CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS

April 17, 2018 Start: 1:18 p.m. Recess: 3:21 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: JAMES G. VAN BRAMER

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Joseph C. Borelli

Laurie A. Cumbo Karen Koslowitz Francisco P. Moya

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Tom Finkelpearl, Commissioner NYC Department of Cultural Affairs

Jerin Arifa, Founder and President Young Feminists and Allies Chapter National Organization for Women

Ann Marie Lonsdale, Deputy Director
Alliance of Resident Theaters of New York

Corinne Woods, Programs Coordinator
Alliance of Resident Theaters of New York

Lisa Phillips, Director New Museum of Contemporary Art

Leslie Mock, Professional Musician and Intern, Center for Arts Education

Wilhelmina Frankfurt, Former Ballerina NYC Ballet Company and Dance Educator & Dance NYC Certified Public School Teacher [sound check]

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: The signal that we can begin. [pause] And we are good to go?

FEMALE SPEAKER: Good to go.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Great. Than you so much. Good afternoon everyone, and welcome to today's hearing of the Committee on Cultural Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup Relations. am the Chair of the Committee and we are now formally in session, and I want to welcome Council Member Margaret Chin, Co-Chair of the Women's Caucus who is here with us today, and we welcome other members who will be coming shortly. This afternoon we're discussing a very important and overdue topic, #MeToo and culture and the arts. Now, obviously just about everyone is familiar with the #MeToo Movement, and how it came about shortly after numerous accusations of sexual misconduct against Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein by many actresses, actors and others, some high profile, some not. Now, the term was first coined by activist Terana Burke in 2006, and has been employed to spread awareness and understanding about sexual assault particularly in communities of color affecting many women of color.

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Saying #MeToo unifies those who have been victimized by sexual violence, which includes far too many people. A recent pole suggests that 81% of women, and 43% of men have experienced sexual harassment or assault during their lifetimes. My guess is that we'll-that number may even be low particularly as it relates to women. Now, Actress Alyssa Milano used #MeToo to as a rallying cry to encourage people who have experienced sexual harassment or assault using the hashtag #MeToo on social media, and following that, came a deluge of many, many women and even some men talking about what they have experienced. in just the last few months at least 150 powerful men have since been accused of sexual misconduct ranging from inappropriate texts to groping to rape. includes James Toback a Hollywood writer and director who has been accused of sexual harassment by more than 200 women. He has denied the charges, and will not be facing sex crime charges in Los Angeles. Terry Richardson, a high-end fashion photographer who has been accused of sexual assault by multiple women, which he denies. He has since been banned from Conde Nast. Kevin Spacey, an Academy Award Winning actor who has been accused of sexual assault by several men

2 | who were much younger than him at the time.

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3 Obviously, he has been denied his role in House of

4 Cards among other things. There have been others.

5 Adam Venit, a powerful Hollywood agent who was a

6 former NFL player and current actor Terry Crews

7 accused of groping him in front of others at a party.

8 Venit was suspended for one month before returning to

9 work, and will not be facing criminal charges after

10 prosecutors decided not to move forward with this

11 case, and there are many other cases. So, from the

12 | allegations against Harvey Weinstein in particular,

13 | we recognize that there are certain power structures

14 | and vulnerabilities that artists and cultural workers

15 | are subjected to, the engrained casting couch culture

16 in Hollywood has allowed countless powerful figures

17 | to intimidate, coerce and rape actors and employees.

18 ■ Then this past weekend, high-end fashion designer

19 Karl Lagerfeld revealed his own dated attitude

20 | towards sexual harassment in an interview where he

21 \parallel said that he was fed up with the #MeToo Movement, and

22 questions starlets who have taken 20 years to

23 | remembers what happened. Regarding a wide range of

24 | sexual misconduct by more than 50 models, including

 $25 \parallel \text{yanking their breast, touching their crouches or}$

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aggressively pulling down their underwear without asking them during shoots against Karl Templer, the creative director of Interview Magazine. Lagerfeld express disbelief, and then insisted that if you don't want your panties pulled about, don't become a model. Obviously, that is reprehensible that there are still many who believe these things. Of course, we can't talk about this issue without talking about Donald Trump, the President who himself has boated about his own sexual misconduct. All of this is simple unacceptable. Sexual misconduct has no place in our society, let alone our places of work or sacred institutions of art and culture. The #MeToo Movement is relevant in every aspect of the cultural and arts communities, and the modern #MeToo hashtag movement not only came out of the cultural and artistic communities, but it has provided a lens through which we are reconsidering and recontextualizing artwork and how to respond to behavior at a time when society determines how to grapple with the scope of this issue. As chair of this committee, I will continue to work with my colleagues in government to promote arts and culture and to support artistic endeavors that aim to engage

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continuing utilizing the arts to effective service the community in light of the #MeToo Movement. want to thank and recognize we've also been joined by members of the committee Majority Leader Laurie Cumbo and Council Member Joe Borelli in addition to the fabulous Margaret Chin, who I introduced earlier, and I want to thank the staff including my staff David Ginsberg our Legislative Director as well as our committee counsel Brenda McKinney, to my right, and Legislative Policy Analyst Chloe Rivera to my left and Senior Finance Analyst Aliya Ali, who is not here with us. So, obviously an incredibly important time in our country and across the world, a very important time for our committee and again I wanted to have this [siren] committee and I wanted to have this topic because I feel like there are so many women and even some men who in our community in particular incredibly vulnerable and have been for a very long time, and we're just starting to see more come to light, but with that, I want to ask our Counsel to administer the oath to Commissioner Finkelpearl before he begins his testimony.

LEGAL COUNSEL: If you can please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth,

the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: I do.

[coughs]

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Commissioner Finkelpearl.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Thank you. Good afternoon Chair Van Bramer and members of the committee. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss the critical issue of sexual harassment in the cultural community. Over the past few months, there have been an onslaught of stories about sexual harassment in the workplace implicating a wide range of industries. The appalling reality is that the arts and culture community has been the source of many of these incidents. [coughs] These disturbing stories highlight an urgent problem that we must take efforts to address-to understand and address. People are courageously coming forward to expose what has been happening in our industry, and to begin to put an end to it. This is an issue that we have-that we have to face head on when brought forward by brave people that need to be acknowledged and supported.

2 In addition to these individual acts of courage, we also need to examine the power dynamics that have 3 allowed this behavior to go relatively unchecked for 4 5 so long. My agency's efforts to promote Diversity, 6 Equity and Inclusion, that is DEI Diversity [coughs] 7 focus not only on who is working in the cultural sector, but who has a seat at the table when 8 decisions are made. I believe there are steps 9 organizations can take to create a safe environment 10 where diverse perspectives are represented and 11 12 respected. These include, but are not limited to having women, trans and gender non-conforming 13 14 individuals and people of color in leadership 15 positions within organizations and on board, and 16 making anti-oppression and anti-harassment training more widely available to all staff. One way we're 17 18 working with the cultural sector [coughs] to promote equity and inclusion is by requiring the 33 members 19 20 of the Cultural Institution Group to adopt their own DEI plans. These will be among the first cultural 21 2.2 institutions in the country to adopt such plans. 23 This could provide a template for moving forward toward a more equitable inclusive cultural community. 24 25 A true DEI policy must include the creating and

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protection of state work-safe work spaces for all employees. Employees should be able to hold employers accountable for their actions in ways that are widely known, transparent and safe. In addition, employers could make available appropriate resources for emotional and medical support as well as legal recourse. Many of these themes came forward during the public engagement process of Create NYC. As part of our commitment to continuing a dialogue, we opened up during the Cultural Plan engagement process, we convened a Create NYC Officer hours with the Commissioner to talk about sexual harassment in the arts and cultural community last month at the Whitney Museum. In attendance were workers from a variety of cultural institutions both large and small and we're particularly gratified that a group of CUNY students showed up because of their dedication to addressing sexual harassment. At the convening, the Department of Cultural Affairs was accompanied by staff from two sister agencies: The Commission on Human Rights, the CCHR, and the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence, OCDV. They were able to lend expertise and offer avenues for help. [coughs] The experts from these two agencies spoke of legal protections and

2 resources for emotional support in the wake of sexual harassment in the workplace. A lot of the questions 3 4 of this event, this event covered areas of workplace harassment that are currently accounted for under the 5 law, but some questions pertain to newer modes of 6 7 harassment to take place online. These new varieties seem particularly difficult to address as the 8 perpetrators may be anonymous or hiding behind an 9 They also seem particularly 10 identity they adopt. difficult to stop and the volume [coughs] of 11 12 frequency of attacks can be unbearable. Regardless, there are steps that any responsible employer can 13 14 take to ensure that they are responding to harassment 15 claims to the best of their ability and creating a 16 safe work environment for their employees. grateful for the expertise of CCHR and OCDV at this 17 event because they were able to lead a discussion on 18 how to engage the organization's Human Resources 19 20 Department. However, as one participant pointed out, many cultural organizations across the city are too 21 small to have an HR director let alone an HR 2.2 23 department. Of the approximately 95 organizations we fund, about half have budgets of \$250,000 or less. 24 These organizations that sometimes have two, one or 25

2 even no full-time employees. At the convening, we committed to coordinating HR training offered 3 4 [coughs] by CCHR for these smaller groups. In 5 addition, these groups will be able to talk about their institutional structures how harassment may 6 7 happen, and offer ideas to seek advice on prevention. 8 We're also exploring new ways to use creative practices to support people who are vulnerable to 9 harassment. One of the four new Public Artists In 10 Residence or PAIRs, my agency announced in January is 11 12 with the artists Tatiani Fazlalizadeh-Fazlalizadeh, sorry, who is working with CCHR as a woman-as a 13 14 street artist and painter, her series Stop Telling Women to Smile takes aim at gender-based street 15 16 harassment around the world. She will work with CCHR 17 to continue to support people facing discrimination 18 particularly women and girls, and to educate the public on discriminatory behavior. Through the 19 20 Mayor's Grant for Cultural Impacts that funds partnerships between city agencies and cultural non-21 2.2 profits, we're all supporting Hands Are For Holding. 23 T his is a collaboration between Give Me Dance and the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence. He 24 25 uses dance as a tool to preventing—for preventing

