



October 2021 Clearinghouse on Women's Issues (CWI) Newsletter  
<https://womensclearinghouse.org>

**(Invitation to CWI Zoom Meeting, Tuesday, October 26, 2021 (12:00-1:30 PM))**

## **“The Challenges and Future for Afghan Women and Girls”**

Tuesday, October 26, 2021, 12:00-1:30 pm via Zoom

[Registration Link](#)

We are all worried about the disaster for women and girls and all the people in Afghanistan since the US withdrawal and the takeover by the Taliban in Aug. 2021. This CWI noon zoom meeting on October 26th will enable us to learn more about the disaster even for those who were fortunate enough to leave, the roles of women and girls in the education and the civic sectors, what is happening now, and what the US and others should do to avoid continued and new disasters.

This meeting is organized and will be emceed by CWI Co-President, **Connie Cordovilla** and Vice President for Global Issues, **Megan Corrado**, who worked for Women for Afghan Women and is now Director of Policy and Advocacy for the Alliance for Peacebuilding.

**Eleanor Smeal**, President of the Feminist Majority Foundation, the Feminist Majority, and publisher of Ms. Magazine, who has worked to save Afghan women since the first Taliban takeover will amplify her understanding of the current disaster and share her advice on what women's organizations and activists should do now and in the future.

**Saba**, Founder of a college for women in Afghanistan and other Afghan schools and organizations to help women and girls. She will speak on the education of girls and women both before and after the current takeover of the Taliban.

**Stacey Schamber**, an American who worked with the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), providing technical assistance on the Better Peace Initiative, the Women's Alliance for Security Leadership (WASL), and issues of protection and psychosocial support has agreed to share her knowledge and insights based on her ongoing work with Afghan women.

We are also hoping to be joined by additional Afghan women experts.

Please join us at this meeting by registering and coming to our noon Oct. 26 zoom meeting at <https://us02web.zoom.us/join/zoom/register/tZwsdO2przMiGNBhh2119StBIPsyDHvi0XLI>

**Zoom Meeting Summary: Clearinghouse on Women's Issues (CWI),**

## September 28, 2021-Redistricting, Gerrymandering and Voting Rights

This meeting was organized and moderated by CWI VP for Legal Affairs, Jeanette Lim Esbrook, with assistance in arranging speakers from CWI VP for Diversity, Alotta Taylor. CWI Secretary Sheila Wickouski, with assistance from CWI Co-President Sue Klein and meeting presenters who have edited the meeting transcript and added information to clarify the points made.

The recording of this zoom meeting is available on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AkuwVA4JQA>

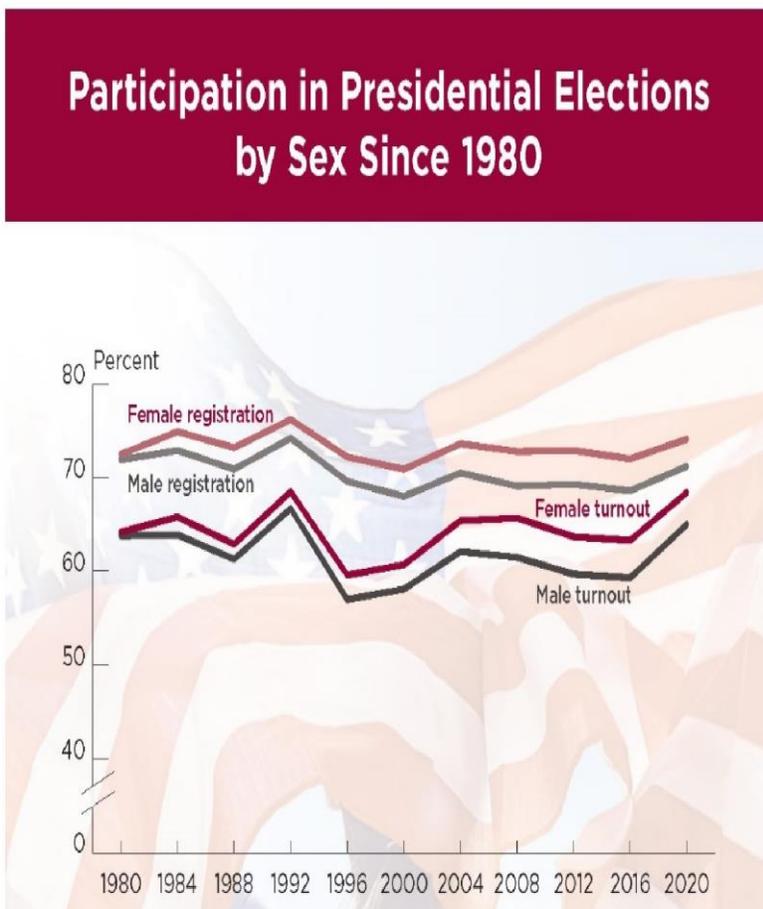
CWI Co-president Sue Klein opened the September 2021 Meeting on **Redistricting, Gerrymandering and Voting Rights** which was very appropriately on September 28, National Voter Registration Day. After the meeting Sue saw this good news from the Census Bureau on larger voter registration by women. She encourages us to keep it up, but to also increase voter registration by men!

