "girls' and women's competitive sports" categories be based on **biological sex** after puberty.

The category must have objective meaning before considering the rationale for transgender inclusion into the girls' and women's category, the same way that weight categories, age categories, equipment categories...are all meaningful objective segmented sports categories. Women's sport performances are 8–20% - up to 50% - behind men. This is not due to sexism, lack of opportunities, healthy diets or the best coaching, or differences in scoring procedures, but to biological sex differences as shown by physiological and performance science-based evidence.

Q. Why is head to head competition a concern if it involves transwomen and cis women?

A. "Females" are not slower, weaker, inferior versions of men. Women are perfectly made for the purposes evolution created them for; we are not defined in opposite to male bodies. It is our different bodies that makes formal sex-segregation imperative. Physical differences between males and females should be celebrated, not blurred.

Allowing transgender girls to compete head-to-head with females hurts girls of color and girls with low economic resources the most; they rely on school-based sports, rather than expensive travel teams or the separate Olympic system to move up through the pipeline, to more opportunities in high school, college, Olympic and Professional athletics.

Sports are not sex-segregated to remedy past discrimination. Formal sex-segregation in sport is ubiquitous world-wide, except for sports where testosterone and human strength does not create a performance advantage, like sailing, equestrian, and motor sports.

Q Why do Title IX and others sex-segregate only sports competitions, not other aspects of education?

When Title IX passed in 1972, most schools welcomed girls and women into the classrooms on the same basis that males had enjoyed. But the 1975 Title IX regulations recognized that formal sex segregation was necessary to ensure half the population –females- would have equal opportunities to participate, to set records, to earn a place on a college team, college scholarships, prize money, endorsements, podium spots, and equal honor and respect. If schools allowed females to try out for the one basketball team, very few females would ever get to play sports. The current Title IX regulations have allowed *millions* of females access to sports.

Coed sports teams can often be balanced to provide fairness in competitions. School administrators balance the numbers of males and females competing.

Females, including transgender males, can be included in primarily male sports without jeopardizing victories of males according to the Women’s Sports Policy Working Group current conclusions.

Q. How can privacy and non-stigmatization be protected in determining biological sex categories for sports competitions?

A: Genital examinations are never necessary, and they include the same privacy protections that apply to sports participation generally. All athletes have a pre-season eligibility form that addresses athletes with different physical conditions relevant for sport like asthma, sickle cell trait, heart conditions or vision problems. The pre-season form is completed and signed by the athlete’s physician before they are eligible to try out for a school sports team. All athletes’ private medical information (PMI) is disclosed to the relevant sports authorities on this standard pre-season physical eligibility form

In the case of transgender athletes, their PMI would be limited to confirmation of the athlete’s biological sex over the relevant period of time.

- It is easy for an athlete's physician to know and then to indicate an athletes’ biological sex and their transgender status on the standard pre-season athletics eligibility form.
- It is also easy for the institution involved to adopt policies communicating that all athletes in competition have met its eligibility standards.

Q. Are accommodations only needed for sports competitions for transwomen from puberty onward?

A. Current law allows separate treatment of males and females in competitive sport, as an acceptable form of sex discrimination. If the Equality Act passes without the standard exception for sports, that exception would become illegal.

If the Equality Act were to pass as it is currently written, without a specific carve-out for sport, the current NCAA rules, International Sport Federation & the International Olympic Committee rules could not be enforced in the U.S. That would mean the US could not host international competitions.

Meanwhile, allowing transgender boys and men (biological females) to compete in male categories does not disrupt the “boys’ and men’s” sport category. Transgender boys and men do not create playing-safety issues or competitive unfairness, the way post-puberty transgender girls and women do. Many transgender men continue to compete in the “girls and women’s” sport category, before they start taking testosterone.

Transgender inclusion for those with male sex-linked advantages does not operate in a vacuum; girls and women athletes are already seriously short-changed by every measurable criteria: opportunities to participate, scholarships and treatment.

Q. What are some other issues to consider?

Before expanding those eligible for the “girls’ and women’s” sports category, consider that high schools offer girls over a million fewer sports opportunities than they offer boys. Colleges and universities offer women over 200,00 fewer varsity sports opportunities as compared to their male peers, and over a billion dollars less in athletic scholarships. Competitive sports are a rationed type of educational experience, and girls and women are already provided far less than their male peers, in quantity and quality. www.TitleIXSchools.com

Women’s sports have led the way in breaking down sex-stereotypes that serve to limit women’s experiences and opportunities throughout society. Setting enforceable boundaries for the “girls and women’s” categories will continue that trend. Muscular girls and women are not more likely to be bullied and subjected to intrusive medical examinations. As described above, pre-season eligibility forms that are signed by every athlete’s physician before they’re eligible to try out for a sports school team will settle an athlete’s eligibility.

Scientific, biological, sex-based categories should apply to competitive sports, not recreational or intramural sports. In this way, transgender athletes can be a part of girls’ and women’s sports.