2 teen dating violence and promoting healthy relationships. Sexual harassment is not new or 3 4 specific to the field of arts and culture. Today we 5 are in what I hope is paradigm shift in which people are being held accountable for their abuse of power 6 7 and discriminatory and predatory actions across all sectors. A major part of the problem has been the 8 atmosphere of fear and silence that has shielded 9 10 perpetrators and suppressed victims' voices. Thankfully, we seen to be turning a corner. This is 11 12 necessary [coughs] and long overdue. Several actors in the cultural sector have taken the lead in these 13 issues. The Newman Center hosted a series of 14 15 workshops last month to, as they put it, provide 16 tools, support and guidance for both leaders and 17 workers in the arts and culture to combat sexual 18 harassment and discrimination in the workforce. glad to see that the Newman Center is here and will 19 20 testify in a couple of minutes. In addition, in October of 1,800 women and gender non-conforming 21 2.2 people in the art world signed an open letter titled 23 We Are Not Surprised. The letter states: Where we see the abuse of power, we resolve to speak out, to 24 demand that institutions and individuals address our 25

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concerns seriously, and to bring these incidents to light regardless of the perpetrator's gender. We need to work together to change the workplace environment to promote healthier interactions among staff, boards, artists and others. DCLA looks forward to continuing to learn more about this important issue, and offer our unwavering support and commitment to moving this cultural sector forward.

Thank you and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you [coughs] Commissioner. I know you've had a—a busy day. I saw you out there this morning shepherding the removal of the J. Marion Sims statue among other things. So, you say in your—your testimony and—and obviously I agree sexual harassment is not new or specific to the field of arts and culture, but I'm sure you agree that the—the arts, culture and the performing arts perhaps in particular. There are in particular a disproportionate number of men who sort of run many of the organizations and then a lot women and some who are incredibly vulnerable as they audition or try our or are seeking to advance in their careers as any one else would. So, (a) do you agree with—with that that in our field there are

particularly vulnerable people, and interested to
hear your thoughts on that.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah. I mean I think there's no question about that, and that, you know, as I said at the beginning of the testimony, it's just appalling to see that kind of cascading series or allegations and, you know, which I believe many of which are correct, against cultural organizations and cultural leaders, which is, you know, so that's why we decided to do the open office hours and to talk about it at the Whitney, but I also think that the fundamental problem that you're discussing, which is maybe that the power structure of these cultural organizations would be better served by a more diverse group of leaders, and that is part of the Diversity Equity Inclusion Plans that we expect cultural organizations to be adopting. think that [coughs], you know, there's been a-a concentration especially in the larger institutions of male leadership, which has proved out to be problematic. So, I think that the Diversity Equity Inclusion Plan is not separate from the issue, and that's why I wanted to put it into the testimony.

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: No, I think it's definitely a part of the-the solution here, but one of the other things we talked about planning from this meeting and you address it somewhat in-in the testimony, obviously, a lot of these-a lot of our organizations are very small, and not only don't have HR departments, but that have very little in the ways of structure. And if you are in a small environment, and there's an artistic director and that is the founding, and executive director and someone is harassing or subjecting someone to acts of violence, there is no one to go to, and so I wanted to ask you -I know that the work with CCHR and others is terrific, but should the department have someone who can be that liaison because in larger organizations, we make sure because often it is the CEO or the president or the vice president who's doing things like this and abusing the power, and—and you make sure that there's somebody within that organization who-who women can know, they can report this to and be safe and not be retaliated against. But should the agency itself have a liaison, have a point person for those roughly 425 organization that you just

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talked about below a budget of 250 who can those
women turn to?

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah, so I mean I-this is something obviously that was discussed at the meeting there and that's-so, I think what we want to do is to meet with this-we have another session coming up. There's going to be a training and HR training with the actual experts, and it was really great to have CCHR. We had three lawyers there who really had the depth of knowledge. So, we're not an enforcement agency, you know, we're not an investigative agency, but there is an enforcement agency and investigative agency. There's the Police Department and there's, you know, Human Rights. So, the-I think we want to have the meeting to understand what the issues are with these smaller groups, and I do think you're exactly right. You know, if you're in a big organization there's a policy. People know what the policy is. You know, if you're being harassed even by the executive director, you go to the HR Department. It's confidential. You know who the person is, but we are talking about even the problem of, you know, things that are completely very

unregulated environment like the studio visit. Like

you're there and there's just two people there and there's a power dynamic. How does that work out? What kind of employment situation or non-outside employment situation is it? There's a lot of ambiguous things that go on, and that put people in power for positions in contact directly with people for whom, you know, they are beholden in some sense. So, anyway, so that's our next step. You know, this is something we open up a dialogue. We realize that this is a important issue, and the next step is to meet with the groups and find out what the next-what the appropriate thing is, but also to understand, for the groups to understand that there is an avenue that if you go to CCHR's website there's a button that's, you know, to report harassment right there.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: I understand that you're not the enforcement or investigatory agency, and and—you'd be more a source of—of that's trusted—

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: -and then can refer people, but a lot of folks don't know who CCHR are--

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COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL:

So, I'm

[interposing]

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So--

an artist and you're a cultural worker, the many know the Department of Cultural Affairs. So, so you're open to considering whether or not someone in your organization could be a-a liaison to cultural workers and artists in the city at least for the purpose ofof taking concerns and complaints and then obviously putting them in touch with those who could actually.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: --but if you're

open to it. I think that the point of the meeting or not the point. One of the points they made or one of the take-aways of the meeting was that idea you're right that folks in the room maybe hadn't even heard of the agency. They have heard of our agency. They haven't heard of CCHR, who were in the room together, and it was like oh, here is the group of people and here are the lawyers and OCDV was there as well to deal with issues like, you know, of trauma, et cetera, extra legal issues. So, it seemed like the introduction was an extremely important thank to-to have done--

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2 COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: --to open the doors.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Talk to me a little bit about reporting. You know, we just passed a very important package of bills here in the City Council, and one of the things that's really important to me is that organizations that receive funding from the-from the city should be transparent about the reports of sexual harassment within their organization, and should actually also report what is done about those complaints, what's substantiated, what's not, what actions were take against for example an executive director or artistic director if the complaint is substantiated? Is there any such mechanism currently for the Department of Cultural Affairs, and I'm not just talking about your agency, but I'm talking about all those agencies or organizations that you fund. Do you get any of that information? So, let's just say you had an organization that we fund--

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: --and that receives cultural development fund and Passline(sic) and there is an executive director or CEO or artistic

director who it's known acts inappropriately, has had allegations leveled against him. What do we do in

4 those cases?

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COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, the-so first of all, I'm not-I've been beginning to get briefed on those new laws. So, Passline is similar to city-city government how we operate ourselves and similar to how we do business with us and operate. So, I'm not fully and I do expect to be fully briefed on that. We actually get training ourselves in the new ways we have to hold ourselves accountable. But so there-so, are you talking about cultural organizations where there has been a criminal complaint or where there are allegations or because if there are-so, organizations that get funding from us are required to, you know, report on any illegal activity, anything that breaks the law that absolutely could be grounds for denying funding to an organization. If there's legal now in some cases we're talking about something there's a rumor or there's like, you know, allegations or something, but if there's illegal activity, absolutely that is grounds for denying funding.

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2 CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: As I mentioned 3 in-in my testimony, allegations of sexual harassment often aren't treated as criminal matters or-or there 4 5 is criminal prosecution, what happens much more frequently is those things are dealt with within the 6 7 organization or at the board level, if they're dealt with at all. Sometimes they're just pushed under the 8 rug, and—and sometimes where the complainant is 9 retaliated against fired or-or, you told they're 10 never going to work in this town again kind of thing-11 12 13 COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: --but I-I guess it's sort of more than just rumor, but less than-
COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [interposing]

yes. So the--

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: --criminal prosecutions. To what extent is that brought to the agency's attention if at all?

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, there is a differentiation also between the CIG where we do sit on the boards, and we understand the board activity, and cultural organizations who simply get funding form us. So, the funding under the—so we would be

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aware if anything to the board's attention of what was happening and how the cultural organization is handling that. So, obviously there have been issues like that at cultural institutions in recent years, and for, you know, in-in some cases those have been appropriately handled. Right, I'm not certainly going to go into details on that, but, you know, for example what happened at Lincoln Center a director was dismissed because he head, you know, broken certain policies. It wasn't sexual harassment exactly. It was a consensual relationship, but that was reported to us, and we understood and we felt that that was appropriately handled by the cultural In the case of the CDF applicants for institution. example, those are organizations where, as you know, we're funding particular activities. We don't sit on the board. So, it—a lot of it has to do with public service. So, there could be a cultural organization that's doing, you know, tremendous community work and there's something else happening a different part of the cultural organization, and it's not necessarily reported to us. We don't have a mechanism to collect on 950 organizations all of the information about everything that's happened in the organization.

2 hold people accountable for what we fund, but

3 obviously if any allegations come to us, we would

4 refer them to CCHR or the Police Department if

5 there's criminal allegations. So, that hasn't

6 happened when I've been Commissioner that something

7 has—an allegation has come to me about criminal

8 activity.