### Celebrating Our Democracy: September 28

See Census Figure on right.  
Note: Estimates are based on citizen voting-age populations, which is anyone age 18 and older who is also a citizen.

Source:[www.census.gov/Topics/public-sector/voting.html](http://www.census.gov/Topics/public-sector/voting.html)

Co-president Connie Cordovilla welcomed everybody and introduced the panel of experts to discuss "About this once every 10 year realignment of legislative and congressional districts now that the 2020 census data has been shared."



We will hear also that across the country states are using a variety of ways to redraw their new maps. There's been a lot of concern about that methodology as well as over

the impact on minority and low-income population of the redrawing and the most extreme would be deliberate gerrymandering of those populations. The lawsuits have been filed over the state legislations whose purpose it seems is to inhibit and restrict voting rights. We'll hear about some of those lawsuits.



**Moderator, Jeanette Lim Esbrook introduced our first Panelist and previous CWI presenter, Gerardo Vildostegui.** He is an advisor with the Brennan Center's Voting Rights section, a Yale Law School graduate and was editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal and is currently a Ph.D. candidate in philosophy at the University of California Berkeley. Vildostegui has taught constitutional law, administrative law and political philosophy for 12 years at Rutgers Law School and New York Law School.

**Vildostegui** began by discussing the timing of this discussion, which falls in the thick of redistricting season. In August, the Census Bureau released to the states the very fine-grained, block-level enumerations – corresponding almost to city-block-level census data--which is what states use to draw congressional and legislative districts. Almost right on cue for our discussion, Oregon just finished its congressional districts and the governor signed the bill, making them the first state to complete the process. Redistricting is a practical matter right now and because Covid delayed some of the processes there's an especially tight turnaround for the redistricting to happen in time for the 2022 elections. In an overview of the process, Vildostegui discussed how redistricting works, some of the problems and possible solutions.



Redistricting is the third stage in a decennial process. (Stage 1 is the census enumeration, and Stage 2 is the reapportionment of the number of representatives for each state.) If you take literally the metaphor of "house" in House of Representatives, this process is a kind of 10-year renovation of that house. Congress is the branch of our federal government that is supposed to be closest to the people, and the House of Representatives is the closest part of that closest part. Redistricting is supposed to ensure that the House continues to be a successful representation of the people.

Redistricting depends on the actual count, which is the first stage. The United States Constitution requires an enumeration of the people where they live, not just a survey. That is why it is so important for people to fill out their census forms, because the government cannot use statistical methods to estimate how many people really live there as in surveys. Once the census data is processed the second stage is called reapportionment and the Census

Bureau uses a particular mathematical formula. The most recent one was enacted into law in 1941 to determine how many representatives in Congress each state will be allotted.

Among the interesting changes in the reapportionment this time were one-representative gains in Colorado, Florida, North Carolina, and Oregon. The big winner was Texas, which gained two congressional seats. Among the states that lost representation are some with traditionally large populations, like New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and surprisingly California.

The third stage for redistricting is when the Census Bureau releases the fine-grained data that then allows the states to draw maps. Redistricting unlike reapportionment is not a mathematical process, but very much a political process. The constitution as it's been interpreted requires that the districts be of roughly equal population, but the boundaries of those districts are not determined really by much in the way of constitutional constraint. There is an important caveat that racial gerrymanders receive a particular kind of scrutiny. Gerrymanders based on partisan considerations have been held by the Supreme Court to be outside the scope of their review so that redistricting is a process that's been left to the political branches. Some states, like California and Colorado, have used their own legal mechanisms to set up independent commissions to draw the districts. The point of those commissions is to have a balanced group that is somewhat insulated from electoral politics and that represents both political parties draw the districts, so that we don't have the problem of legislators trying to protect themselves and trying to advance purely partisan interests. Commissions like these have been set up in a few states and there's a growing movement on that issue.

