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## Sall, Gilda

Bronx African American History Project  
*Fordham University*

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Mark Naison (MN): 126th interview of the Bronx African-American History Project. We're at Fordham University on August 11<sup>th</sup> 2005, and we're here with Gilda Sall. Could you spell your first name and last name very slowly? This is the new thing Brian wants us to do.

GS: Gilda, G-I-L-D-A. Sall, S-A-L-L.

MN: Okay, so to start with, Gilda, how did your family come to move to the Bronx? Were you born in the Bronx or born in a different borough?

GS: No, I was born in Harlem and I can even remember the address. I think it was 73 East 121<sup>st</sup> Street. I was enrolled in elementary school at the time and the only thing that I remember learning when I was in the first grade was "Three Blind Mice."

MN: Yes.

GS: So my parents were really unhappy with the education that I was getting. And then the neighborhood started to change and it became more dangerous and we moved to the Bronx when I was six years old.

MN: And where in the Bronx did you move to? You remember the --

GS: 1253 Wheeler Avenue and that is near -- between Westchester Avenue and 174<sup>th</sup> Street, I think.

MN: Right, and what sort of housing did you move into? Was it a house, an apartment building

--

GS: It was a house – three-family house. Relatives owned the house and so we took the top floor apartment which is –

MN: Right. Now where did your family come from? Are you Carribean or of Southern background?

GS: My grandmother came here in 1919 from Jamaica, the West Indies, and so I'm known as 'Jamerican' but –

[Laughter]

GS: But my father, whom I don't know very well, was from the South. I believe Virginia

MN: Yes—

GS: -- Or by the Carolinas.

MN: Yes. So which side of the family owned the house?

GS: My mother's –

MN: Your mother's family?

GS: Right.

MN: Now were they -- so they were all-- had lived in the United States for some time.

GS: Right.

MN: Yes, and what sort of work did the -- were the various members of your family –

GS: -- The person who owned the house was Eric Allen, and I believe he was a taxi driver.

MN: Yes

GS: His wife was a homemaker. They lived on the first floor.

MN: Yes.

GS: My parents

MN: Yes.

GS: -- My mother -- when she --let me start at very end -- When she retired she worked for the city of New York as a supervisor -- clerical department --

MN: Right--

GS: Or something like that in the Bronx.

MN: Yes.

GS: 161<sup>st</sup> Street. When she was younger, I think, in her teens, she babysat and worked -- had various clerical positions.

MN: Yes.

GS: I know that she know how to -- knew how to sew very well. She went to beauty school,

MN: Yes--

GS: -- so she -- but she never had her own beauty shop.

MN: Yes.

GS: That's pretty much all that I remember of her.

MN: And what sort of work did your father do?

GS: My father is a -- or was, a train conductor. In Harlem—

MN: Yes. So he worked in the -- for the transit authority.

GS: Yes.

MN: Yes. Now what was the neighborhood like on Wheeler Avenue when you moved there?

GS: Oh it was just beautiful. I remember we took the number 6 train. We got off at Elder Avenue and it's the elevated line, but -- it was just very, very clean. When you walk downstairs on the corner there was a very old - fashioned candy store.

MN: Yes.

GS: And it was just fresh and -- There were trees and flowers, rows of private houses, and a wonderful butcher shop on the corner that I remember to this day.

MN: Yes.

GS: And -- Westchester Avenue wasn't as populated, heavily populated as it is now.

MN: Yes.

GS: So--

MN: So this was a big difference from Harlem? From where you moved--

GS: Yes--

MN: In terms of shopping, cleanliness --

GS: Yes.

MN: The structure of the housing--

GS: Right. And the area also -- I believe it was more mixed--

MN: Yes.

GS: Mostly -- I think it was a white area at the time.

MN: So it was mostly a white neighborhood --

GS: Yes--

MN: When you moved there. Which was in the -- what, the early '60s? Or-

GS: Yes.

MN: What elementary school did you go to?

GS: P.S. 77.

MN: And -- how -- was it -- that was in walking distance?

GS: Yes. My grandmother -- my parents were very protective, so my grandmother would walk me to school everyday when my mom went to work --

MN: Yes.

GS: And she would come and pick me up from lunch -- for lunch, bring me home, fix lunch for me, and take me back to school.

MN: Yes.

GS : And so -- it was about five or seven blocks from where I lived, and it was right across the street from Monroe High School.

MN: Yes.

GS: It still is there.

MN: Right. So -- what were -- what was the education like there? Do you remember enjoying school?

GS: Ohhh, it's funny. I couldn't read when I started the first -- first or second grade there.

MN: Yes.

GS: And my mother was very distraught. I remember that she would come home from work and sit with me on the couch, and she would badger me, and I would have to read, and she got very, very frustrated, and the teacher told her that they didn't know what to do with me because I was so far behind. As it turns out, my mother started buying books for me every summer. I would have to read about twenty-five books, and by the time I got to the fifth-grade, the principle called my mother -- wrote a letter and said that he wanted to see her in his office, and so I was wondering what -- what had I done, and he said that I was reading -- I was at 10<sup>th</sup> grade level --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: --when I was in the fifth-grade so that's why we went to see her. So the education was a lot better --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- than what I was getting in Harlem.

MN: Right. Were the classes tracked by ability or they were -- or were they heterogynous groupings?

GS: I don't know that they were tracked. I know that there was an IGC class

-MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- So, in those days it went from like, 5-1 to

-MN: Right--

GS: -- 5-9, and 5-1 was the class right below the IGC class--

MN: Right--

GS: -- In those days there weren't black kids in the IGC class

-MN: Right, yes --

GS: So--

MN: Now, did you have a lot of friends in the school?

GS: No. I was sort of -- I -- [Laughs] I had two friends. One was a Jewish girl who was -- had just arrived here from Poland, I think.

MN: Yes.

GS: And the other was a Hispanic girl who lived a couple of blocks away from me also.

MN: Yes--

GS: And those were the two friends I managed to maintain throughout the -- the time that I attended that school. There were girls that lived across the street from me and they were allowed to go out in the street and play a lot and so on. I can't say that we were really friends, but they were acquaintances.

MN: Was there -- on your block, was there much playing outside?

GS: Yes--

MN: -- And what sort of games did you play outside?

GS: Oh, jump-rope and --I think hopscotch and we would just sit on the stoop and talk, wait for the ice cream truck to come around.