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Yeah.

want to invite my colleagues to speak as well, but I think, look, I think the new package that we passed is going to go a long way towards helping with this. But I think there has been and continues to be a problem with transparency when it comes to these issues, particularly at smallish non-profit organizations where there executive director sits on the board, has a great deal of friends on the board. You know, everyone in the agency sort of knows that person is widely known to be inappropriate, and-and sometimes there are allegations. Sometimes there are complaints filed. Either nothing is done or-or-
COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [interposing]

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: --it goes unreported and there's just the-the lack of

2 transparency feeds this really systemic problem, and

3 it's gone on for an incredibly long time obviously

4 and—and I think the more transparency we can get, the

5 more sunlight, the more we'll know and workers,

6 particularly women will be safer at work.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Can I just

8 make a quick comment on that?

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, I think really and again, this is just from what I've read in the paper a classic example that was the allegations that have been brought against the Architect Richard Meier last week, and be-and this is a longstanding set of predatory behavior I would say if the allegations are correct. I have no reason to disbelieve them. Many women have come forward. The problem as you're stating is that he is he brand, right? So, he is the person who brings the money to the plate for that architecture firm and people are terrified to bring a complaint against somebody because they felt they could be jeopardizing the entire operation of the firm. So, that thing where you have the brand in the way of the organization being one person--

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Right.

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COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: --is-is endemic to these smaller organizations.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Yeah and so,

[coughs] I want to also recognize we've been joined

by the amazing and fierce Council Member Helen

Rosenthal who I referenced the package of 11 pieces

of legislation that were passed last week that's been

incredibly instrumental in—in passing that through,

and—and before I—I call on Council Member Chin to go

first in this very, very strong and powerful row of

women to my left [laughter].

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [off mic] Now,

I'm nervous. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Yeah, I want to just reiterate because I told this story when we passed the bills last week and it—it sort of to me is indicative of all the problems that we face, and—and—and I want to say women experience this almost on a daily basis since the beginning of time. The fact that I myself had this experience when I was 20 working for a non-profit agency where the executive director was incredibly powerful and made very inappropriate comments towards me and sort of

2 touching me, and-and wrote me inappropriate notes, and—and I was 20 years old, and—and he was a legend 3 in the gay community and, you know, and I was just 4 5 like oh, my God, I don't want to like, you know, do 6 anything bad, and people like he's really powerful, 7 and, you didn't know who to speak to. I was terrified, but ultimately did find a colleague who I 8 confided in who then said, you know-you know, Greg 9 over there is going through the same thing. He does 10 this to everyone and-and it's a real problem. We did 11 12 file ultimately a complaint with the board. stood by him, of course, and ultimately he was-he 13 14 retired or resigned several months later, but I raise 15 the issue because I think until it happened to me and 16 I spoke to my colleague, it had been going on for years, right. That was just how he was. When young 17 18 men came into the agency who he liked, he did all sorts of inappropriate things. Again, this happens 19 20 far to women, and I---I want to stress that, but because I know that that happens is so many agencies, 21 2.2 it's really important for this transparency to-to 23 have this record of where the complaint is coming from, how is the agency handling them? Are they 24 25 being treated seriously? What happens when they're

2 substantiated? What penalties do these powerful men

3 face, if any? Those are really, really important to

4 address and obviously particularly in the cultural

5 sector for us because we care so much about this.

6 So, with that, Council Member Chin.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair for this important hearing. I—I just want to follow up with a question, commissioner in your testimony that you said that the agency's effort to promote DEI, the Diversity Equity and Inclusion and that you are requiring the CIG to also develop their own plans. That's great, but there are other cultural institutions that are not CIG. So, is the agency also working on helping these other cultural institutions—

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [interposing]
Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: --to develop the DEI plan? That's—that's one question, and then the other thing is that I do want to emphasize on what the Chair said earlier that being the Department of Cultural Affair, that is known to all the others and cultural group that I do see your agency having that role of really providing the information, and people,

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you know, that's the first group that people—the first place that people would think maybe I can get some help or get some information. So, I think it would be great if your agency do provide that expertise, that resource, and to be able to collect information about what's going on in these cultural institutions, that you can be the point even to help provide training to the cultural organization and to their staff to their others in terms of how to fight against, you know, harassment, sexual harassment.

So, I think that's an important role that I really urge you to—and we can help you to do that, right?

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, I--

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] -but I think you have an important role in that.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Let me answer the first—second question first and then the first.

So, we—again, we're not the experts because we don't have the lawyer. WE have lawyers on our staff, some of which are here, and they're experts in art law, in contracts, sometimes the real estate. The people—we do have lawyers, and experts in city government who are experts, and those are lawyers we brought with us to the—we're going to bring forth. So, CCHR does

trainings. So, we're going to organize a set of trainings for the smaller groups, but it's not us doing it. You see what I'm saying? So, it's a conduit to information. Rather than us providing the services, we're saying there's a group of people of smart people with all the experience necessary within city government and we're going to be the liaison to make sure that you know who you should be boing to and it is CCHR and their lawyers rather than our lawyers who are dealing with, you know, intellectual property questions and 25%.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah, yeah.

really your agency as the agency that someone if they have an issue, if they have a question, they can call so that you do have someone. You still have your staff to be able to point the person to the right direction or to be able to sort of encourage them to come in, and then you can do the referral. Because like often times people don't know who to call.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

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[interposing]

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: And if it it's theirs—you're the institution that they get funding from or they have work with you, it's really is important that you are the intermediary to really work to kind of get them the resources they need, and I think that's what I—

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL:

Yeah, and so, the-the idea of being an intermediary and understanding-for us to understand better exactly-and by the way, it's been really helpful to have the Artists in Residence at these other agencies because we're talking to other agencies in a much more complicated daily basis, and so we've got people at other agencies that we can call like CCHR we didn't have a lot of contact with, but then having these bridges at our agency has been quite good. So, the idea that we can, you know, get—be the referral point or to say here's where you can get the help you need is quite different than saying here's-we can provide that service for you because that's what I'm saying. So, then the other question that you had related to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans. So, we have now also in the other funding, you know, part of the agency as you know, the CDF there are now

questions that relate to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, two new questions on the application that happened this year related to staff and board on the one hand and audience on the other hand related to diversity. So, as we understand it, we don't think that there are any-we have yet to see Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans adopted by boards from cultural institutions in New York City. We'll be getting-we've been asking for this question publicly. Almost nobody has it. So, with this, we're kind of inventing the wheel, not reinventing the wheel. [coughs] Colleges and universities have these, businesses have these, you know, private businesses, for-profits. Cultural institutions don't tend to have these plans at all. We're looking all over the country for these plans. So, I think that having 33 institutions by this time next year that the board adopted Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans is going to lead the way to show what a plan looks like for other cultural institutions. So, I think that's going to be quite helpful for the CDF groups, the other 900 groups to have those plans that they can look at and understand what the constituent elements

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2 have a good Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plan will 3 be.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you. So,
Laurie Cumbo.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Thank you, Chair Van Bramer, and I want to thank you for hosting this very important hearing at this time, and I really want to thank you for your voice and your passion on the removal of the Dr. James Marion Sims sculpture. I want to thank Council Member Helen Rosenthal for the incredible work that she did on this very monumental extraordinary package of leadership surrounding sexual harassment, and I believe that the work that you are doing and that all of us collectively as the Women's Caucus in this body, have led ultimately to this victory for the nation, and I want to thank now Council Member Margaret Chin as Chair of the Women's Caucus and the package of legislation that we pushed forward also led by Council Member Inez Barron who played an instrumental role in having this particular sculpture removed from Central Park after 84 years, and this is so important to me personally as an African-American women because to know of the torture and the humiliation and the

2 destructive behavior of Dr. Sims to see this particular sculpture come down means so much because 3 as African-Americans and as African-American women I 4 think often that our resilience is mistaken for 5 6 apathy, and that often we are considered not whole 7 human beings, and when I say whole in terms of that 8 meaning the full depth of feelings, emotion, pain, and all of these things that are often because of our 9 resilience seen as they don't matter. So, this 10 sculpture coming down-I'm not pleased that it's 11 12 coming to Brooklyn, but this sculpture coming down is an important part of history particularly as we're 13 14 discussing the #MeToo Movement because art does 15 matter and sculptures do matter, and art does matter 16 in terms of where we place value, and what is important in our community and our society, and so 17 18 today, this is one step on a journey of a million to right wrongs, and to show that all human beings have 19 20 value, and that there's no one individual above an individual, and that we can no longer continue to 21 2.2 celebrate gains in our country and in our world at 23 the expense of others or at the oppression of others. 24 So, today is certainly a herstorical day, and I'm 25 proud to be a part of this body, and so many dynamic

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colleagues who work on so many different levels to make this particular moment happen. So, I thank you, and it's an honor to work with you all, and I wanted to jump right in. As far as the-the discussion on the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, and we've had this discussion many times and this is, of course as we're discussion the #MeToo Movement, but it's also in terms of diversity, and we've had numerous conversations about diversity particularly as it pertains to hiring. Once institutions create these Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans, what do we do to enforce these plans so that they don't remain? Just another white paper that sits on the shelf and time and time again we come back, year after year with no real movement in terms of diversity. No real movement in terms of hiring that we're going to have protests and rallies and op-eds, and that this dynamic isn't changing, and so these great plans they sound great, they look great, they play great at hearings, but we are still four years in not seeing the level of diversity particularly at our larger institutions whether it's on the board or curatorial positions. We're just not close to reflecting the diversity of the city of New York.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, thank you and by the way, making the connection between what happened this morning and this hearing is something I've been feeling all day.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Uh-hm.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Absolutely as you say. So, the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans again cultural institutions don't have these plans.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: Uh-hm.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, we're

going to be leading the way I think in the country to saying you have to have these plans. If they don't adopt these plans, there are going to be financial consequences. That also is unusual. That hasn't happened in other places. We're now working with folks who are experts in this field to understand what kind of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans actually work to produce results. So, it's not just a matter of adopting a plan. It's adopting a plan that has goals and adopting plans that are—have a likelihood to succeed. So, we're, you know, working with consultants and those consultants and just sort of the idea of, you know, what constituent elements