The constitutional default established by Article 1, section 4 of the Constitution is for the state legislators to do the redistricting themselves. And that is where the real drama around redistricting happens, in the state legislatures. A recent example is Oregon which has a very high quorum requirement for their legislature. To do business the Republican minority was able to extract some concessions. That's not exactly the kind of balance that you'd ideally hope for in something like an independent commission, but it does show that where there is some contestation in the state government, some division, the political process can yield some kind of compromise.

The biggest problems arise where one party thoroughly controls a state government. Then there really is no impediment to their drawing the districts in such a way as to entrench partisan advantage.

The problem isn't a purely partisan one, but partisan imbalances are nonetheless a helpful starting point. We can look at a couple of examples from *Rucho v. Common Cause*, the recent Supreme Court case I alluded to earlier, which held that political gerrymanders were not really a topic for judicial examination. In that case, the Court considered two partisan gerrymanders. The first was in North Carolina, where in 2016 Republicans won about 50 percent of the

statewide vote but won 10 out of 13 House seats in the state. That means they won about 77 percent of the representation despite winning only about 50 percent of the votes. In Maryland, from the years 2012 to 2018, Democrats consistently won a majority of statewide votes, but never more than 65 percent of the vote. But during this time they held seven out of eight house seats, and so had a representation of about 88 percent.

Beyond the partisan problem, there is a deeper problem for democracy itself. Some people describe as the problem with gerrymandering, with this kind of heavily partisan redistricting, by saying it allows politicians to choose their voters other than allowing voters to choose their politicians. What it really means is that it makes the legislative body less responsive to the people and specifically less responsive to shifts in popular opinion.

So much depends on the median voter, that elusive person who voted for Obama and then Trump--the people who really are persuadable in every election. When you have redistricting in a partisan fashion like in NC or MD, the voices of those median voters are basically lost in the shuffle and don't really make a difference. Gerrymandering obstructs exactly what redistricting is supposed to accomplish, which is to create a legislature that is responsive to the people and that is renovated and refreshed in a democratic way.

Compounding that is the problem that minority representation can also get suppressed during a redistricting process. Recently, David Wasserman of the Cook Political Report, in an article on redistricting in the Atlantic Monthly, noted that in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina--African Americans are 28 percent of the voters, but they hold just 17 percent of the congressional seats.

Since the Supreme Court has said this is basically a political question that has to be determined by the political branches and unless there is an issue of racial gerrymandering the court is not going to get involved, so what can be done? A couple of options are: independent commissions like the ones in California. These, however, take time to set up and it's getting late for the 2022 elections. There is a proposed federal law, the Freedom to Vote Act, sponsored by Senators Manchin and Klobuchar, which tries to limit the role of partisan motives in redistricting. This is one among many bills currently being talked about in Congress, and its fate is very much up in the air.

Another solution--also on a longer time horizon than the 2022 elections--would be to increase the size of the House of Representatives. And, of course, there is also the possibility of litigation in state courts, which Joseph will be discussing.



**Demetrius Fisher**, League of Women Voters’ “People Powered Fair Maps” campaign. Fisher has a dual bachelor of business administration, degrees in management and in general business, a master of science degree in guidance and counseling from Fort Valley State University in Georgia. The People-Powered Fair Map is a national redistricting program focused on creating fair political maps nationwide in all 50 states plus DC. Fisher has led a pilot program in Ohio to increase voter registration and turnout in communities of color on an important ballot initiative. He has also served as the senior executive administrator for the chief operating officer at the CDC. Fisher began his career in grassroots organizing and non-profit management with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

**Fisher** reminded us that redistricting is not a one size fit all for each state. Political parties marginalize populations and often Black communities and communities of color which mean this is what we call gerrymandering, so there are in reality two types of gerrymandering. One is racial gerrymandering and the other is political gerrymandering.