MN: Yes--

GS: -- play music 'cause I think music was becoming popular at the time.

MN: What was some of the music that was playing in those days --

GS: -- O my God. Was it Little Anthony and the Imperials? I -- [Laughs]

MS: -- Yes. It could be -- I'm not going to sing for you, but I know all those songs

-GS: -- Right-

MN: -- [Singing] "Just two kinds of people in the world ... " No - no -- [laughs]

GS: -- No, I don't remember -- there was a lot of doo-wop in that time--

MN: Doo-wop, okay --

GS: Yes--

MN: -- and so -- you know -- you'd have the portable radios outside --

GS: -- Right. Now, let's see -- at that time I would have been about ten-

MN: Yes.

GS: -- years old or so, so I wasn't quite into -- the older kids on the block, you know, listened to the radio and so on, but I didn't really get into music until I was in junior high school--

MN: Right--

GS: -- and that's when I sort of broke out--

MN: Yes. Now did -- on your block, did girls and boys play together, or they pretty much -- the boys played certain games, the girls --

GS: Yeah, the boys played -- played their own games, and I -- I basically hung out with the girls. MN: Yes. Where did you go to junior high?

GS: P.S. 123. I think that's on Boynton Avenue--

MN: Yes--

GS: In the Bronx.

MN: And was that fairly close to, or did you have to take--

GS: -- No, I took a bus --

MN: Yes.

GS: Yes.

MN: And what was that like?

GS: That also -- There were a lot of Hispanics then, and I remember I had one very, very good friend who lived in the neighborhood, but she eventually moved to Queens. I never really fit with the in-crowd for some reason --

MN: Yes--

GS: -- when I was in school. I was always sort of on the periphery of everything, but I remember being happy and studying because my parents always told me, "You're going to college" --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: Now, to me this was -- you know-- I sort of just accepted it. So I think I spent a lot of time with my very, very small group of friends, or my one friend, and a lot of times studying, so I didn't participate in a lot of the extracurricular activities

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- there --

MS: Now who was the popular crowd in your junior high?

GS: You know now -- I remember there were two gorgeous boys -- were some very, very  
[Laughs] handsome boys, and they were from either the projects or a housing development or  
something --

MN : -- Now, were there projects in the neighborhood-

GS: -- Bronx, yes, Bronx River --

MS: Bronx River Houses, or Bronxvale --

GS: -- That was elementary school. Bronxdale was junior high school, so

-MS: Okay, yes, I know where--

GS: -- and Soundview projects --

MN: -- Right --

GS: -- I believe also

-MN: -- Right, yes.

GS: So there were pretty popular kids and, you know, from the in-crowd, which for some reason,  
I just didn't tune into them, and they didn't -- they weren't that important to me. You know, you  
see them--

MN: -- Yes--

GS : -- You say, "Hi," and --

MN: -- Did people associate the projects with being, you know, dangerous, when you  
were growing up?

GS: Yes. My parents just -- they had something about the projects, you know, and it wasn't until  
I read something very recently --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- about another interview that you did that I realize how that attitude evolved --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- and that the projects were portrayed in a very poor light, and that's not necessarily true

-MN: --yes--

GS: That, you know, that--

MN: -- But in your family the idea was "Be careful of people from the projects."

GS: Right. I couldn't visit anybody who lived in the projects. It was so --

MN: -- and which were the -- what was the nearest project to your, to your home?

GS: Bronx River Houses.

MN: And how -- but how far was that from

-GS: Maybe, fifteen blocks?

MN: Oh, okay, so it wasn't that close.

GS: No, but I've never been inside. I don't know what--

MN: -- Right --

GS: -- what it looks like.

MN: Yes. Now what about -- were there -- were there gangs when you were growing up that were -- that people talked about, or --

GS: -- Not that -- maybe there were, but I wasn't really aware of them. They never affected me.

They weren't in -- within my world at that time.

MN: Yes.

GS: So --

MN: Did you ever grow up like, being, you know, physically afraid to like go certain places?

GS: Yes, mostly because of my parents --

MN: Oh, they just put in your head, "Don't go here. Don't go there."

GS: Right.

MS: What did they say would happen to you?

GS: Oh, you would be shot. You'd get killed, you know, bad influences.

MN: Yes. What did they mean by "bad influences?" Or--

GS: -- Kids -- rough, tough kids --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- would maybe gang up on me--

MN: -- Right --

GS: -- You know, so --

MN: -- so you were -- you, you were brought up in a fairly sheltered environment?

GS: Yes.

MN: And they monitored you --

GS: -- Yes--

MN: -- to make sure it was sheltered.

GS: Very much so.

MN: Yes. What was the academic experience like in junior high school? Was it challenging?

Was it interesting --

GS: It was because I -- I remember having a couple of very good teachers, very motivating and anything that I wanted to do outside of the normal curriculum was supported --

MN; -- Yes--

GS: And then one social studies teacher helped me to write a play. I wanted to write a play and he encouraged me to do that. I remember that I had the opportunity to take Spanish --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: --Through junior high school -- throughout junior high school. Math was always a problem for me--

MN: -- Yes--

GS - But I think on the whole, I - I --Without knowing it, I was being groomed to -- enter the -not the Upward Bound program -- college-bound program -

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- So the foundation was being set then

-MN: -- Right --

GS: -- when I was in junior high.

MN: So the -- both your parents and teachers were gearing you towards a college-prep program, and it was understood you were going to go to college?

GS: Right. I don't know how much my teachers knew about this. I guess --

MN: --That was --

GS: --It was just a program. I think I was put in a particular program in junior high school because I was able to take a foreign language. Not everyone was allowed to take a foreign language at that time --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: But my parents had already -- had already determined that I would go to college --

MN: -- Yes. Did you have any siblings?

GS: I have one brother.

MN: Older or younger?

GS: He's younger--

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- He's forty.

MN: Right. So he's significantly younger, or-

GS: -- Yes-

[Laughter]

MN: --And did -- was he given the same, you know, orientation, of you know?

GS: He was but it's because there's something in -- in the Caribbean called -- we call it "wash-belly pickney" and that means that you -- [Laughs] Have you ever heard that?

MN: Spellit.

GS: [Laughs] It's hard to spell. "Wash-belly pickney."

MN: Wash -- "Wash-belly pickney --"

GS: --Yeah--

MN: -- Like pickaninny?