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2 should be in the plan, but also what kind of plans are successful, and there's a lot of literature on 3 There are-books have been written. There's a this. 5 book called On Being Included by woman named Sara Ahmed that talks about this, and I've read it's-it's 6 7 a process that needs to be done consciously. We want to see a lot of different kinds of Diversity, Equity 8 and Inclusion plan not one size fits all because 9 we're experimenting in 33 institutions at once to see 10 which ones are the most effective. `Sometimes plans 11 12 are quite short, but very concrete small set of goals like we're going to do this, this, this and this. 13 14 Some are much more philosophical and in-depth and 15 lengthy. So, we're hoping to get—to have those 16 experiments be successful, to have these 17 organizations. We have a yearly review of their 18 plans, and that they submit an annual report essentially to us in the fall. I mean we ask for it 19 20 in the fall and get it around February, around thisthe beginning of the year. So, we're going to be 21 2.2 reviewing those plans on an annual basis to make sure 23 that these organizations are following through on these things. They're not sitting on the shelf. So, 24 25 you know, we have seen some movements nationally in

2 relationship to let's say curatorial diversity not 3 quickly enough, but we absolutely are committed, and

4 I-I do think it's a major step. These are board-

5 board adopted Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans

6 in 33 institutions that constitute about half the

7 cultural life of New York City. I think it's a major

8 step.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: So, two things to that. (1) I think that a plan again sounds good. I'll be honest. I don't have a lot of faith in the plan, but a few questions that I want to as about that. So, what I think that should happen is that when it comes to hiring and just say we're looking at the CIGs, not to say I'm just discussing them in this There should almost be a regimented or outline of where all the places, job postings are going to be sent out to. So, that there are publications that every time an institution because we're receiving-these institutions are receiving significant dollars, and as a result of that, their postings should go wide and far, and so while they may come up with their own internal plan, I think that there should be an outward plan that specifically says let's just say you've got to go to

2 the Russian Times the Amsterdam News, Our Time Press, the Korean Daily Ledger, whatever the papers are that 3 way there's a way, online distributions or 4 institutions or HBCUs or whatever it is because I 5 don't want to single out a particular organization, 6 7 but it is the 800 pound gorilla in the room. I have a tremendous amount of respect for the Brooklyn 8 Museum, but in that particular case, the challenge 9 that I have is that the outreach was not substantial. 10 In talking to other organizations in terms of the 11 12 outreach that was done, they-those organizations were not reach out to. So, I believe that when it comes 13 to not just the Brooklyn Museum, but if we're talking 14 15 about institutions such as that focus on African art 16 and so on and so forth, there are very few if no institutions throughout the city of New York that 17 18 have African curatorial directors. That's very problematic, but I feel that it has-it's a 19 20 combination of two things. It's a combination of (1) the institutions aren't doing the outreach. (2) I 2.1 2.2 think that the other aspect that needs to happen is 23 that that many of the funders they also need to 24 change as well as the institutions. What are the qualifications for these positions, and we're not 25

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talking about lowering the bar. We're talking about looking at experience as relevant to PhDs or master degrees. We have artists and professionals wo have been working in the field for decades, generations that are founders of institutions, have worked at major institutions and those things could be replaced in the way of how we look at who's hired, and that sort of things. So, look, I think it's more than just a plan. It's also changing structural things in terms of who's qualified for the positions, what are the outreach that we're doing? How are we ensuring? What are the pen-what are the real penalties and who are the people that are looking at these plans to say that these plans are being followed and implemented or not followed and implemented, and here are the concrete ways that we're going to make sure that there's diversity [coughs] for women and people of I've said a lot, but I have a lot color and so on. to say today.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: So, I—I agree with a lot of what you just said. I'm not sure that there's a concrete question in that, but absolutely. I think that there are different ways to look at qualifications, and again not—it's not about lowering

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standards, but understanding different kinds of approaches, and sometimes there's a sort of a piece of paper that makes you somehow the only person who can get X, Y and Z job. I don't-I think that that is something to look at. I think it-the other major point you're saying is that-that [coughs] you can't simply open the door that's been closed for generations, and expect people to walk in the door without an explicit invitation in that you have to say it. So, that's affirmative action versus sort of like equality versus equity, but to say this job really is available to you, you know, you can't just again-if somebody has been denied access to a door, you can't just like unlock it and think they're going to walk in the door. So, I absolutely recruiting, being proactive, finding qualified people who have understanding of-of subject areas, I think it's all extremely important, and I think that that-those are elements of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion plans absolutely, you know, for sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: I just—I'm—I'm going to conclude, but I would say I think that the greatest challenge that I faced in these five years is it's not just in this industry. It's almost, you

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know, when it comes to discussing who's going to be the next chancellor, when it comes to who's going to be the next director, when it comes to all of these different positions, there always seems to be some reason as to why we can't find qualified candidates and people of color, and I'm simply not accepting that. I-I feel that there is so much more that we have to do in terms of identifying leadership, cultivating leadership, securing leadership, changing the dynamics of the qualifications because working within communities, having extensive experience is really a very valuable tool, and at one time let's say in the City Council, the expectation was that you would be a lawyer to serve in the City Council or to have come up through the political ranks. I really thank God that that is not the only way that you can become an elected official now is because you've hadyou have a legal background, that there are people that have college degrees, there are individuals that don't. There are some that have doctorates, others that don't. There are people that come from the union world, the art world, small business world, the educational field and many others, and those different experiences are really what makes this body as significant as it is with all different types of legislation, and I feel that the city of New York really loses out because we only value one type of experience, and that's often academic experience, and there are so many ways for people to contributed without having a PhD or some of these other types of experiences. I want to see more people of color with varied backgrounds, and I—I really hope that this just doesn't remain a paper that the next term of Council members are going to have a hearing to determine that it was ineffective four years ago, and we didn't move the pendulum in any way on this. I want to see some real change through this. So, that—that's all I wanted to add, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: [interposing]

Thank you very much, and I, too, am proud not to be lawyer, and [laughter] I was a library organizer, and I think that's actually served me well as a Council member. So, now I'd like—am thrilled that we're joined by the Chair of the Committee on Women, someone who has been appropriately lauded for her work in spearheading that historic series of bills that have become law in the city of New York dealing

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with this issue. So, I'm really thrilled to
introduce Councilwoman Helen Rosenthal.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much, Chair Van Bramer, and I appreciate that, and I'm really proud to have worked with all my colleagues here and with our Speaker Corey Johnson in getting this package of bills through. I think it's the first package like we're doing a package under his tenure. So, he really made clear what the priorities are, and I appreciate your having a hearing on this exact topic. I really do, and your work at your bill having to do with the contract agencies I think it's a great and—and all the legislation actually I would say is a great first step, but we all need to be clear that it's first step. There's a lot-there-this was just-we're just at the tip of the iceberg here, but there's so much more than needs to be done, and Commissioner, I'm wondering about your thoughts as Commissioner of this agency whether or not you would be willing to move forward on some policy changes that weren't legislated, but that, you know, we all agree need to--need to know about. So, for example, now due to Council Member Van Bramer's legislation, we will know 2 that the contract agencies, in this case all 950 I
3 quess--

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --cultural

6 institutions has given sexual harassment training.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That's a big deal, and the harassment training now that the CCHR will have online is quite broad. I mean it has not only the definition, and examples and a phone number of where to complain, but also the Bystander Intervention Training, which is incredibly important. But my concern is, and—and I think of the arts as a particularly vulnerable work employee situation where the vast majority of workers are, you know, don't have a lot of avenues open up for them, and are really just waiting to be discovered, but their protections that we find a way for their protections to be meaningful. So, one thing that would be great is that if you knew as the Commissioner not only that the harassment training was given, but also the number of complaints that came out of those cultural institutions. In other words, you know, part of the

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2 training is that management has to report on 3 complaints--

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COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

and I think it would be meaningful for you to know that information not just knowing about the stories that hit the papers like what happened at the Met, which, by the way, both of those stories, if I were a worker there I'd be a little confused. I mean one sexual harassment perpetrator it took a year just to start investigating him, and the other person was, you know, fired pretty quickly.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, how do you as the Commissioner leading the way of these cultural institutions get them to move—move the ball forward even more?

commissioner finkelpearl: Yeah, I mean so first of all I [coughs] have just begun to get briefed on all the legislation, and to understand sort of what it means as a city agency, and also our responsibility in the relationship what we get contracted, how we get contracted, but I'm not exactly sure. You're saying that—so we—the 950

1	COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 48
2	groups that we give funding to, we, you know, it's an
3	outside panel process, and we have, you know, a panel
4	evaluating. So, I'm not sure exactly what you're
5	suggesting in terms of So, is it a concrete
6	suggestion related to the grant giving process or
7	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
8	Sure. So, with the new legislation they are now
9	required to report on whether or not they've given
10	sexual harassment training.
11	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: I understood
12	that.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, that's
14	great.
15	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yes.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: With the city
17	agencies, your agency for example, in addition to the
18	trainings, there will be a risk assessment that the
19	agency will have to undergo to see what areas of the
20	workplace is there more chance of sexual harassment
21	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:and not just
23	the risk assessment, but the plan for what you're
24	going to do to deal with that issue.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah.

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Τ	INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 49
2	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right, so
3	that's a next step. A next step is what the agency
4	will be required to do is report to DCAS on the
5	number of sexual harassment complaints that are made
6	in your agency, and of those, how many were
7	substantiated or withdrawn. That's a next step.
8	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Okay.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: A next step
LO	after that is so what happened wit those complaints.
L1	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.
L2	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: With the ones
L3	that stuck, what was meted out in terms of next steps
L 4	to the-to the perpetrator. You know was it pay
L5	docked? Was it lost days? Was it a training? Was it
L 6	suspension? You know, the EEO lays out a number of
L7	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [interposing]
L 8	Yes.
L 9	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:next steps.
20	What were they?
21	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And, I could
23	imagine in your thinking about it with your different

institutions that there are some that are ginormous.