A racial gerrymander is when map makers draw boundaries to either benefit or disenfranchise members of a certain race. This happened when North Carolina was split into two different districts in 2016. Political gerrymandering is when maps are drawn to increase or decrease the influence of a particular political party. Democrats are in seven of the eight congressional seats, so that is an example of what this looks like on the political and also on the racial landscape. That is why in 2019 the League launched its People Fair Maps Program which advocates for the creation of equitable accurate maps in all 50 states plus DC and to educate folks around the redistricting process to ensure that we increase public engagement in this redistricting cycle. Demetrius works to get people to be involved in redistricting hearings and to push back against challenges to gerrymandered maps so we're really working with the campaign legal center around this tool for advancing fair redistricting.

**Toni-Michelle C. Travis**, Emerita Professor of Political Science at George Mason University; Travis has taught and conducted research on urban politics, racial and gender dimensions of elections and Virginia government. Her latest co-authored book is *Uneven Roads: An Introduction to U.S. Racial and Ethnic Politics*. She has served as a political analyst on C-Span, CNN, Fox Morning News, and the BBC. Her current research is on the mayoral administration of Walter E. Washington, the first elected mayor of Washington, D.C. in the twentieth century. She was also a fellow at the Rothermere American Institute of Oxford University.



**Travis** discussed voter suppression and stated that gerrymandering is the old method of voter suppression which was not done in public view when redistricting was done by the majority party in the state house.

Now redistricting in some states is by a commission. We even have computer models that are now used to draw new lines to determine if a district is compact, has equal population and avoids racial gerrymandering among the guidelines for drawing equitable districts.

In Virginia under the Byrd machine years ago, the poll tax was used to suppress the vote of not only Blacks but of all poor residents. Today Virginia provides options for early voting, services for those who need assistance, and absentee voting. But the new tactics of voter suppression will differ on a state-by-state basis and at least 18 states have written new laws mostly to make it inconvenient and difficult to vote. There is now a list of at least 61 ways that are being used to suppress the vote which include no Sunday early voting, fewer polling places, a failure to accept tribal IDs, employers who will not give time off to vote, and proof of citizenship.

Possible responses to that type of suppression by new laws is that voters need to be organized like the days of machine politics in Chicago and Boston where every registered voter (Democratic party) was known and often was provided a way to get to the polls on election day. Today this means assisting older voters and especially African American women who are the most powerful voting bloc in the Democratic party.

The big change has been the formation of new organizations and coalitions fighting voter suppression. Black women are now organized. For example, new leaders include Stacey Abrams with Fair Fight and Leticia Brown's Black Voters Matter Fund which focus on combatting impediments to Black voting.



**Joseph N. Posimato**, formerly with Perkin Coie's Political Law Group, is now an associate in the Elias Law Group recently formed by Mark Elias, a well-known speaker and litigator for election rights. Posimato's law practice includes areas of constitutional law, challenges to restrictions on voting rights. He is currently involved in several state cases. Positano has a law degree with honors from Harvard Law School. He was an invitational member of the Harvard Supreme Court Litigation Clinic. He is a graduate of Fordham University and has clerked for the Honorable Joseph Drony, U.S. Court of Appeals of the

Second Circuit and also Clerked for the Honorable Katherine Blake, U.S. District Court for Maryland.

**Posimato** spoke of the tidal wave of new voting rights restrictions and a lot of attention that has been given to laws that are directly suppressing or restricting the right to vote in elections.

Not so much attention has been given to redistricting and how similar forces are at work to try to prevent particularly minority and to be more particular Black and Latino voters from gaining access to the polls and electing candidates of their choice.

These sorts of laws and restrictions are only going to grow as demographics across the country change and as minority voters play a large and larger role in elections across the country. We are now gearing up for a significant fight on redistricting across the country. Posimato talked first about some of the causes of action that we generally bring to challenge these maps. First, primary law that we use outside the constitution for challenging these sorts of restrictions and these maps is Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which prevents legislators in the voting context from denying the right to vote on the basis of race or on the basis of the language minority and, in the redistricting context, it bars the legislatures from passing maps that dilute the vote for certain racial minorities.

At a simple level, if a law has the effect of denying the right to vote for a racial minority you then have the beginnings of a claim under the VRA.

The Supreme Court's recent decision in *Brnovich* last term has made bringing these claims more difficult. It is still the case that you do not need intent so the legislature does not need to intend to racially discriminate in their voting rights laws to bring one of these claims but you do need to show more than just a modest burden on a minority group's ability to vote in order to succeed on these claims going forward.