GS: Yes.

MN: Okay, okay.

GS: No, "pickaninny" is -- is a southern term.

MN: Southern. But wash-belly pickney?

GS: Right, so --

MN: -- P-I-C-K-N-Y?

GS: I believe so.

MN: Okay, okay.

GS: It's -- It's patois. West Indian patois.

MN: Right.

GS: And -- my parents would kill me if they knew I said this on -- on tape but --

[Laughter]

GS:-- he was the --

[Laughter]

GS: You can imagine, right? He was the last child and just loved beyond belief and therefore, he was very spoiled and -- He's brilliant, really really smart guy but he didn't take the opportunities that came along as I did. So he didn't go to college --

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- Now his -- my parents were willing to pay for him to go--

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- Whereas I had to work. I've been working ever since I was sixteen.

MN: Yes.

GS: And so -- He just -- He never really accepted any kind of opportunities.

MN : Yes. Did he eventually land on his feet?

GS: I would say that he's alive and --

[Laughter]

GS: -- and well. He lives at home with my parents

-MN: -- Yes--

GS: --with my mom.

MN: And -- and -- is -- are -- still in the Bronx?

GS: And he's -- No, no, he's in Florida with my parents, and he's avid -- an avid chess player.

He teaches chess.

MN: Yes.

GS: And -What else does he do? He loves movies. He could be a movie critic--

MN: -- Yes--

GS: -- He's stayed clean all his life. Never involved in any untoward activity.

MN: Yes.

GS: So - [Laughs]

MN: -- Okay--

GS: He's on his feet.

MN: Yes. Now was the West Indian influence in your family a fairly strong one?

GS: Yes.

MN: And how was this manifested? What was --

GS: -- Well, everyone was always very - First of all, I remember wonderful gatherings with relatives who were actually born and by cousins or -- once twice removed, we say.

MN: Yes.

GS: And they -- We would visit with them, and it was almost like because --

MN: -- This is from -- They're from Jamaica?

GS: Right. It was some of my -- the ones who were more in my age group --

MN: -- Right --

GS: -- They were maybe born there and came over here.

MN: Right.

GS: So we had wonderful gatherings where to me it would be like going to the country house because I always heard terrible things about Brooklyn. Now, mind you -

MN: -- Yes.

GS: -- I ended up living in Brooklyn—

MN: -- Yes --

GS: -- later on, but just horrendous stories, and -- They lived in Brooklyn, and we lived in the Bronx. At that time, we lived at -- near Montefiore Hospital.

MN : Yes. So your family had moved again?

GS: Oh yes, we did. We moved when I was in high school to Reservoir Oval East.

MN: Oh right, right. To a house also --

GS: --Yes, a house --

MN: You bought a house up there.

GS: My mother got married to my stepfather, and they bought a house on the corner, and he is he's a plumber and housing contractor-

[Crosstalk]

MN: -- Right --

GS: -- So we had lots of fun fixing up the house.

MN: Now is he also from -- Is he from the Caribbean?

GS: Trinidad.

MN: Trinidad. Yes.

GS: So where was 1- Oh, yes, about my West Indian heritage. Yes, it was always encouraged because we, you know, family gatherings, and I remember traveling from the Bronx to -- all the way to Brooklyn in a cab so that we could spend Christmas [Laughs] out there with the cousins. And then they would come and spend Thanksgiving with us maybe --

MN: -- yes--

GS: You know, it was a back and forth kind of thing. So I was brought up around the food and

the music and –

MN: -- Yes.

[Crosstalk]

MN: What was some of the music that you grew up around?

GS: Well my -- Because my stepfather is from Trinidad, that -- that would be calypso

-MN: -- Calypso --

GS: -- musa.

MN: Yes.

GS: And so they do what you call a "wine." Winey, winey, and so on. That kind of music and the Jamaican music would be reggae.

MN: Yes.

OS: My parents -- My mother wasn't really into reggae, but when I was going to college, I became involved in the Jamaican scene with the people who didn't attend Fordham.

MN: Yes.

GS: And I was very much into Jamaican music.

MN: Yes. We'll.. we'll get to that when, you know -- We --we move ahead to the college years.

Did this Caribbean identity -- How did that position you vis- a- vis African-Americans? Was this

-- was there a Caribbean consciousness in a way that separated people from African Americans –

GS: -- No--

MN: -- And how did that operate?

GS: It was, well-- Anything that happened, the reply would be, or the announcements would be,

"Well, you know, we're -- we're from the Caribbean. And because we're from the Caribbean,

we're-- we have -- we take advantage of opportunities more." And -- Just unfortunately, the way of looking at things that -- that you had more of an advantage --

MN: -- Yes --

GS: -- or were better. I -- I hate to say that because as I've grown I realize that it's not about where a person of African descent happened to -- to be born.

MN: Yes.

GS: It's more about your values and upbringing.

MN: Yes. But -- but your family maintained this idea of Caribbean distinctiveness-

GS: -- Yes--

MN: -- As a mark of pride

-GS: -- Yes --

MN: -- And - and in - and maybe distance from

-GS: Not distance necessarily.

MN: There was more pride.

GS: It was -- it was definitely pride but

-MN: Yes--

GS: -- Not distance. No.

MN: -- Yes. Was -- Did you experience at any point any sort of racial tension when you were growing up?

GS: Hmm.

MN: In Soundview, for example? Was there any racial tension in the actual neighborhood?

GS: No--

MN: -- Yes—

GS: No, I haven't thought of that before the interview but no I didn't

MN: And not in the school or the neighborhood or --

GS: No --

MN: -- Yes. Junior high school?

GS: No. [Laughs]

MN: No? Oh, okay. Now did -- did your family belong to any Caribbean associations? You know like -- fraternal organizations?

GS: Not -- No.

MN: It was more like just a family -you know, sociability. Now, how did you end up going to Monroe High School?

GS: Because of -- I was zoned to go to Monroe.

MN: Right. You were still living in Soundview at that point, when you went to --

GS: -- No, you see the -- Monroe happened to be three blocks away from where I lived which was on Wheeler Avenue.

MN: Right.

GS: And so you're thinking it's the Soundview section - Soundview is, I think, two -- one or two subway stops --

MN: -- below. Right. Okay. So, you -- you went to Monroe, and what was that like?