2 entrepreneurs themselves, you know, maybe work for 3 themselves or, you know, trying to get gigs. What-

4 | how-what more could we be doing?

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COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: I mean, so Ilook, we-this is long overdue, and I admit, but I think that we're sort of at the beginning of this process in terms of that discussion, but to actually-I think, you know, I was there at the Whitney for that whole discussion. I plan to be at this next. mean the next workshop is specifically for the smaller cultural institutions, and I think you're absolutely right that there's a-there's a unique vulnerability, but I think it's also important (a) to sort of educate people in terms of what your rights are, and what your recourses is-are. So, to just get people that basic information, but also listen to them and find out what's going to be the most helpful to those employees, you know, to bring forward the kind of stories like what are the real problems in those very tiny cultural organizations, which aren't you know, often individuals. There's the founding director syndrome, all these, you know, issues. have no idea also, and I don't know how you would verify this statistically whether there is more or

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less sexual harassment going on in the smaller places than the bigger places. Right, the bigger places have their own power structures that are hard to address. So, I think that, you know, it's something I want to, you know, I'm—not just want, I will take a deep dive into what is meaning—what these new laws mean for our agency in terms of how we operate, but then to understand what rules or sort of lessons we can learn from those laws in terms of how we deal with our grantees. But since I don't—so, I'm just now learning about this new set of legislation. I don't know exactly how to translate it yet.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. I mean that's a little disappointing because this is an issue that's been out in the ether for a really long time, and--

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --I don't think it's just because I'm Chair of the Committee of the Women that I've sat around and thought about it, but I mean—So, let me just and—and happily your lawyer is my lawyer. So, if we could—if I just want to make this right, get this right. So, requirement—requirement now is that there be a poster that CCHR

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with it.

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that point. I mean and my reaction to that is this

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Well, I love

example of helping to make sure that the word get out.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah,

absolutely, and then I mean the thing also when you

thin of like small non-cultural organizations, I mean I can think of places I've worked, and I know exactly where that should go, the place where people congregate, the place where people have lunch, all that kind of stuff. There are many cultural organizations that actually don't have a place, right. So, it's just run out of somebody's apartment. What do you do in those cases, and how do you make-but they also have a workplace, which could be moving around from lace to place. Like they could be a theater company that doesn't have a theater, but performs in a bunch of different places. So, this is the kind of thing to understand how to best contactbe in contact with those employees of those very small organizations. It's something I want to hear from the organizations as well, but I'm-I'm familiar

1	COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS 55
2	is great that you're thinking about it. So, there's
3	going to be the low-hanging fruit
4	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yes.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:the Whitney,
6	AMH, the Met and then the middle hanging fruit. I
7	mean on the-if I can just double check for the
8	posters, they go up in any business or is that, too,
9	wit the 15 employees or more?
10	FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] I don't know
11	exactly what it is for that.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you.
13	Sorry to put you on the spot. [background comments]
14	Trainings. Yes, yep. We'll double check on all of
15	this.
16	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [interposing]
17	But if I may intervene there. We're also
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
19	But the point is being that
20	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: I'm sorry.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:if you could
22	for all the ones that do have a place
23	COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [interposing]
24	Yeah.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --perhaps you

could voluntarily report back, you know, when you're—

when you report on saying yes, they all have done

sexual harassment training. You could report that

yes, we've double checked. They all have their

posters up. You know, we don't have to, you know,

put it in a bill—

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah, true.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: and that or that you would say half of them did, and half of them didn't, and we went after them. Here's a copy of the follow-up letter that we sent, and for the ones that don't have a physical location, we have documentation that they sent them email with the poster in it.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: [off mic] Uh-hm, uh-hm. That's good news.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I think that's the kind of—if you could spend some time thinking about it, that's how you could move it forward. For the groups that are counting on you for the workers who are counting on you for help.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yeah, I mean this is, by the way, that email idea that's a great idea. Yeah, and I'll have to ponder that, but in

other words to get, yeah, you know, to get it to the people who need to see it and understand it and—and

4 feel empowered to use it and call the number, it's

5 not always going to be a lunchroom or something like

6 that, but maybe there's a way to get it to them

7 nonetheless no matter what the size of the

8 organization.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, I guess just to end, Chair Van Bramer, again, I really want to thank you for holding this hearing, and perhaps at a further--future hearing, you know, in a year we'll be able to hear back from the Commissioner what the findings are because the laws to into effect pretty quickly.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

Thank you, Commissioner, and thank you for your work this morning. It was a thing of beauty watching the statue come down, and I—I spoke with the communities. This is the Marion Sims statue. I spoke with the community who are anxious to get involved in that community dialogue about what should go up in it's place, and I think they would appreciate hearing.

Even if there's no information, they would appreciate

having a designated liaison to handle these kinds of

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issues because if it's two people, and-and we know it happens or if it's an organization that only has one employee, but has a lot of dancers or—or performers who are paid on per gig basis, but who come in—and—and there's really one employee of the organization, you know who are they going to? Where is the poster if they're just renting space at Junior High School 363 for the performance, right, which happens all the time. You're funding those organizations as—as we all know, we are funding those organizations, but you're granting the money.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Yep.

I just want to say that—that—that I'm going to keep pressing both the organ—the—the agency to have and play that role as the trusted source particular for those who are in smaller organizations and then also I think Council Member Cumbo was going three a little bit, too. With your DEI plans in particular for the CIGs (sic) but also in—in the paper work for the program groups, you have the ability to ask all of those organizations about the number of sexual harassment complaints that have been filed and/or how they've done. You do that administratively. So—so

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once again, you're open to playing that role and having someone on the DCLA staff as—as a—as a point person on sexual harassment complaints within the cultural organizations that you fund in particular, and then number 2, you are, I would hope, open both in your DEI plans with respect to the CIGs, but then also with the program groups open to asking, you know, you could ask two questions at a minimum and get a lot of information, and actually know what we're doing in terms of how many sexual harassment complaints were leveled in our organization last year, if any, and number 2, what was the disposition of said complaint?

commissioner finkelpearl: So, in terms of that first part, I mean, look, we're already engaged in the idea to try to figure out how we could be the liaison and get the right information to the right people. And so, again, we're not the enforcement agency, but we are already have already started in this idea of let's say, in a trusted and safe environment introducing the cultural community to the people who actually do that work, which is the folks from these other agencies. So, being that bridge is something absolutely we're already engaged

right, on the forms, I realize it's a competitive
panel review process. We all know the process, but
there are still forms that people fill out in terms
of drawing down the money, and—and asking whether or
not folks in an organization whether it's two people
or-or 20 people. Because I agree with that-that-that
the sexual harassment isn't necessarily more systemic
in an organization of three people as it is in an
organization of 1,500. But, the person-the young
woman who works for two men at a small theater
company in many ways is a lot more vulnerable and
fought fewer avenues if she is being harassed, and-
and that's sort of where I want to get at in terms of
you all being that trusted source, and being a place
where she could go to if she's facing that because
she certainly can't go to the other two, right?
COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: Absolutely
not. Yeah, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So, we'll-we'll pursue that. It sounds like you're open to it all, but not committing to any of it.

COMMISSIONER FINKELPEARL: That sounds like a reasonable summary.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: I just want to associate myself with the comments and the 3 recommendations of Council Member Jimmy Van Bramer. 4 5 I think he's really onto a very important element to 6 what this hearing is actually all about, and that 7 really is bringing home particularly for women, but for all people the dynamics that sexual assault is a 8 really big deal, sexual harassment is a really big 9 deal, and anywhere and everywhere that it takes 10 place, it's a huge deal because what we've seen over 11 12 the last four years is that there has been a celebration of a decrease in violence all across the 13 14 city, but then there's little footnote: Except for 15 when it comes to women. So that it's kind of this as 16 long as all other forms of-of violence are down or crimes are down, but as long as it's happening to 17 18 women, it's not as big of a deal. We can still celebrate, and so I think that what Council Member 19 20 Jimmy Van Bramer is bringing up is critical to this conversation, and I want to also associate myself 21 2.2 with the comments of Helen Rosenthal because I 23 believe that what should take place in the place of Dr. Sims' sculpture is something that does revere and 24 25 acknowledge and recognize the trauma as well as the

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you.

brutality against those women, and that their memory should be celebrated, acknowledged, recognized, and a true story should be told there, and with the incredible legislation that Council Member Jimmy Van Bramer and I passed in regards to the Percent for Art program, I believe this would be a tremendous opportunity to have African-American woman sculpture to celebrate and to recognize those lives and we have plenty from Betty Saar to Allison Saar to Barbara Chase Rabeau to Chakai Booker to Wangechi Mutu, Mickalene Thomas. We have plenty, and I'm here to assist and help so that we know that we can actually secure and find a prominent African-American woman sculptor to tell that very important story. Thank

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Alright, and I would like to associate myself with those remarks. [laughter] Yea.

COUNCIL MEMBER CUMBO: [off mic] If you can say something today here on it. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Yeah. So, I
think this is the beginning, right. There are a
series of beginnings here long overdue. I do think a
lot of really interesting ideas came out of this

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discussion with you, Commissioner, that I feel like all three of us feel very strongly about pursuing, and whether that's administratively or legislatively, but I think there's-there's a lot more that-that the agency can do. You're doing a lot of work. how much you care about these issues, and I know how much you care about all of the artists and cultural workers that you fund and support, but there's always more that—that we can be doing, and—and I think together we'll make sure that it gets done. So, with that, I want to thank you for being here today, and we're going to call up-I think we only have one panel of folks from the cultural community to talk about their own experiences. So, I want to call up Wilhelmina Frankfurt from Dance NYC. Wilhelmina. Lisa Phillips from the New Museum, Anne Marie Lonsdale from the Alliance for Resident Theaters, and I think we have four seats there. We have five folks. So, if we could all just come together. think it's Leslie Mock from the Center for Arts Education and Nusrat Jerin Arifa, Young Feminists and Allies National Organization for Women. [background comments, pause] So, if we can all five or together and we'll go from left to right, if that's alright

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2 | with everyone. [background comments] [laughter] I

3 love this committee. [background comments] Yes.

