

# COUNCIL FOR THE ARTS

FALL  
2020



## RANDOM ACTS OF ART FALL 2020

As you go about your daily activities this fall semester, keep your eyes peeled for a “Random Act of Art.” You never know when one will turn up! Surprise performances and artwork will be popping up all over campus, social media or your in-box this semester. Be ready to experience the arts without warning.



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## NUMBERS AND LETTERS

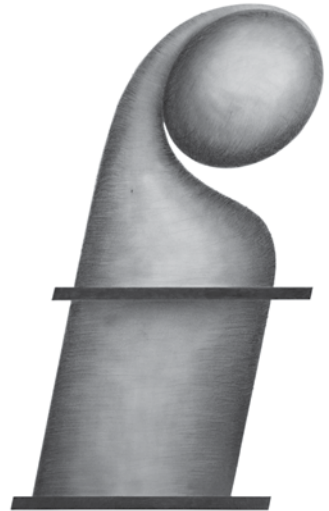
**Sept. 7 - Oct. 1**

**Board Room and Gallery, O’Connor Hall**

**Virtual Artist Talk:**

**Sept. 28, 12:40 - 1:40 p.m.**

For thousands of years, numbers and the elements of the alphabet have been used as building blocks for the creation and storage of information. Artist, graphic designer, furniture maker and sculptor David Ferris continues to add to an ongoing series of uniquely designed letter forms. Working in graphite — a traditional drawing medium — he turns each letter into a work of art, balancing two-dimensional forms with three-dimensional mass. Selected drawings are explored as sculptures.



Work by David Ferris: 'f'  
Graphite on paper

# WOMEN OF COLOR

Oct. 3 - Nov. 5

Board Room and Gallery, O'Connor Hall

Virtual Round Table: Oct. 27, 12:40 - 1:40 p.m.

The past few years has seen a rise in prominence of African-American women in the political sphere. This phenomenon is not surprising as the African-American community has always maintained a strong element of matriarchal strength. This exhibition features Ramona Candy, Cheryl McBride and Marie E. Saint-Cyr — three artists of different generations who each use the element of color to comment on the culture and conditions of the African-American community.



Cover Work by Marie E. Saint-Cyr:  
"Step into Reality"



Work by Ramona Candy:  
"Aida Overton Walker"

Relevant statements (oral or written) made by decisionmakers or persons influential to the decision. Relevant statements include not only statements and patently biased statements, but also "veiled words" that are purportedly neutral on their face but which, in context, convey a racial meaning. The credibility of the witnesses affecting to discriminatory statements, and the credibility of the witnesses denying them, are critical to determining whether such statements actually were made. If patently discriminatory statements were made, their importance will depend on their aggressiveness and how closely they relate - in tone and content - to the decision in question. For example, a statement that there are "too many Asians" in a department, made by a hiring official when discussing applicants, would be strong evidence supporting an African American's before-time claim. Such a statement also would support a claim of hostile work environment by Asian American employees. Comparative treatment evidence. This is evidence as to whether the claimant was treated the same as, or differently than, similarly situated persons of a different race. Such evidence is not strictly required, but a difference in the treatment of similarly situated persons of different races is probative of discrimination because it tends to show that the treatment was not based on a nondiscriminatory reason. Conversely, an employer's consistent treatment of similarly situated persons of different races tends to support its contention that no discrimination occurred. Comparative evidence that supports either party's position must be weighed in light of all the circumstances. For example, if the group of similarly situated persons who were treated better than the claimant included persons of the claimant's race, that would weigh in his or her claim, but it would not be conclusive proof of nondiscrimination because the balance of the evidence overall might still more convincingly point to discrimination. Identification of persons who are similarly situated to the claimant should be based on the nature of the allegations, the alleged nondiscriminatory reasons, and other pertinent factors suggested by the context, but should not be based on arbitrary restrictive standards. Relevant background facts. Specific employment decisions and issues should not be looked at in isolation. Other information that can shed light on whether the employer's adverse employment decision was motivated by race includes the employer's treatment of other employees (or customers, etc.), race-related attitudes, the work environment generally, and the context of the challenged employment decision. For example, background evidence that an employer has permitted racist jokes and slurs about African Americans in the workplace would support an African American employee's allegation that her termination was based on her race. Similarly, background evidence that an employer has discriminated against African Americans in hiring, pay, or promotions would support an African American employee's claim that a pattern of mistreatment - e.g., her supervisor undermining her work, excluding her, and making racist comments - is actually a pattern of race-based harassment.

Work by Cheryl McBride:  
"17-31-14-2-3-473"



## PROXIMATE MAGIC

Nov. 14 – Dec. 10

Board Room and Gallery, O'Connor Hall

Virtual Artist Talk: Nov. 17 12:40 – 1:40 p.m.

Through her mixed media works, Elizabeth Castaldo explores the relationships between nature and the feminine. Moving beyond the oft quoted spiritual relationship, she explores the political aspects of the confluence of women's and environmental issues. Her work employs combinations of drawing, printmaking, collage and paper cutting in works that are both beautiful to look at and deep with meaning.



Work by Elizabeth Castaldo

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For additional information or to participate in virtual artists talks  
Contact Anna Malzone at **631.687.1434** or **amalzone@sjcny.edu**

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