GS: Well, we were separated because they singled out 100 students who would be a part of the College Bound program. So we were housed on a building on 174<sup>th</sup> street, I believe?

MN: Yes.

GS : A small building on the corner, and they held our classes there.

MN: Yes.

GS: And gym -- for Gym 1 you know the other, you know --  
electives, so to speak. We would go to the main building.

MN: Yes.

GS: And we were isolated from the main population, and I don't really remember mingling a lot  
with the -- the students.

MN: Yes.

GS: --who were mingled.

MN: By the way Pam and Stanley, you're free to, you know, to ask questions at any point during  
this. Did you ever see -- was there resentment of the College Bound students that you  
experienced let's say in gym class, or--

GS: Nothing that -- remarkable that I remember at the moment. I know that -- that there was  
some talk about us being away from the regular population and, you know, maybe a little  
jealousy going on there, but we were also protected.

MN: Yes.

GS: And there was definitely an agenda set for us, so that was our focus, not so much

--MN: Yes.

GS: --what was going on in the main building.

MN: Yes. How did you end up going to Fordham?

GS: Oh, that's a very interesting story. Getting back to my parents and how protective they  
happened to be of me. I applied to -- First of all, I visited Howard University, and -- Because at  
that time, you were able to go on college tours because we were in this special program. I  
decided that I couldn't go to Howard because the food was too good and the guys were too fine,

and the parties were great, and I knew that I wouldn't get any work done –

MN : [Laughs]

GS; -- never graduate. [Laughs]

MN: The food --

GS: The food was to die for.

MN: Really?

GS: The men were so handsome. And they took us to parties -- I'll never forget them. So I think we spent -- I think it was a weekend there. [I] came back and I said to myself, "You know, Gilda, this is not going to work for you."

MN: Now -- Now, at this time, were you going to parties in the Bronx?

GS: No, because I was in high school-- in junior -- in high school, my mother would have to -or ju -- either junior high or high school, I would have to be escorted to parties. It had to all be very safe. It had to be with someone my parents knew. So, [I lived] a very sheltered life.

MN: Did - Were you -Were you dating in high school?

GS: High school, yes, I think when I was 16 I started-

MN: Yes.

GS: --dating.

MN: But it was -But they had to meet the person and, or-

GS: Yes, yes, yes. They used the traditional - They had to meet the person. He had to be an Ivy League student, or --

[Laughter]

MN: Okay.

GS: Yes, but this kind of thing. Anyway, so how I ended up here at Fordham-- I applied to SUNY

also.

MN: Yes.

GS: And I -- I forgot which one I wanted to attend. And I was accepted, and my parents suggested that I apply here. I didn't know that much about colleges. It was just sort of something that I was told that I would have to do, and I ended up here because they refused to let me go away to school. And they told me that in my sophomore year that I could transfer, but they wanted me to stay in the city because -- At this point, we were living a bus ride away.

MN: Right. Yes.

GS: In Reservoir place. So -- so I accepted that and I said, "Well, okay. Fine, I'll attend Fordham for a year, and I'll transfer." I ended up falling in love with Fordham, and I stayed here

MN: Yes.

GS: -- for four years.

MN: What was the thing that made you enjoy Fordham the

most? GS: Oh. First - first of all, the setting is beautiful and

serene. MN: Yes.

GS: I enjoyed the fact that we had, like, a small community of African - American people.

MN: Yes.

GS: And that we sort of followed along -- If you needed anything, any extra assistance, It was always available.

MN: Yes.

GS: At that time, in the seventies, the -- the Black Power Movement, or the Civil Rights movement, was moving ahead full-steam, and -- So we had opportunities to express what we

needed to express, and we could be who we wanted to be, and -- Great group of friends, and we had really wonderful professors. [Laughs]

MN: Yes.

GS: You being one of them. In the African-American History Department, so you had role models --

MN: Yes--

GS -- also. And the HEOP program-

MN: Yes.

GS: -- was in place.

MN: And --And was Mr. Pruitt directing it?

GS: No, that was a Hispanic man?

MN: Oh, the -- Oh yes, the HEOP program.

GS: What was it? Ahh, I can't remember his name all of a sudden?

MN: Oh, yes, I know who you're talking about. He was -- He was a great guy.

GS: He's no longer here, right?

MN: Right. No, no.

GS: Anyway, so-- so, you had a lot of support. You had great professors.

MN: Yes.

GS: Lovely campus-

MN: Doug Mercano? Was that it?

GS: Yes.

MN: Yes.

GS: That -- So, what I enjoyed the most was the support --

MN: Yes--

GS: -- the professors, the setting.

MN: And so there was a very active African-American student cultural life at the time?

GS: Very. We had our own house. It was called The Spirit House.

MN: Yes.

GS: Have you heard of that one?

Pam: Yes.

GS: Yes, and it was right across the street-

MN: Yes--

GS: -- from the 555 --

MN: Yes.

GS: 555 wasn't built at that time --

MN: Right.

GS: -- yet. So, we had a place where we could gather. And, for the first time, I discovered something that I was really passionate about, which was anthropology.

MN: Yes.

GS: So I decided that I wanted to become an anthropologist.

MN: Yes. Now you--

Pam : I wanted to ask -- Is -- Was there a backlash by the whites that attended - having such confidence in --

GS: No--

Pam: --And what not --

GS: You know, it's funny but I - I think I graduated in '74. Returned to campus I think, two or three years later, and you could feel the energy shift because -- when I -- When we were here, everybody was -- We sort of -- sort of accepted life. We embraced life. We were all very aware of the movement that was going on, of what was going on on campuses you know, take over of administration buildings and so on. So at that time, people were more open to embracing - It was here, I feel-the fact that people of color had something to offer. We're human beings are human beings, and could enrich their lives also, so when I returned in 1976 or '77, I was amazed to hear that the Ku Klux Klan was on the rise, or maybe that was a rumor, you know. And, it was -- I said to myself, "I'm so glad I graduated already. I don't know how I could take it if I had to be here during --

MN: Yes.

MN: What Gilda's describing is something I experienced. In the early '70s, this was a very vibrant place, and a lot of the white students were political activists, you know, anti-war counter-cultural. By the late seventies, all that had started to change. And a lot of the white students were becoming very conservative, and it became -- you know, and -- you could feel the chill. I felt it in the classroom.

GS: Yes.