4 Why don't we start on-on my left, and then we'll go

5 | right down, and we're going to go to-just for time

6 purposes, we'll have about three minutes each, right.

7 I'm not going to cut anyone off, but-but if you can

8 | be sensitive to the-the timer. Thank you. Just

9 | identify yourself before you deliver your testimony,

10 and feel free to begin. [pause] Is--

FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] I'm making sure that—I'm checking is your mic on with the red light?

ARIFA JERIN: No, it is on. [laughs] My name is Jerin Arifa. I'm the founder and president of the Young Feminists and Allies Chapter of the National Organization for Women. We have quite a few members in New York, but across the country also. I was also one of two students who spearheaded the Sexual Harassment Policy for all of CUNY, and I did that while I was undocumented. So, I have a first-hand understanding of how race, class, and different things interest that, and how we can create systematic change despite obstacle. So, I want to thank the Council for having this hearing, and for

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giving me the opportunity to testify. As, cultural community moves forward with the recently sexual harassment legislation, I wanted to share some of the lessons from our work at CUNY. We intentionally engaged in a two-year process because we wanted feedback from the various stakeholders. We wanted the policy to the present represent the voices of half a million students and staff at 24 institutions. I think in that way it's similar to the City Council. Our experience shows what you know already: Art has the power to change culture, and to end sexual harassment we need a culture reboot. We need to change the culture that allows the entire spectrum of gender based discrimination, everything from sex as jokes to sexual violence because experts consider sexual harassment and sexual violence in this extreme for of gender-based discrimination. These extreme forms of discrimination persist only because we allow the less extreme forms to take place like the exist jokes. Since graduation, I've continued my antiviolence work as a proud American citizen, a designled and evaluated trainings for hundreds on ending sexual harassment. In my work at both corporate and non-profit sectors, I've seen first hand how art can

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change culture. I hope you'll consider using similar tools on using art and theater to change the culture that allows sexual violence, and I hope that you'll bring the communities of artists together with women's rights advocates because artists understand their craft, but do not understand the nuanced dynamics of sexual harassment. By bringing them together, we can create powerful change. I love New York City. I love this initiative and thank you so much for giving me the time.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you and congratulations on so many levels. Tucked within that testimony is a really, really incredible personal story as well. I just want to say thank you. I didn't want to interrupt you to congratulate you, but I'm sure Councilwoman Rosenthal and I agree, that was pretty amazing stuff. So, thank you. Who's next?

ANNE MARIE LONSDALE: Good afternoon,

Chairman Van Bramer and Council Member Rosenthal. My
name is Ann Marie Lonsdale. I'm the Deputy Director

of the Alliance of Resident Theaters of New York and

I'm joined today by my colleague Corinne Woods, who

is our Programs Coordinator. We're really please to

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participate in this hearing. Over the past many months and years, this movement has empowered artists to voice an urgent need to address sexual harassment uneven power dynamics and other gender-based violence that exists in the theater from the audition room to the office to the rehearsal studio. We-this kind of gender-based violence has led to unsafe workplaces, ongoing sexual harassment and abuse, and created a culture of silence around victims because of the fear of being labeled difficult to work with, losing work safety in the workplace and ultimately also retaliation. Art New York represents hundreds of theater companies. Many of them, in fact, the majority of them have budgets under \$500,000 a year, and only a few staff members or, you know, people who are empowered to run those organizations. small institutions often lack codified policy to deal with sexual harassment and provide safe working conditions for their artists and cultural workers, and even in larger institutions where codes may be in place, power is so often skewed towards directors or other top artistic personnel making change difficult and creating a layer of protection around abusers that enables them because of their perceived quality

2 of their artistic work or their prowess as

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3 fundraises. I also just want to take one quick

4 moment to acknowledge the survivors in the room

5 | today, and everyone who has voiced their

6 survivorship. I think that's really important, and

7 to also recognize that there are survivors of all

8 gender identities, who suffer inside of these

9 systems. Corinne is going to talk a little bit

10 specifically about what we're hearing about and

11 seeing in the theater community.

quick, and so I want to acknowledge that when we're talking about artists in this respect we're not just talking about actors, but also technicians, artistic associates, designers, artists (sic) within rehearsal rooms and small theaters organizations are as mentioned incredibly skewed towards the artistic version often of a single person or a small group of people at the top, and the realities of the theatrical working environment in New York City make artists highly vulnerable to harassment because they have multiple short-term employers, don't often know their employment rates, are constantly having to go out and ask for work, and have a lack of reporting

options and a mechanism for doing so. We've also decided kind of as a society that we have a balance

4 of whether art is worth more than the humans who are

5 creating it, and we need to look at a cultural shift

6 that re-evaluates the balance of those two pieces of

7 the work that we're doing from the craft-creative and

8 theatrical field in order to make humanity a more

9 crucial part of what we're doing.

10 ANNE MARIE LONSDALE: so, just quickly.

11 In the testimony that we've submitted, we've

12 addressed pretty in-depth pragmatic response that Art

13 New York is undertaking over the next at least two

14 | years. So, we're excited for you read that

15 testimony, and we hope that the work that we're going

16 to do in this space will build accountability, center

17 survivors, and create space for healing and justice

18 for our artists and arts workers in New York, and

19 hopefully beyond. So, thank you so much for holding

20 this hearing and for having us here today. Thank

21 you.

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22 CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you.

23 Next. [pause/background noise]

24 LISA PHILLIPS: Lisa Phillips, Director

of the New Museum of Contemporary Art. Thank you,

2 Chairman Van Bramer and members of the Committee for holding this hearing today. The New Museum was 3 4 founded in 1977 by Marsha Tucker, a woman, a feminist. I'm the second Director. We have a lot of 5 6 strong women leaders at the New Museum. Our Board is 7 over 50% women as well. So, this is an issue that means a lot to us. It's close to us so we feel 8 passionately about it, and—and I personally do. 9 started talking about this several years ago before 10 the allegations broke, and when they started coming 11 12 fast and furiously in the fall, we gather together a group of our staff and our board had a conversation a 13 14 very frank conversation about what we might do, and 15 then we decided out of that we had to take some 16 concrete actions, and organized a series of workshops 17 in March around this issue first what is harassment, 18 how do you draw the line. Second, upholding due process and-and what our responsibilities are there, 19 20 dealing with the transgressions and gray areas around this issue and there are still many, and that's 21 2.2 really the place to drill down because we see a lot 23 of that, and then finally changing the balance of 24 power and getting what we deserve, which is, you 25 know, the power dynamics are such a big part of this.

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They were overwhelmingly received. We had people form both the not-for-profit and for profit sector, people from very small organizations to the large museums and there were many, many people from other museums that came to us. You're all looking for a place to get-to have the conversation, to get information to find resources because they're reallyit's lacking as you all know that it's just-it's not So, it's a-it's an opportunity for us to step up. We did publish our findings on our website. shared it with leaders in the field. What we learned one in four women are harassed. Eighty-four percent of those reporting harassment are women. Only 25% of those harassed report the incident, and 75% of those who do report, say that they faced retaliation. mean those are well published statistics, but it's worth repeating, and then we made a list of recommendations for both employers and for employees. One of the things I should just mention, this is on our website. I'm happy to share it with any of you. I would like it all of you, but one of the things that did come out in the course of these workshops at almost every table [bell] is that there were repeated instances of donor harassment. So, that's something

I just want you to think about. It's not only within staff, but also with donors.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Absolutely.

LISA PHILLIPS: My-my time is up. Okay.

[laughs]

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CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Next.

Good afternoon. Thank you to the Committee for the opportunity to speak to-speak to you today about the effects of the quality arts education-arts education on gender equality. My name is Leslie Mock. I'm a professional musician and also an intern at the Center for Arts Education. A year ago, I graduated from Berklee College of Music and have since worked as a performing artist and educator. My experience as a teaching artist has opened my eyes to the palpable and demonstrated power of dance, music, theater and visual arts and how it continues to engage our students and impact our schools and communities. Art education offers students rich and creative hands-on learning experiences, experiences that illuminate a process of the rehearsal, revision, reflection and challenges to think deeply about our social behavior and responsibility as respectful and inclusive citizens.