In the registration context, what it means to dilute the vote is not immediately intuitive but essentially what it means is that a legislature is barred from creating a map with districts that either pack minority voters in one district or "crack districts," by splitting up minority populations into several districts. The reason a legislature might pack the minorities in one district is so that their influence is limited to that one district. A legislature might crack a district to suppress the power of minority voters in a single district.

For example, Alabama has a significant Black population, and the state can curb the influence of that Black population by packing those Black voters in one district, which means that they have the power to elect one candidate of their choice but no more than one despite the fact that they may have substantial numbers or enough numbers to elect more than one candidate of their choice.

In that circumstance section two provides a remedy which allows litigators to challenge those maps as diluting the right of those voters to vote. We see these sorts of problematic districts across the country and expect many of the maps that are ultimately passed to include these features. Race is the predominant factor at play in voting restrictions as well outside redistricting context.

State laws are also important to bringing claims against a redistricting proposal. One in particular is Florida's 2010 Fair Districts Amendment, which the citizens of Florida had passed after being fed up with the state's partisan gerrymandering and which codifies many aspects of the federal voter rights act to prevent racial discrimination, but in addition bans partisan and incumbent preferences in drawing districts. In particular, it bars the intentional favoring of particular political parties or incumbents when drawing maps.

These Amendments sowed disaster for the Florida legislature's preferred map during the 2010 cycle. Over the course of several different cases, which unfortunately took years to resolve, the courts determined that the maps had irredeemably violated the Fair Districts Amendment by showing a preference for the Republican party.

One other note about redistricting. The process is often spoken about broadly, but it encompasses usually three different maps. One's the congressional map which is the federal map that will be used to elect federal candidates, but it also includes state legislative maps. States will pass a house map to elect the state house representatives as well as state senate map to elect the state senate representatives. All three maps are up for grabs during these cycles.

From a litigator's perspective, we also must weigh other considerations such as where we want to bring a case and how favorable the bench is to certain claims. We must also pay attention to state specific processes. Different states have different redistricting deadlines. In Alabama, that deadline is in January and so we expect the legislature to move very quickly in adopting a map, but it also means that litigation has to proceed very quickly in order make sure that a suitable map is in place in time for the state's elections. There are a ton of challenges involved in these sorts of claims.

In sum, it would be way better for this litigation not to exist. It would be better for Congress and other state legislatures to pass laws that prevent unconstitutional and unlawful redistricting maps in the first place and not create the need for litigation. But I hope this provides a general overview of the litigation we are likely to see over the next few months.

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In a discussion with the speakers that followed, note was made of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act required Dept. of Justice approval of any changes of voting in these certain states. Justice Roberts in *Shelby County versus Holder* said it was no longer needed because voting has not been inhibited in these states. Ruth Bader Ginsburg wrote a dissent that stated that taking away section 5 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, is "like in a downpour, removing an umbrella because you are dry."

Also discussed was the role of the Electoral College, which in recent elections has failed to elect the candidate such as Hillary Clinton who had more popular votes than Donald Trump. In

looking back at events of January 6, 2021 and the threat to our democracy from the unclarity of that law which contains a lot of seemingly contradictory provisions, but most importantly does not really clarify the extent of the authority that the vice president has in counting the votes and doesn't really clarify what reasons somebody could have for counting or not counting a vote. Relatedly, we discussed the Popular Vote Compact instead of abolishing the electoral college, which would be difficult to do without a Constitutional Amendment, has established a legal procedure for states to decide to send their electoral college votes according to which candidate in their state won the most popular votes. Vildostegui who had presented in the [Oct. 27, 2020 CWI meeting](#) on "The Electoral College: Peril and Possibilities for the 2020 Presidential Election" said it was still viable although more safeguards will be needed to keep it fair. The response is that the most urgent reform is a statutory one and not a constitutional one at this moment.

## OCTOBER MEETING

Connie Cordovilla announced that the October 26, 2021 CWI meeting will focus on the plight of women in Afghanistan and what can be done to help them both here and over there. Working with Megan Corrado, CWI Vice President for Global Issues, who has worked with Afghan women, they are arranging speakers for the CWI October 26<sup>th</sup> zoom meeting from 12 to 1:30 PM.

We had hoped to be able to provide you with some positive information but the news Sept. 28 wasn't good about the 200 women judges who are hiding in fear of their life.

Sept. 28 is international abortion day and because Saturday Oct 2 is the march against the restrictive law in Texas and potential that the Supreme Court will overturn *Roe v. Wade*, we should start thinking about what happens in other countries and bring some of that back home.