MN: It's interesting you felt it coming back. I definitely felt it-

Pam: -- I felt it just two years ago, [Laughs] so --

GS: It remains --

Pam: Yes.

GS: It's a shame, but I'm sorry that you weren't here in the seventies, not that I wish that you could be as old as me. [Laughs] But it was a wonderful time, and also the parties - like --there was a Ramskellar at that time.

Pam: Yes. It's still there.

GS: And -- We still have that? The Ramskellar?

Pam: Well, just the, you know, to eat.

MN: Yes.

GS: Yes.

Pam: The Ramskellar.

GS: Well, they would have parties there at night, and the white kids would get together and have beer and you know, whatever they were doing. And you could walk in there and mingle, no problem. They would just, you know, you would be accepted.

MN: Yes.

GS: We had -- Most of our parties were at The Spirit House, or a private -- dorms or private homes, and so on. But we sort of intermingled. I remember there was an interracial couple on campus at that time.

MN: Yes.

GS: I understand they got married.

MN: Yes.

GS: And they weren't really hassled except for the parent of that --

MN: Yes. I think it was Mike Courtney was and -- may have been the blond-haired guy?

GS: Kevin Corlise.

MN: What? Oh.

GS: [Laughs]

MN: No, I didn't know that. But it was -- So this -- you know -- This was a culturally, politically, educationally very exciting place to be.

GS: I don't regret it for one minute.

MN: Yes.

GS: And I'm glad that my parents, you know [Laughs], sort of forced me to go--

MN: It's interesting, thinking of Fordham that way, but I -- I certainly remember it. I mean, everybody took Black Studies classes, I mean, you know -- They were packed, and --

GS: I still have my books, Mark. Would you believe?

MN: Right.

GS: They're from your classes.

MN: Yes, yes. Now you'd also mentioned that you got involved in -- in -- in a sort of Jamaican scene outside of campus?

GS: Yes.

MN: And what was that like?

GS: I met a Jamaican man who happened to work across the street at Sears.

MN: Yes.

GS: I forgot how I met him, but anyway he had -- really nice guy. He had a group of friends, and they would have parties on the weekends.

MN: Yes.

GS: So, and the parents, the parents -- Their parents were like, nurses and they lived in the Bronx, you know.

MN: Yes.

GS: And nurses, and -- and such. And the parents would welcome their friends over. They're would be food.

MN: Yes.

GS: Plenty of Jamaican right -- white rum.

MN: Yes.

GS: To drink.

MN: Yes.

GS: And we would stay up all night dancing, and then the -- they opened a couple of places -- I - I think they're called "After Hours." I forgot--

MN: Yes--

GS: -- the term that we used in those days. On 214<sup>th</sup> street.

MN: Yes.

GS: And White Plains Road. I don't think they would leave what they were in certain houses.

MN: Right. Yes.

GS: So we'd go downstairs in the basement, and you would dance and drink white rum.

MN: Yes.

GS: Or they -- the guys would drink Heine -- was -- was it Red Stripe? Whatever they were drinking --

MN: Yes.

GS: -- in those days, and dance all night.

MN: Yes.

GS: Until 6 o'clock in the morning.

MN: Yes.

GS: And that's it. That's all everybody did, dance. Nothing beyond that.

MN: Right.

GS: Just dancing and drinking.

MN: Right. So you broke out of your sheltered life a little bit in those years.

GS: Well, my parents still knew the -- the people I was --

MN: Oh, okay. So they were still --

GS: They -- they -- They came to the house, met them, and --

MN: Yes. What was the neighborhood like by the reservoir when your family moved up there?

GS: Oh, God. It was absolutely beautiful. I think it still --

MN: It's still --

GS: -- very nice around there.

MN: Yes, yes. It's a beautiful place, the reservoir.

GS: And the parks. And we lived right on the park across the street in the house on the corner.

MN: Yes.

GS: The reason why my parents retired and moved to Florida is because my father had a truck where he kept his plumbing --

MN: Yes.

GS: -- materials, and he was robbed about three times, so finally, they -- and then the heat-the bills went up -- The fuel went up.

MN: Right.

GS: In those days --

MN: When you say he was robbed, was this-

GS: They broke into the truck.

MN: Oh, they broke into the truck.

GS: Parked right on the reservoir oval -

MN: Right.

GS: Right on the park

there.

MN: Yes.

GS: But other than that, it was just incredibly beautiful, serene --

MN: Yes--

GS: The people were nice --

MN: Yes.

GS: Clean and safe.

MN: Yes. Now, when you were at Fordham, you said you became fascinated with anthropology.

Did you try to pursue that as-a career?

GS: I wanted to -- My parents told me that I would have to be only --I'd have to be rich --I think they said, and white, maybe --

MN: Yes.

GS: In order to --

MN: Be an anthropologist? [Laughter]

GS: Yes, because Margaret Mead -- I was fascinated [with]. As a matter of fact, I think it was one of my favorite professors, this one who encouraged me, but at that time, even though I felt like I had the support I needed, I don't think I knew the right questions to ask. Because it's not until I got older and I started working for a university that I knew about fellowships and --

and, you know, just go and look at the bulletin board –

MN: Yes.

GS: --That there are plenty of opportunities out there. So I didn't quite know how to pursue --

MN: Yes, get a graduate fellowship to you know, get a doctorate in anthropology. So what did you end up -- You said that you'd been working since you were 16, and you worked to put yourself through Fordham. What kind of jobs were you doing?

GS: I worked as a sales clerk at Plymouth Shops on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

MN: Yes

GS: First I - The one in the Bronx, in Parkchester, and then the one on Fifth Avenue, and the reason they had blacks in those days was -- If you knew someone, so my godmother worked there --

MN: Yes.

GS: -- and she was one of the very few working for the company at that time. Then I became a waitress at Steak and Brew [Laughs] over here because I love Steak and Brew so much.

MN: Steak and Brew --

GS: On Fordham Road.

MN: Where was Steak and Brew?

GS: It's right here on Fordham Road and -- Do you know where Jan's was? Right across the street from --

MN: No--

GS: --Jan's. So what -- Is that Kingsbridge?

MN: Kingsbridge, yes. So it was called Steak and Brew?

GS: It was called Steak and Brew.

MN: Did a lot of Fordham students eat there?

GS: Well it was a beefsteak, and then it became-

MN: Beefsteak Charlie's.