In addition, goals like “friendship,” “bonding with other girls” and “affirming one’s gender” can be met in the social construct of sports in competitive sports teams. Most of sport – training, lifting weights, stretching, traveling, and so forth – does not involve the competitive time. This social construct of sport can be fully welcoming, so long as safety is not an issue. It is the competition-part of sport that need accommodations for trans girls and women.

Women's sports advocates have worked to eliminate any shame of girls and women participating on boys' and men's teams. Gender equity advocates have fought and won the right for females to compete on men's teams, particularly at schools that offer women fewer overall sports opportunities.

While trans girls and women are an especially vulnerable sub-population, we do not believe the solution to their vulnerability is unconditional inclusion in the "girls' and women's" sports category. Not all trans girls are suicidal or suffer from body dysphoria. Those who have these serious mental health challenges must be cared for by experts on an individual basis. The solution for the few who are suffering is not to make girls' competitive sport an open category.

We want to continue the legal permissibility of sex-segregation in sports. Future judges can only affirm sex-segregation based on science and biology.

If "sex discrimination" were to become equal to "gender identity discrimination" – and biology were not the foundational, bedrock explanation for sports' formal sex-segregation, women would lose the RIGHT to demand equality for our athletic programs in a court of law.

If the government tried to argue "sex" was equal to a feeling of being a women, of someone's deeply held inner sense of who they are, a court could not affirm formal sex-segregation on that basis. The Biden Administration has allowed schools to continue to offer girls and women's sports, but females could not demand equality as a right, as they do now under Title IX.

Q What is doping? Should athletes use drugs to mitigate biological sex advantages for transwomen? Should doping be used on purpose to increase transmen's advantage in men's or coed sports but not in other sports?

"Doping" usually refers to athletes who are using drugs like testosterone to improve their athletic performances. During the 1970s and 1980s, the East German women were using testosterone systematically, and American women were expected to be gracious losers. They were not supposed to point out the obvious: that the competition was not fair. It still leaves athletes who competed in that era with a bad taste in their mouth; that SPORT did not protect them from the obvious unfairness.

Transgender women sometimes take drugs to reduce their testosterone levels, in an attempt to compete fairly. But scientists from around the world have now determined that it simply isn't possible for a transgender woman who has been through male puberty to roll back the athletic advantages those heavy doses of testosterone provide, that start about age 10.

Interestingly, athletes who are found to have doped with testosterone twice are banned from sport forever, even if they were utterly blameless, even if someone else sabotaged something they ingested without their knowledge. Why? Because years of testosterone produces the "legacy advantages" that Dr. Ross Tucker discussed.

Transgender men, (female bodies) are typically given a "therapeutic use exemption" to allow them to take exogenous testosterone in the male range. To date, there are no trans men who have been able

to move laterally from the women’s category to the men’s category; their rankings decline sharply, even though they may be happier or have better training.

We do not take a position on whether transgender women and girls should take gender affirming hormones. We strongly believe that these matters are between trans girls/women, their families, and their physicians.

Q What are promising fairness competition rules and accommodations for including trans girls and women in women’s sports?

The Women’s Sport Policy Working Group discussed accommodations for transgender girls and women, when head-to-head competition isn’t possible.

Accommodations will be different for different sports; whether the sport involves contact, whether it is a team sport or an individual sport, and whether facilities allow for another lane or opportunity to compete. Sport leaders already had to create different types of accommodations when wheelchair athletes or amputees were added. Some options include separate scoring, events, podiums, or handicapping.

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Staurowsky, E. J., M. J. DeSousa, K. E. Miller, D. Sabo, S. Shakib, N. Theberge, and N. Williams. Her Life Depends on It III: Sport, Physical Activity, and the Health and Well-Being of American Girls and Women. East Meadow, NY; Women’s Sports Foundation. (May 2015).
Available at: <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED570479.pdf>.

Stevenson, Betsey. Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports. NBER Paper Series, Working Paper 15728. 2010.
Available at: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w15728>. As Girls Become Women, Sports Pay Dividends: <https://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/16/health/16well.html> Economists Link Athletics to Measure Success in School, Job Markets: <https://www.wsj.com/articles/BL-REB-8943>

<https://womenssportspolicy.org/> for more information on evolving solutions.

Prof. Ross Tucker, Ph.D. ross@sportsscientists.com
The Science of Sport: <http://www.sportsscientists.com/> Twitter: @scienceofsport / Facebook: The Science of Sport
<https://championwomen.org/transgender-eligibility/>

Dr. Mike Joyner, Mayo Clinic, YouTube Presentation, “Sex Differences and Human Physiology in Sport” available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5aJg7eDzmAc>

“The Role of Testosterone in Athletic Performance,” White Paper signed by medical professionals internationally, available at:
https://law.duke.edu/sites/default/files/centers/sportslaw/Experts_T_Statement_2019.pdf

Area and National Feminist Resources and Events

Please send your upcoming feminist events to post in CWI newsletters to sklein@feminist.org. LIKE and FOLLOW us on CWI's Facebook www.facebook.com/womensclearinghouse and Twitter www.twitter.com/CWINews pages! Also SUBSCRIBE and LIKE our video sponsor and provider <https://www.youtube.com/user/Hanburycross>. Paid-up CWI members will receive additional forwarded email messages on feminist meetings and activities. Times given are Eastern Time. Events are usually virtual unless noted. Special thanks to Montgomery County, MD NOW for information on many of these events.