## In Fond Memory of Sheila Tobias

CWI celebrates the life and contributions of our longtime member and friend, Sheila Tobias. We thank former CWI Board member Dr. Janice Koch for writing the following tribute to Sheila. Janice is a science education professor Emerita from Hofstra University who organized this Jan. 28, 2014 CWI Meeting featuring Sheila Tobias on "Women and STEM: The Professional Science Masters – Changing Lives and Careers." This meeting is described and summarized in our [Jan. and Feb. 2014 CWI newsletters](#).

### **In memory of Sheila Tobias (1935-2021)**

A fearless feminist, brilliant researcher, ardent advocate for women and women's studies, Sheila Tobias died in her hometown of Tucson, Arizona this past summer on July 6, 2021.



Sheila was born in Brooklyn and went on to Radcliffe College where, upon graduation, she embarked on a lifetime defined by her activism on behalf of women and science and math. Sheila was an activist, an author, a consultant, and a speaker.

She is best known for exploring “math anxiety” and why so few young women pursue careers in the physical sciences. She has authored or coauthored 12 books. Her groundbreaking book, *Overcoming Math Anxiety* was first published in 1978 and reissued in 1993. It was so important for girls and young women to see their math avoidance, not as a product of their intelligence, but as a social construction leading to a lack of confidence. Her other best-known books are *Succeed with Math*; *Breaking the Science Barrier*;

*They're not Dumb, They're Different*; *Revitalizing Undergraduate Science: Why Some Things Work and Most Don't*; and *Rethinking Science as a Career*. Sheila used to say she was good at “demystifying science and math” in ways that made these areas accessible to those who have been underrepresented in these fields.

In the early 2000s, when Sheila was a consultant for the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, she worked tirelessly to promote the Professional Science Masters (PSM). The PSM is intended for math and science graduates bent on careers at the intersection of science and management. In large public and private enterprises, graduates serve as lab and project managers and/or work in close collaboration with specialists in finance, intellectual property or regulatory affairs. In smaller startups, they carry responsibilities in both science and management (Tobias, 2009). She spoke at CWI in 2014 about the Professional Science Masters. Her visit to our group was inspiring. To be around Sheila Tobias was to be amid a firestorm of energy, confidence, brilliance, and determination. She will always be remembered and sorely missed.

For the past 20 years, Sheila had been studying, writing, and lecturing on "neglected issues in science and mathematics education," supported by the Ford, Rockefeller, and Sloan Foundations and by the Research Corporation of Tucson, Arizona. In addition to her books on science/math anxiety and avoidance, Sheila published her own political retrospective on the Second Wave entitled *Faces of Feminism: An Activist's Reflections on the Women's Movement* (1997) reviewed in the N.Y. Times by Wendy Kaminer, and with Jean Bethke Elstain *Women, Militarism, and War: Essays in History and Social Theory* (1990).

In an interview for *Physics Today* in August 2020, Sheila stated, “My hope is that people take as a lesson from my career that if you are passionate about equity, you can make a career of it. And if you are curious enough to dip into lots of subjects, you don’t reduce your focus, you enlarge it.”

Rest in Peace Sheila...and thank you....

Janice Koch, October 11, 2021

## A Memorial Tribute to Feminist Leader, Linda Mahoney by CWI VP for Media Relations, Loretto Gubernatis

Linda Mahoney passed away on March 8<sup>th</sup> 2021. The sun stopped shining. She leaves behind her wonderful Irish family, including Faith and Jill, two of her sisters. Linda worked with many great women's organizations, including NOW, National Organization for Women, MWHC, The Maryland Women's Heritage Center and the Maryland Legislative Agenda for Women. She was a board member of all three. She was a fierce advocate for the rights of women and was also a lawyer. Linda's partner of 24 years, Edith Miller, passed away a few years ago. I was honored to be hired by Linda to shoot Edith's Memorial in 2018. It is up on YouTube if anyone wants to see it. The links are at the end. Sadly I did not have a chance to shoot Linda's memorial. But I did have a lovely conversation with her sister Faith.