GS: Yes. Oh, it was wonderful. I loved working there because, first of all, as a college student, you get three meals.

MN: Yes.

GS: I worked as a waitress and a hostess.

MN: Yes.

GS: If you were a hostess, you were able to have the steak-

MN: [Laughs]

GS: -- for dinner.

[Laughter]

GS: And then, if you were a waitress, [Laughs] you had -- they prepared, but it was very nice, they prepared special food for you.

MN: Yes.

GS: And then you had the salad bar and all of the --

MN: Wow--

GS: -- you know, beverages that you wanted drink.

MN: Yes.

GS: So, I worked there when I was -- when I attended--

MN: Fordham --

GS: --Fordham. I also worked for a man who had a used clothing store. I remember he sold children's clothing, and he said something to me one day that I was so appalled, I walked out of

there. I messed up his merchandise, and then I left. He said, "Four score and seven years ago, Lincoln freed the slaves." And he was being condescending, and I forgot what proceeded, but I realized that this person was just not somebody that I needed to work for.

MN: Yes.

GS: But I proceed to just put everything, sort of, you know -- The different sizes -- I intermixed them, and I --

MN: Yes.

GS: --left, but I didn't even go back for my last paycheck.

MN: Yes.

GS: I just sort of walked out.

MN: Now, after you graduated, where -- Did you go to look for full-time work?

GS: After I graduated, I continued to work for Steak and Brew until September, or -- I think it became Beefsteak Charlie's. I had a degree in Sociology, so there was this opening for a position into the area where I was living on Gun Hill Road and West Bartel Place, and I realized [that] they just weren't paying anything, and I was just so tired of being

MN: This was like in an agency?

GS: Yes. Oh, I should add that I decided to move on campus in my Junior year, and because I was working, I managed to pay for the dorm.

MN: Oh, okay.

GS: and I was able to sort **of--**

MN: -- And which dorm did you live in?

GS: 555.

MN: Oh, yes.

GS: I think it was the –

MN : Now they call it Walsh, right? 555 191st Street.

GS: Okay.

MN: I think it's called Walsh now. Walsh Hall.

GS: Okay.

MN: It just opened up, right? The tall building

-GS: Yes, yes Sir.

MN: Yes, okay it's Walsh.

GS: Yes.

MN: Yes.

GS: The Spirit House was across the street –

MN: Yes--

GS: -- from Walsh, I believe.

MN: Right. Yes.

GS: So, what happened after that? I went to - I believe a Headhunter, and I decided that I wanted to be sort of away from the sheltered kind of life and get into the city and see the world. I started working for an advertising agency called Benton and Folds as a receptionist.

MN: Yes.

GS: And -- Just to do something. I was still living at home. Wonderful experience.

MN: Yes.

GS: Moved up in the company. Became a traffic coordinator, which is the person who is responsible for coordinating every aspect of the print advertising. Between the different agencies and --

MN: Yes.

GS: --departments, legal approval, production, et cetera. So, I was promoted to that position, and then someone befriended me there who was an account executive and tried to convince me to go to NYU graduate school for my MBA, and I didn't pursue it --

MN: Yes--

GS: -- because I'm more of a people person. So I moved on to work for two different advertising agencies, and -- Just because, in those days, you had to move around in order to make more money.

MN: Yes. And so you did that for awhile, and then eventually moved in to education.

GS: Right.

MN: How long did you stay in the Bronx --What?

GS: Could you turn --

[Pause]

MN: Let me just -- I just want to go back to Monroe High School. Was there any -- Were you very aware of the Civil Rights movement when you were in, like, junior high, you know, junior high and high school? Was this something that was talked about in school or in the -- in your family -- or --

GS: No. My parents were into politics. They always talked about how we have been treated and - - but, they -- they weren't really involved in the civil rights movement. It wasn't until years later that they became very, very politically active.

MN: Yes. Now when you say "how we were treated," does this -- a sort of a consciousness that was rooted in the West Indies more than the United States, or just a general sense that people of African descent have had, you know, a history of struggle?

GS: Say that again.

MN: When your -- When your parents were saying "how we had been treated" --

GS: I think there was a general knowledge of that, but it wasn't anything that would --that I lived with on a day- to -day basis.

MN: They didn't talk -- Did they talk about Marcus Garvey? Did they talk about Martin Luther King? Did they talk about Malcolm X?

GS: No. They talked about the fact that my grandfather was -- My grandfather -- Yes, [my Grandfather] was supposed to move back to Africa, and he died over there because he went to - I believe it's Sierra Leone.

MN: Yes.

GS: And during that time, there was the Marcus Garvey movement.

MN: Right.

GS: And so my grandmother was always very -- She always used to say, "I am a black woman." In those days, you weren't supposed to call yourself black. That was just a no-no.

MN: Yes.

GS: But she's the one that taught me to be very strong about my heritage and who I am.

MN: Yes.

GS: Now, back to your question about -- They were not very, very involved. I had heard -- You know, little tidbits, but it wasn't something - That's not what our life was about. It was about survival.

MN: Yes.

GS: It was about moving me ahead in life, but, yet, there was an awareness, and they became very active later on in life --

MN: Yes—

GS: --when they went to Florida.

MN: Now where did -- so, was your first expo -- When was your first exposure to political activism?

GS: When I worked for the - on the Kennedy campaign.

MN: Yes.

GS: And that was right over here on Kingsbridge Road --

MN: This was like in -- Kennedy --

GS: '69.

MN: In sixty --

GS: It had to have been in '69.

MN: Yes. Just before he was killed. Was this Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign?

GS: No, this was John - John Kennedy.

MN: Okay. No, that can't be '69.

GS: Because he was killed--

MN: He was killed in '63.

GS: When was I working, because I'm sure that I was working on a political campaign when I told you I met --

MN: Jules.

GS: Yes.

MN: It must have been the Robert Kennedy presidential campaign in '68.

GS: Okay, then it had to --

MN: Yes.

GS: Okay.

MN: Okay, so now we

-[Laughter]

MN: Alright. Okay.

GS: [Laughs] Alright.

MN: Yes. So that was your first, you know, political experience.

GS: Well, yes. I was always aware of Martin Luther King. There was talk about, you **know--**

MN: Yes--

GS: King and Kennedy and what he was trying to do for

-MN: Yes--

GS: --for the civil rights movement, but it wasn't something that we were actively involved in on a day - to -day basis.