RESOURCES

- ERA

Carol Jenkins Discussion of book by Kate Kelly *Ordinary Equality: The Fearless Women and Queer People Who Shaped the U.S. Constitution and the Equal Rights Amendment*. Era Coalition. Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIISgMU33Dk>

See Recent Analyses: Released by Oversight Committee, **Chairwoman Carolyn B. Maloney** and prepared by constitutional scholars **Professor Laurence Tribe** and former **Senator Russ Feingold**, these analyses address the validity of the ERA as the 28th amendment to the Constitution.

ERA 50th Anniversary Celebration Kick-off Video: [The Time is Now!](#)

- ATHLETICS

Separately, Nancy Hogshead-Makar and *Champion Women* are facing a \$250 million lawsuit from Rick Butler, a volleyball coach who was banned by USA Volleyball, the AAU and the Junior Volleyball Association for sexually abusing his minor athletes. *Champion Women* is being sued for letting folks in the education community know about these bans. Our friend Esther Warkov (SSAIS) sent the go fund me link to help *Champion Women* and others with their defense. <https://gofund.me/5c3bcc41>.

EVENTS

Wednesday, June 15-17, 50 Years of Title IX: 2022 Hybrid Summit. DC Public Library and The 19th News. Wednesday June 15 (Virtual) The Foundation of Title IX

Thursday, June 16, **Title IX Today** Focus of program is on sports

Friday, June 17. (In Person and Virtual) The work continues

REGISTER for all days

Learn More About "The 19th Represents Summit" and Sign Up Today

Tuesday, June 21, 5-6PM.

Title IX: Then and Now. National Archives. Original Title IX will be displayed in Rotunda. [REGISTER](#)

Wednesday, June 22, 4PM. Anne Frank: Virtual Tour of the Secret Annex. Anti Defamation League. [REGISTER](#)

July 22-24 National NOW in person Conference, Save our Democracy, Vote for Womxn's Lives. Chicago, IL Palmer House Hilton. [Register here!](#)

Thursday, June 23. Anniversary of Title IX. Focus on Sports, business

Thursday, June 23. 4:30-6 PM. Title IX 50th Anniversary, Amer. Association of University Women (AAUW)

Thursday, June 23. 6-7 PM NWHM Presents! What's the Score?: In Conversation with Bonnie J. Morris
[Register](#)

Saturday, June 25, 12:50 PM via Zoom. BPW/MD Women's Leadership Conference. Keynote: Maryland Delegate Ariana Kelly; Panel Discussion: Working with Strength--Success Despite Bias. Register now: http://bpwmaryland.org/BPWMD_registration.asp

Sunday June 26, 3-4:30 pm. Remembering Patsy Mink and the Living Legacy of Title IX, National Women's History Museum, zoom webinar conversation with Gwendolyn Mink. EVENT REGISTRATION

Tuesday, June 28. :1:30 PM. The Future of Gender Equity in Education After 50 Years of Title IX (See page 1 for details and registration.)

Thursday, June 30, 3 PM. Elimination of Discrimination Against Women Amendment Act of 2022, B24-0649 which is modeled after the UN treaty, CEDAW. For more information contact Kmulhauser@consultingwomen.com.

*CWI's newsletter is endowed in loving memory of our previous longtime editor, Roslyn Kaiser
Meeting summary by Nancy Hogshead-Makar and Sheila Wickouski. Newsletter edited by Sue Klein*

CWI BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JULY 2021 – JUNE 2022

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Clearinghouse on Women’s Issues Membership Form

<https://womensclearinghouse.org/>

The CWI membership year is: **July 1-June 30**. Multi-year and Gift memberships are encouraged and discounted! Please fill in beginning and end years (e.g. 2022-2025 for a 3-yr membership). Members will receive CWI newsletters and meeting announcements as well as other feminist news and event notifications. Membership dues and contributions are tax-deductible to the extent provided by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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One-year	\$25	\$40	\$15/yr.	\$20/yr.
Two-year	\$45	\$70	Gift Membership (insert information in individual or organization membership)	
Three-year	\$65	\$100		

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- Mail form & check to Connie Cordovilla, Membership Chair, CWI, 7439 Patterson Rd., Falls Church, VA 22043-1332; or
- Pay through PayPal, by selecting the desired membership option on our website’s membership page <https://womensclearinghouse.org/membership/> & please send this form by mail to the above address or email it to MembershipChair@womensclearinghouse.org; or
- Bring a check, payable to CWI, and this completed form to a CWI meeting. (Form Revised: 10/13/20)