Linda was one of my best supporters in my Film and Video work and my writing. She paid me to shoot programs on NOW for her. These are also up on YouTube in a playlist titled NOW. Linda always made sure I had a ride to events even coming to my house to pick me up. One of our last video-tapings was at the house of Diana Bailey, MWHC Director. At that taping, it was an honor to interview the founding mothers of the Heritage Center, Linda Shevitz and Jill Moss Greenberg. It was a hour and a half of reminiscence about the struggle and roots of the Maryland Women's Heritage Center.

Linda Mahoney was Irish, as am I and we had some good chats about our visits there. I managed to go 4 times before the Pandemic to Dublin and Sligo. Linda bought many of my books on Irish Celtic Lore. I would like to sing a little melody for her. When Irish Eyes are smiling, they steal your heart away and Linda certainly has stolen ours and all the women she supported. She was the shoulders some will stand upon.

Edith's Memorial Part One <https://youtu.be/JvijbS3F6Tw>

Edith's Memorial Part Two <https://youtu.be/-8hNwaiTQ5w>

Edith's Memorial Part Three <https://youtu.be/zfcVed845i4>

written by Loretto Gubernatis for CWI Clearing House on Women's Issues, an organization with many of Linda's friends and supporters.

## DC Area and National Feminist Events and Resources

Please send your upcoming feminist events to post in CWI newsletters to [sklein@feminist.org](mailto:sklein@feminist.org) . LIKE and FOLLOW us on CWI's Facebook [www.facebook.com/womensclearinghouse](https://www.facebook.com/womensclearinghouse) and Twitter [www.twitter.com/CWINews](https://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. Special thanks to Montgomery County, MD NOW for information on many of these events.

### Events:

Wednesday Oct. 20, 7 PM, Feminist Future Series. Everyday Women are the Protagonists, Sponsored by Women's March, [Register](#)

Thursday, Oct. 21, 1 PM, Latina Equal Pay Day & Essential Women Worker Virtual Summit. Free [Register Now](#)

Thursday Oct. 21, 12 PM, Domestic Violence in America, The Washington Post / Live Register [Stream here: https://wapo.st/domesticviolenceoct2021](https://wapo.st/domesticviolenceoct2021)

Thursday, Oct. 21, 6 PM, The Suffragist Playbook Alice Paul Institute [FOR MORE INFO](#)

Thursday Oct. 21, 7:30 PM, Girls State of the Union, NOW and EveryGirl World . Hear from young activists. [RSVP](#) Tue. Oct. 26 Noon CWI Zoom Meeting

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Noon, Zoom meeting on The Challenges and Future for Afghan Women and Girls. Clearinghouse on Women's Issues. Registration and information on page 1 of this newsletter.

Thursday, Oct. 28, 2 PM, Emerging Voices from the Pandemic: Students Speak Out, National Urban League Film Series [Register Now](#)

Thursday, Oct. 28, 5:30 – 8PM, WISER In-person reception , 101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC [RSVP to attend this in-person event.](#)

Friday, Oct. 29, 11:30 AM – 3:35 PM, WISER'S Annual Women's Symposium: 25 Years of Improving Women's Financial Security, Dr Mildred Garcia, President of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, A virtual Event [Symposium Agenda](#) [Register](#)

Friday, Nov. 5, 4 PM, From Uncle Tom to the Hill We Climb: The Legacy of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Maryland Women's Heritage Center. [FOR MORE INFO AND TO REGISTER](#)

Wednesday, Nov. 10, National Women’s History Museum, A Vote for Susana: The First Woman Mayor by Karen M. Greenwald presented for Election Day. [Register](#)

Saturday, Nov. 13, 9 AM – 1 PM, MLAW Fall Conference: Turning Crisis Into Opportunity: Building a Stronger Care Infrastructure. Maryland Legislative Agenda for Women. **FOR MORE INFO AND TO REGISTER**

Thursday, Nov. 28, PM, 2021 Virtual Annual Awards & Meeting, Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence. **FOR MORE INFO AND TO REGISTER**

Sunday, Dec. 5, National Women’s History Museum, Feminism: The Fourth Wave: Guest Curator-Led Virtual Tour of Upcoming exhibit. [Register](#)

Sunday, Dec. 12, National Women’s History Museum, The Missing Waves of Feminism Symposium Series: The Fourth Wave. [Read More](#)

*CWI’s newsletter is endowed in loving memory of our previous longtime editor, Roslyn Kaiser*

*Meeting summary by Sheila Wickouski and many of the Meeting Presenters.*

*Newsletter edited by Sue Klein*

#### **CWI BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JULY 2021 – JUNE 2022**

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