MN: Yes. Now, were you aware of the Vietnam War? Was that something-

GS: Yes-

MN: -- And how did that, you know, impinge itself on your consciousness?

GS: I was aware that it wasn't right. I -- you know what -- I'm in a way ashamed to say that I wasn't -- don't think that I was as involved as I could have been--

MN:-- Yes--

GS: And, now that my consciousness is different, that I would -- I would do things differently.

MN: Right.

GS: I was aware of it.

MN: Yes.

GS: I was aware that it was incorrect, but there was this sort of fear that had been imposed upon me that if you get involved, very, very deeply involved with the black panthers. Which I told you Jules tried to --

MN: Right, but tell us a little bit about, you know this -- this --, you know, relationship you had with a Jewish guy that you met in the campaign.

GS: Oh, that was -- that was--

[Laughter]

MN: That's --okay.

[Pause]

MN: So we're talking about Gilda's political evolution and

-GS: Right.

MN: And, you know, this is a relationship you had with a very politically active Jewish guy when you were still in high school.

GS: Right. We met -- We were working at a political campaign, and I was -- I believe getting ready to graduate from high school, so I didn't know how to -- I wasn't a very good math student, and he offered to tutor me.

MN: Yes.

GS: He came to my house, and he tutored me, and we became friends --

MN: Now this was -- You were up at ----- at this point?

GS: Yes.

MN: Right.

GS: And he lived on Bedford Av -- No—

MN: Bedford --

GS: He lived on campus because he was -- He attended the NYU division.

MN: There was a still an NYU in -- up on University Avenue

GS: -- Yes.

MN: -- in the Bronx, and it closed in '74, so he was a student at the uptown campus living on the campus.

GS: Right.

MN: It's where Bronx Community is now.

GS: Oh is -- Okay. And then his parents --

MN: Yes--

GS: His parents lived somewhere near Bedford Park, right on the Concourse.

MN: Right. Yes.

GS: He was very, very militant, and politically active, and to try to convince me to put my hair in an Afro, and join the Black Panthers.

MN: Yes.

GS: My parents wanted to kill him.

MN: Yes--

GS: -- even though they loved him dearly. So, I -- We were both working, and he was -- You know, I attended political functions with his family. His family was nice enough to me. They sort of tolerated me. His grandmother was the one who gave us her blessings because he wanted to get married.

MN: Yes.

GS: When I started attending Fordham, I just decided [that] I couldn't handle the -- the -- the stress of going *out* with someone white, and we were harassed many, many times, and we never -

MN: Did the harassment come more from whites or blacks?

OS: You know, it's a little fog, right now. Well, one incident that does stand out in my mind --

We were going through - We were walking here at the Botanical Gardens, and three white guys leaned out of the car and started yelling racial slurs, and I cannot remember the exact words.

Maybe I blocked it *out* --

MN: Now--

GS: And, at that point, I was -- It was just enough already. And even though I loved him dearly as a person, and I still think very highly of him. He managed to remain politically active and do very well.

MN: Yes.

GS: But I just couldn't handle it, especially the idea of being -- having to be married and live my life and deal with this kind of backlash was just something that I didn't want to do. I couldn't handle it.

MN: Yes. Now when you walked down the street, did you walk holding hands?

GS: Yes.

MN: Oh so that, you know -

GS: Oh, sure.

MN: No, so that was the trigger.

GS: Yes, in those days. And so -- and, you know, then there was another kind of consciousness that I didn't remember. He sort of looked like a nerd.

MN: Yes.

GS: He's really -

MN: Yes.

GS: -- a brilliant person. That didn't bother me

-MN: Yes--

GS: -- but there was an awareness -

MN: Yes--

GS: -- that he just looked like what today would be characterized as a computer nerd.

MN: Yes

GS: [Laughs]

MN: Okay. So, alright. Now were there other interracial couples, if you went to the zoo, that you would see?

GS: Not that I recall.

MN: Okay, so it wasn't like, you know, you guys were the-

GS: Yes, we were pretty unique in those days.

MN: In those days.

GS: Now it's very different--

MN: Yes--

GS -- but -- It was very, very, very, very, very hard.

MN: Yes.

GS: And we remained friends.

MN: Yes.

GS: But, you know, and it really hurts me that this society is set up so that it just cancels out. If you're -- If you're not evolved enough--

MN: Yes--

GS: -- that society just completely cancels out what could have been a very good relationship.

MN: Yes. Now, you went to -- you know, you were living in Soundview, which, as it turned out -- Not soundview, the area near Monroe High School.

GS: Yes.

MN : Were you ever aware of, like, some of the gangs that were starting in the -the late sixties! early seventies that -like Afrika Baambaataa came out of the Bronx River Houses and Monroe High School, and -- Did you ever hear anything about gangs like the Black Spades or the Savage Skulls or -- that was totally off your radar screen.

GS: That was, you know--

[Pause]

MN: When you say hobbies -- Did you have artistic interests, you know -- music

-GS: I think I liked to take dance lessons.

MN: Yes.

GS: And I liked to sew, so I would make my clothing--

MN: Yes--

GS: Because I didn't, you know, we weren't rich, so I couldn't afford to--

MN: Right--

GS: -- to go to Bloomingdale's.

MN: So you had a life that, you know -- Your parents and your family created a very nurturing, enveloping environment that, you know, continued right through, and --

GS: Yes --

MN: You know, helped shape very much, you know, who you are.

GS: Yes.

MN: And, you know --

GS: Well, there were certain areas that I couldn't go, like, I think there was Ho Avenue and

Bicey --

MN: Oh yes--

GS: [Those areas were] below me, and, you know, you need to keep out of those areas, but in high school, I had a friend who lived, is it Bise Avenue?

MN: Yes, I know exactly where that is.

GS: Bise?

MN: Bise.

GS: And I remember going and I didn't tell my parents, but I remember going to the house with her, and, you know, it was perfectly fine, because I was sort of fearless. I could walk in any neighborhood --

MN: Yes--

GS: I think I still can today, and I'm just not fearful of--

MN: Right.

GS: --the surroundings.

MN: Yes. Stanley, do you have any questions about - No? Pam, any?

Pam: No? [Laughs]

MN: Any things, in looking back, that we didn't have a chance to talk about? You know, we talked about family. We talked about school, we talk about neighborhoods, you know, a little bit

about music. Who were the reggae artists you remember from those Jamaican parties of -- you know, when you were at Fordham?