2 The Arts Education Partnership, a center within the Education Commission of the State recognizes arts 3 4 education as a key to ensuring students' success in 5 the workplace. The arts embody the characteristics of socially and culturally responsive pedagogy that 6 7 can lead to the affirmation and validation for girls by nurturing a sense of empowerment and in promoting 8 their voices. This engagement through a high quality 9 10 and culturally responsive arts education supports them in non-vocational ways and expands their 11 12 intellectual and emotional developments as they mature into thoughtful critically thinking women and 13 14 enter the workforce. Increasing women's and girls' 15 education contributed to higher economic growth. 16 Research has reported correlations and associations 17 of arts education with increased GPA and reduced 18 drop-out, but more recent studies have shown additional student level outcomes such as socio-19 20 emotional qualities to enhance what we know about the relationships between arts education, academic 21 2.2 performance, reduced dropout and overall increased 23 student success. The ability to manage behavior, make decisions, learn from mistakes, self-criticize 24 and reflect are all immediate outcomes of an arts 25

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education. In a 2016 study of schools across Philadelphia, researchers found that prior attitudes play an important role in determining the impact of arts education. The study found that nine-year-old students who participated in a music program increased their tolerance for the perspectives of others, increased their growth line set, and boosted the academic goal orientation, and across al age groups, students who showed higher levels in certain domains like socio-emotional development prior to the participation in an arts program went on to experience a disproportionate benefit from the art education. In 2011, Federal Report from the Committee on the Arts and Humanities also shows that high quality arts education develops habits of mind, including problem solving, critical and creative thinking, dealing with the ambiguity and complexity [bell] integration of multiple skill sets and working with others. I'd just like to end with expanding arts access in equity city-citywide starts with school day instruction taught by qualified arts teachers. They are the seat in which great art programming grows. I am lucky enough to have had great arts teachers who built enriching and engaging

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curriculum in the public schools I've attended. It's helped me see the world from different perspectives and understand people, places, periods of history and issues with which I may otherwise be unfamiliar, but most importantly, it's taught me to be a confident, self-assured and independent woman. Arts education can be crucial to changing attitudes and ending—accepting gender equality as a fundamental social value. I hope that every child in New York City can experience first hand the benefits of a quality arts education so that we can continue to build socially responsible citizens. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you. Last, but certainly not least.

WILHELMINA FRANKFURT: [laughter] Wow,
wow, wow, what an incredible meeting. Thank you so
very much, Chairman Van Bramer. I'm Wilhelmina
Frankfurt. I was a former ballerina with the New
York City Ballet Company, and I am now a Dance
Educator/Certified Public School Teacher in New York
City working in the South Bronx with—at a school for
K through 5 developing a program for children who are
really and truly underserved who deserved who deserve

2 the same training that all of the [coughs] not yet equity inclusion is available at the School of 3 American Ballet. So, in November of this year, my 4 whole changed. I'm one of the first people that came 5 forward about Pete Martin's allegations, which are 6 7 not corroborated, but the case is closed and sealed. 8 So, you should know. I'm just going to read my op-ed from Dance Magazine. I'll try to go quickly. 9 1994, I began to write a book of essays about my life 10 in dance mostly as an exercise. When the #MeToo 11 12 Movement began this year, I knew it was time to brush the dust off and take another look. Although 13 14 incomplete, these essays address the roots that have 15 long run between sexual assault, alcoholism and 16 They involve George Balanchine, and Peter ballet. 17 Martin and numerous stars of the New York City 18 Ballet. It's painfully clear that my story is the same story that has occurred thousands of times all 19 20 over the world. That story is essentially this: abused and/or fatherless child is brought by an 21 2.2 ambitious mother to the court of the fairy tale 23 castle to perform for the drunken king. The girl soon learns how to get and keep his attention, and 24 25 roles in ballets. She learns how to maneuver in a

2	deviant alcoholic culture. She learns how to ignore
3	boys her own age and seduce old rich men who write
4	checks for the company, and if she is smart, she
5	marries one of them before she is 30. For by that
6	age she's usually too old to dance. One of my essays
7	was published in Psychology Tomorrow Magazine in
8	2012, and in light of the Harvey Weinstein
9	accusations, I unearthed the link and posted it to my
10	Facebook page. It sparked a conversation about the
11	sexual misconduct and the abuse of power in the
12	ballet world. The subject became Peter Martin's.
13	He's currently being investigated. He is now retired
14	in case you don't know. [coughs] I have to this
15	date been contacted by all interested parties in the
16	press, the School of American Ballet and the law firm
17	conducting the investigation for both New York City
18	Ballet, and the School of American Ballet speak up
19	further about Martins. I have the utmost respect for
20	Sarah Kaufman from the Washington Post who I worked
21	with on this for months. R. Kelly's story of mental
22	and physical abuse in the Washington Post paints a
23	clear picture of that aspect. Am I a victim of
24	Martin's abuse? [bell] Can I finish?

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2 WILHELMINA FRANKFURT: Yeah. Am T a 3 victim or Martin's abuse? Yes. Was it sexual? Yes. 4 Was it consensual? No, but my own trauma is a 5 surmountable issue. What keeps me up at night is the thought of how many dancers still live in fear 6 7 subject to the confused sexuality and morality of these powerful people. Why are they not educated, 8 informed and protected and who are the adults that 9 turn their heads the other way knowing what they 10 know. I pose this question: Is Martin being thrown 11 12 under the bus to avoid addressing the larger more deep seated problem? Shouldn't the Board of 13 14 Directors of both organizations and all related 15 organizations be a part of this investigation? 16 Unearthing lurid details of past abuses for public 17 consumption is to me far less important than exposing 18 35 years of cover-ups, mismanagement, greed and corruption all of which created a toxic, dangerous 19 20 work environment for generations of vulnerable dancers. Thank you Dance Magazine for the 21 2.2 opportunity to speak in my own voice. I have a 23 statement from Dance NYC. I am on their committee to address this issue. I'm available to help, and I 24

just want you to know that, and we certainly did a

lot of research in our meeting at Dance NYC one very, very cold night about these smaller organizations. I gave you a list of organizations that can be—you can get in touch with. It's not published, but I could certainly give it to you, and I'm—I am thrilled that there's some progress being made. You know, I—I—my life has—I've lost a lot of friends, I've gained a lot of friends. You know, I—I have stories, which I—are too horrible to tell, and you don't need to hear, but to me in my life at this point and I'm old, if I can do anything to help younger people not have this experience, I will do whatever I can do. Thank you for letting me speak.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you for—or everything you are doing to help other young women, and for—for having the courage to come forward and share, and just looking at your—your list of organizations. When I talked about my situation, obviously, no two situations are alike and—and I'm not equating anything, but when—when I had this experience, my experience, I went to the Anti—Violence Project because it—it was the Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence project—

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Yeah.

about that because I had volunteered for them and—and they had and provided me an advocate, right and that advocate then represented me and wen to the board meetings, and helped me file the formal complaints, and—and go through the process, which was dreadful, in it's own way because of the—

WILHELMINA FRANKFURT: [interposing]

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: --fighting that—
that took place then as the Board resisted, you know,
doing anything. So, so thank you. I wanted to ask
the panel because you heard obviously a lot of the
discussion around both the smaller organizations that
you referenced and whether or not you think the
Department of Cultural Affairs were they to have
someone on staff who could be a liaison, would that
be helpful? Is that a meaningful addition? It's not
a solution, and there is—there's no one—a thing
that's going to solve this that the deeper cultural
shifts that—that both of you talked about ultimately
are—I'm going to go a long way, but is that helpful,
and then in terms of the transparency and—and the
reporting that we're talking about, is that helpful?

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WILHELMINA FRANKFURT: I'd like to speak

to the transparency. I—I—it's something that has

been a discussion in my community that it's to me

5 maybe the largest issue because there's, you know,

6 [laughs] there's so much of this I can't tell you.

7 So, you know, we have to be transparent in-in school.

8 We have to-other organizations have to be

9 transparent. I think transparency is—is vital, and a

10 person to go to if you're a small organization just a

11 human being that you can reach out to, someone who

12 can-that's awesome in my opinion.

ANN MARIE LONSDALE: I couldn't agree more, and I want to lift up two things that I think are critical. One is the relationship between money and power, and any organization mine included that's giving away money need to think about the structural power that that entails, and so any grant making organization or organization government, private foundation or otherwise thinking about ways to resource the field needs to be aware of their position in terms of being able affect change, and I think that we've seen that happen in other arenas that have not been replicated around gender justice, and I'm happy to speak more specifically about that,

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but then, you know, also just wanting to-sorry, I totally lost my train of thought. But yeah, wanting to kind of lift up this idea that there are-there are mechanisms for reporting that exist that are both anonymized and-and not that use technology as a platform for reporting of sexual assault and sexual violence that could be implemented for the workplace, and that there are already a number of really powerful extra governmental solutions. HR and Arts is one, wanting to lift up survivor and Marin Island in her work and other sort of programmatic responses and responses that can create space for survivors to figure out how they choose to address issues. that we need to think about the ways in which the justice system can re-traumatize victims, and we need to be really conscious of that in the creation of responses to this kind of violence, which exists on a spectrum of my co-testifier so rightly mentioned.

JERIN ARIFA: I wanted to speak specifically about having somebody at the Department of Cultural Affairs who's responsible. I think it's an amazing idea. what I would question again is that person not report to the Department of Cultural Affairs because in my work with sexual assault

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polices for universities, there---schools are required to have a Title IX Coordinator, but they report to the university. So, we're asking Title IX Coordinators to blow the whistle on their employers who can then fire them, and so it creates a just impossible situation where they are not able to do their jobs. So, I think this person who might be liaison for the Cultural Affairs community should actually report to the City Council and not—not be scared that, you know. I mean how many of us we feel comfortable telling our bosses that they're screwing up. So, I think having that independence would be really helpful.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Anyone else on the panel want to address those two questions?

resources available to people is important. As we've seen there's a big need for that. So, you know, how that's provided and I'm not sure, but I also think sending a strong signal to the leaders of cultural organizations and to their boards is really key because it's—the whole culture has to shift. So sending that strong signal over and over again, as we've started to now with the Diversity, Equity and

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2 Inclusion. It's important and we just have to keep at it.

LESLIE MOCK: Graduating from a music school and also having most of my friends and peers also going the same path, I would say there is just a lot of oversight of the music schools or music institutions. Just in the fall, 11 teachers from Berklee were fired for—for sexual harassment. Right, now actually there are—there's a Title IX suit. So, I think that there just needs to be mandatory sexual assault training at all of these institutions, particularly because I think after the military, it's the most—there's the biggest gender gap, and for some schools actually. It's the number one institutions for the gender gaps.