GS: Okay. Jimmy Cliff.

MN: Right.

GS: Somebody -- Byron and the Dragonneers. I'm going to mix the calypso with the--

MN: Yes.

GS: Lord Sparrow

MN: Yes. The Mighty Sparrow?

GS: The Mighty Sparrow. Lord Kitchner.

MN: Lord Kitchner. That's calypso --

GS: This is the thing -- This is a mix that -- Oh, gosh, I can't believe that I can remember the tunes, but I can't remember the names --

MN: Yes--

GS: -- off the top of my head.

MN: Now, did you ever get exposed to jazz, or did that become, you know, a something?

GS: Only because my mother had great 78s-

MN: Yes--

GS: From her era --

MN: Yes--

GS: -- I remember she used to talk about going dancing with my father to the Savoy manor and -

MN: --Yes--

GS: --To Small's Paradise in Harlem.

MN: Right. Now, was there any Southern connection in your family that, you know -- Did you have Southern relatives? It was -- So it was all --The Caribbean was the dominating influence?

GS: Yes.

MN: Yes.

GS: So I wasn't -- The only exposure I had to those who came from the South would have been maybe one or two friends, but I --

MN: Yes.

GS: -- Nothing memorable. And it wasn't until I became an adult that I started to understand and explore --

MN: Yes--

GS: The Southern culture more and appreciate --

MN: Right. Now, when you were at Fordham, was there any separation between Caribbean and African- American students, or pretty much everybody, you know, all the black students socialized and interacted with one another.

GS: You know, it's interesting you should ask that. I believe there was a Caribbean organization on campus. I was not a part of it. I just remember everyone being mixed together, that includes people of Hispanic --

MN: Yes--

GS: --Hispanic descent. So you had everybody gathered at The Spirit House, or gathered-

MN: Yes--

GS: With -- I think the HEOP offices

-MN; right, right --

GS: where all the Spanish kids would go, or we went to the campus center over here.

And we sort of just all mixed together --

Pam: I was going to ask you a similar question. Was, among the black race, within the black race, was there a separation along color lines? Anytime --

GS: No. It's interesting. Again, here I am in my bubble, but not that I was aware of. In those days, people who happened to be light- skinned, felt that they had the edge, maybe, but I think that that was changing because of the black struggle or because of the awareness of the civil rights movement, that, you know, we're all in this together.

MN: Yes--

GS: But nothing that -- that I felt -- no --

Pam: What about teachers that you might have had. Did you have primarily white teachers, you know, in elementary school?

GS: Yes--

Pam: Did they make a difference? Because I know my mom said being of light-skin, you know, color, she got favored with the white teachers. So whenever they saw someone with, let's say, -- your complexion, the teachers wouldn't pick them --

GS: Really?

Pam: Like they didn't want to touch them.

GS: No kidding?

Pam: At least in elementary school, you

know. GS: Is your mother my age?

Pam: She's about to be 50.

GS: Yes?

Pam: Yes.

GS: My experience that -- no, I didn't -- Maybe vaguely I remember my mother saying "Oh the teacher did that because you're black." You know? But I don't recall being treated differently, and maybe it's because that again wasn't on my radar screen. And now I wonder whether or not it was good to live in that bubble because then I would -- I

MN: Yes--

GS: I didn't have a negative view of white people.

MN: But also social class had to have something to do with it. You know, your family was visibly middle-class in culture, you know.

GS: Culturally, yes --

MN: Not necessarily in income.

GS: Right.

MN: So that, you know, created a certain dynamic, that teachers would have responded to in terms of, you know, your speech, your appearance, your body language, and also that of your parents --

GS: And my mother--

MN: And your mother. What was --

GS: [Sighs dramatically] Oh !

[Laughter]

MN: Your mother's -- what --

GS: Wherever she could make her mark. She didn't -- First of all, I guess at some point, maybe just because of her presence, they knew that they couldn't take advantage of her little Oilda--

MN: Yes.

GS: And she'd -- she'd be in school in a minute. You know, making demands with whatever, you know. And I was always taught you can't -- because this girl that lived across the street from me was sort of the bully.

MN: Yes.

GS: And "Ladies don't fight." And that's why granny walked me to school everyday.

MN: Yes.

GS: And, you know, and you have to behave like this because if you behave in such and such a way, then, if the teacher says something untoward, then you're -- we're going to be right there

-MN: Yes-

GS: Ready and able to defend you.

MN: So you knew -- you knew you had backup.

GS: Yes-

MN: --And had if you needed them.

GS: If -- but, you know, I can't be a bully. I can't fight. I can't--

MN: Yes.

GS: So, you know, there's something to be said--

MN: So, your mother had a powerful presence.

GS: She still does.

MN: Oh, she still--

GS: She still -

MN: -- We should bring her in.

GS: She's - Oh, gosh, she's 83 --

MN: Yes--

GS: And now they live in Florida, and we went to the Farmer's Market--

MN: Oh she's in Florida, so--

GS: Right--

MN: We can't--

GS: And one of the vendors said, "Boy, you know, you remind me of my grandmother. You're just -- What is it he said about her? That she's bossy --

MN: [Laughs]

GS: [Laughs] She bosses everyone around and direct[s] them, but he said it in a very nice way.

MN: Yes.

GS: But that's her -- the presence that she has.

MN: And she ended up as a supervisor in a -- you know, in the city.

GS: In the city, right.

MN: In the city agency.

GS: Yes. I think the last place she worked was at the courthouse here on 175<sup>th</sup> street.

MN: Okay, now did your grandmother speak in an accent?

GS: Oh, yes. Very much so, man.

MN: Could you do your grandmother's accent for us?

GS: [In a Jamaican accent] Gilda, you'd better behave like a lady because if you don't, I'm going to beat your backside!

[Laughter]

MN: Right, now your mother spoke in an accent? No, so it was the grandmother. Now you're pretty good, did you ever do any acting?

GS: No, I'd love to, but I love the accents –

MN: Yes--

GS: And so -- And they used to tease me because they knew how much I loved my Caribbean heritage.

MN: Yes.

GS: So I would imitate --

MN: Right. Any other questions anybody has? Okay, well thank you very much.

Interviewer: Mark Naison

Interviewee: Gilda Sall

Date: August 11, 2005

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