LISA PHILLIPS: I wanted to—I wanted single this what she said about mandatory training. So, when we worked on the CUNY policy

ARIFA JERIN: I wanted to—I wanted single this what she said about mandatory training. So, when we worked on the CUNY policy, I actually started working on the policy because they wanted mandatory training. So, as a women's rights activist, I kept coming across my fellow students, which is just

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horrific stories, and I didn't want to just help them after the fact. I wanted to prevent it, and mandatory training is key because if you tell an agency that they need to do training, but not spell it out, they will do the least amount of work possible, just so that they can check off the box. So mandatory what we found through our research and in my written testimony I included information from the New York Times where they looked at research across the country. It has to be in-person mandatory prevention training. It cannot be online, and it has to be a certain amount of hours. It has to be a certain number of times, and I think really spelling that out for our different organizations, and maybe this liaison for the Department of Cultural Affairs can check up and make sure that this training is being done.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So, I wanted to—
we talked a lot, it was Brenda, Corey and myself
about that number that we have in our city of 81% of—
of women reporting harassment, which I think is low,
and we talked about part of the reason we think
that's low is because there are probably cases where
women don't believe that what happened merits that or

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is, in fact, harassment, but I think there's still a lot of work to be done there in terms of letting everyone know what is and what is not appropriate, and-and I-I recall a very recent situation where we went into a-a classroom of a technical school where everyone was sort of building things, and they were young men and young women in the classroom, and a very powerful male figure greeted everyone with me, and then somehow noticed that some of young women had nail polish, and then asked to see all of the-the girls' nails, which I thought was a really bizarre request as all of them are sort of mechanically putting things together. He didn't ask to see the boys' nails if they had done their nails and it-it was just one of those really, you know, instances where all of the young women maybe didn't think anything of it, and-and, you know, did show the nails, but I think it happens all the time. guess it—it was just one of those really, you know, instances where all of the young women didn't think anything of it, and-and-and, you know, did show the nails, but I think it happens all the time. guess I wanted to ask all of you, too, about that piece of it, which is what constitutes harassment,

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how each of us experienced that sometimes in different ways and—but it's always wrong, and—and we know what it is when we experience it, but we have to also talk about what it is, and what it means. And what it feels like, and—and that's a culture shift thing as well both, you know, for maybe that very powerful man to know that that was sort of a ridiculous request and a ridiculous question to ask, but maybe also for those young women who maybe thought it was a harmless thing to—to—to show her nail colors and—to make sure that they were somehow nice even though they were putting together engine parts. Just very bizarre, but I open that up to all of you in terms of the cultures of question and—and—and what is and then what is sexual harassment.

JERIN ARIFA: So, as someone who's led a lot of trainings, that's one of the topics we covered is to really drill down into what is harassment because I think most people are good, and don't want to offend other people, but most of us don't know when they're being offensive, and—and it's a learning process. You know, we don't have to thank about an identity that or a situation that doesn't affect us like as an able body person I have to learn about

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disability and it affects and make sure I didn't say words that are offensive. So, I think there's a big education piece, and I'm so glad you pointed that out about the women who didn't recognize. So, research shows that about 40% of women if—who are sexual assault survivors when they're asked if they've ever been raped, they will say no because they-there are sets to it. One if it is they're such a stigma with being a survivor that they would rather tell themselves it's something else, and the other part of it is saying they did something wrong. So it wasn't sexual assault so this will never happen again. I think that education piece again becomes crucial. You know, when we get hired, most of us have in play books or even if it's a smaller community there'sthere's some kind of orientation process. At CUNY that's what we wanted to do is it needed to be part of the mandatory orientation process when you join an organization to learn about these things.

corinne woods: Yeah, I wanted to touch on that. I think the education piece as you have very eloquently stated is so crucial. They think that it is much more expansive than we traditionally think of anti-harassment training as being. Part of

2 that is we as a culture are working off a model of consent that says that everything is okay until 3 someone says no rather than it is only okay for you 4 to utilize my body and my emotions in a manner that I 5 actively and affirmatively consent to and say yes. 6 7 That is a cultural shift that also needs to happen, and it's really crucial to be part of this harassment 8 training. So, we don't get these responses by 9 powerful people saying well she didn't say not to me. 10 So, how could I possibly have known. That was the 11 12 part one. Part two, the-I have lost my train of thought. The model of training as well that once 13 again we're talking about a culture and a population 14 15 that of employment that is very strange. It is a gig 16 economy. It is for many of our member theaters, actors or artists aren't employees. They're 17 18 independent contractors, they're volunteers who are getting travel stipends, and as compensation, and 19 20 within those, how do you put together a training program for people for whom they spent eight weeks at 21 2.2 one job and eight weeks at another, and how do you 23 put any kind of structure across all of them? And I think that this is—a space for some of our art 24 25 service organizations like Art New York as well as

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city government and fundraising organizations that work with individual employers to help to bridge some of those gaps to make some work standardized and to make their—make there—make there a baseline of what expect the behavior within the arts to be.

ANN MARIE LONSDALE: Just super quickly in terms of culture shift. I want to lift up the idea of pay equity in particular with reference to artists and administrators who are working in small cultural organizations often in, you know, as my colleague mentioned being paid either as independent contractors or as itinerant workers, but that, you know, so many women I think are involved in what we affectionately refer to as the non-profit industrial complex. Their labor is considered to be feminized labor. We're all sort of thought of as volunteers and non-professionals and that that sort of-that misogyny infects the entire field, and it's something that I personally have experienced, and that I-I know that other colleagues of mine have experienced as So, you know, our-our fight for 15, the way that the minimum wage laws are—are changing how our small organizations in particular can interact with their even seasonal part-time employees, is-is

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bringing around a huge amount of heat, but I would

just want to lift up like women and center--center

people, and especially women of color who are

consistently underpaid and paid less than white

colleagues and male colleagues.

LISA PHILLIPS: I agree that mandatory anti-harassment training is really critical and something that probably should be required for anyone receiving funds from the city. Also, we learned in our workshops that harassment is-is never about your intentions and I think a lot of people feel their intentions are innocent or even well intentioned, but it's about how the person receives or perceives what you say or do. So, there is responsibility to say, to speak up that doesn't make me comfortable or, you know, and that does get into the gray area. It's sexual assault, unwanted touching. That's all clear, but there are many things that aren't clear. there's a lot to work out and that's why the workshops are important, and we're going to have on e tomorrow.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Anyone else?

WILHELMINA FRANKFURT: It's—I also think

it's essential. I completely agree with that. There

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are some things that are specific to dance and I think that that poses a problem in the arts because there are some things that are specific to each art In dance there's tremendous body shaming that goes on, and it just starts in ballet school when children are very small, and there's also a lot of hands-on touching dancers when they're being corrected, and I-I have completely changed that and when I am in a position where I can do this, I say to others, I always ask a student first, is it alright for me to touch you? You know, I'm just singlehandedly pushing that myself at this point, but, you know, it's an idea. I think that dance teachers should also get this training about it. Because body shaming is—it crosses the sexual line actually, and it does a lot of damage. So, defining-perhaps defining in each art form what is and isn't sexual harassment might be something that we need to do. There are some things that are universal, but there are some things that are not, and dancers are very, very young. It's like gymnastics. It's like a gymnast, you know. So, we—it's something we're talking about at Dance NYC for sure, but all of this is very helpful, and workshops. I think if there's a

way to come up with some kind universal workshop that can begin to be done or handed out to organizations large or small, and you have to do this for this for your organization. It would be fantastic, and I'm happy we're having the conversation. Thank you.

LESLIE MOCK: Sorry, one more point. When we're talking about the definition of harassment, which you had asked about earlier, I did want to make sure to bring into the room as well that some definitions of harassment especially in some legalities is defined as attraction and that is incredibly reductive. I myself have experienced sexual harassment from people who are not attracted to me who identify as gay men. So, that is also something that we need to start testing that definition of what harassment is as well as recognizing that while this committee maybe specifically focused on sexual harassment, the abusethe overlap between non-sexually based abuse, harassment and bullying within the artistic space, and those power dynamics are very closely linked with the sexual harassment that we've really seen the proliferation of recently.

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JERIN ARIFA: I couldn't agree more. The work that I do, I come across more people experiencing bullying that doesn't necessarily have a sexual tone to it, and Americans, I think 70% of Americans have reported being bullied at work. That's mind-blowing, and some of that is sexual harassment, but there's just-I think sexual harassment is about power structures, and so is bullying. So, the-the dynamics are very, very similar. I also wanted to just piggyback off what you said, this is why in my testimony I talked about bringing together artists with-with sort of activists because I think each art form will look slightly different on what the sexual harassment training looks like, and by bringing somebody who is an-who's an expert in dance somebody who's an expert in this type of training, I think we can come up with really amazing individualized programs.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So, I want to thank you. I—I meant to thank Commissioner

Finkelpearl for sticking around, but he just had to—to leave, but he—he did stay and listened to virtually all of the testimony and—and I appreciate the Commissioner doing that. So, I—I think this was

a really, really important discussion to have at the City Council and for our committee. I thank all of you fro being here, and, you know as the chair of the committee, the person who fights for all this funding that—that then Tom gets to give away, and—and, you know, I get to go to all these organizations and-andand-and I do think about this all the time and-and I'm glad you brought up the very specific sort of consensus of dancers and-and-and ballet dances, because I-I-I think about that all the time with respect to this that there are different norms. There are different practices, and different vulnerabilities, and-and I sort of wanted to get at that a little bit here, which is joining has happened. So, also think some really good ideas we heard about from all of you, and we'll definitely continue the-the discussion with the Commissioner and the Department of Cultural Affairs, but I want to thank all of you for being here, and being a part of this really important discussion and for sharing your experiences and-and potential solutions. So, with that, thank you very, very much all of you, and that concludes this hearing of the Committee on Cultural

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1	COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS	98
2	Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup	
3	Relations. Thank you.	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date May 7, 2018