

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

YSU Youngstown Area Jewish Federation Project

Personal Experience

O. H. 842

MARVIN FRANKLE

Interviewed

by

Lois Davidow

on

December 20, 1987

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

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INTERVIEWEE: MARVIN FRANKLE

INTERVIEWEE: Lois Davidow

SUBJECT: Personal experiences, life in Youngstown

DATE: December 20, 1987

D: This is an interview with Marvin Frankle for the Youngstown State University Oral History Program, on Jewish senior citizens, by Lois Davidow, at his home on Wildfern Drive, on December 20, 1987, at approximately 4:00 p.m.

Marvin, can you go back to your earliest memories of your parents, your grandparents, where they were born, when they came to Youngstown, and where they lived?

F: My family came to this country from what was known as Austria-Hungary and the portion of it being Hungary. They came to Youngstown . . . I don't know specifically why it was Youngstown instead of some place else. Of course, I know they must have been in New York first because they came by ship. I am not sure if they came on two occasions or if the entire family came at one time. Though if I recall all the members of my father's family, were born in Europe. None of them were born after they came to this country.

When my father and mother were married . . . My father, Mose, had lived with his parents until he married my mother, who was from Cleveland. After the marriage they came to Youngstown to a house on Madison Avenue, two doors away from what was then known as Holmes Street, which ran from Madison Avenue all the way downtown to Federal Street. Holmes Street became Fifth Avenue at Madison and continued north to city limits.

My father and his brother, Max Frankle, were cigar

makers by trade. Their father was involved in a retail store with them on East Federal Street where they made and sold cigars. It seemed that prior to being cigar makers, they were like so many members of the Jewish community, peddlers. They carried and sold household items and personal items to people living on farms outside of the city. But at the time they were going to be cigar makers, they went to, individually, a cigar manufacturer in Cleveland who made cigars in a carriage house in back of his home. The man's name was Jacob Klein and one of his daughters became Mrs. Joe Lustig and a niece, Rose Klein, became my father's wife and my mother. My parents were married in March of 1908 on the day that was known as the inauguration day, because every four years the elected president of the United States became President on that particular day. Of course, much later it changed to January. When I was born the following year, September of 1909, we were living in that house. We remained in this house until 1915, when we moved to a house that my father built on Fifth Avenue, corner of North Heights Avenue.

D: While you were living on Madison, can you remember some of your neighbors?

F: I can remember quite a few. Across from us was the Mitch Brown family. Mitch Brown, a bachelor, lived with a group of sisters, none of whom married. There was a Rae Brown who was a teacher, a Dora Brown who was quite well-known among the local teachers, an Anna Brown who I recall was quite active in both the Sisterhood of the Rodef Sholom Temple and the Council of Jewish Women. There was a sister Jeanette, who I believe was the youngest of the sisters. She was a social worker in Cleveland.

They happened to live next to the McManus family who owned a downtown store, sort of a mini-department store. Several doors away from us there was the Barrett family, many of whose daughters were schoolteachers. There was the Roth family, one of whose sons was Ben Roth, the attorney. There was the home the Max Frankle family lived in, that was next to the Roth house. There were the Hamburgers, parents of the Hamburger boys who moved to Pittsburgh and were wholesalers of electrical appliances. There was the William Wilcoff family. He had three sons, all of whom were well-known in the Jewish community. Arthur Wilcoff, Ralph Wilcoff, and Lou Wilcoff. There was the Morris Moyer family. The Friedman family. The Friedmans had a son, Henry, and three daughters, one of whom became Mrs. Albert Leopold, one who married Max Brunswick, and the third daughter married George Loewitt. All these people lived east of us going toward Elm

Street.

I remember on the corner of Elm and Madison Avenue there was a fire station. Every Saturday the children used to go to the fire station to watch the horses being exercised. There was a stairway leading from the first floor to the second floor and it was filled with children who stood there watching them exercise the horses. The equipment was moved out to the driveway. It was like watching, I suppose, the famous horses in Vienna.

D: The Lippenzner?

F: Yes. Going west on Madison Avenue there was the M. U. Guggenheim family, with two daughters; Clarabell and Irma, who became Irma Caison. There was the Upman family, Morris Upman. The Joseph Friedman family. His son is Arthur Friedman and his daughter is Rita Weimer. There was the Jacobs family living across from them. Then there was an apartment building on the corner of Fifth and Madison that was built by the Lustig family, Joe Lustig and his brother, I believe, Max Lustig. His wife was Nettie Lustig. The apartment building remained there until it was torn down fairly recently; fifteen, twenty years ago.

When we moved to Fifth Avenue I was just six years old and I started in the first grade at Parmelee School, which was located on Belmont Avenue at Broadway. It used to be a very easy walk to and from school. I went there for eight years. Some of the members of my class were: Milton Klivans, Donald Feerer, Oscar Neiman, Ruth Levy, John Thomas, Richard Schuman, Jack Grindley, and some others that I have probably forgotten to mention.

D: How long were you at Parmelee?

F: I was at Parmelee for eight years. This was before we had any junior highs. There were no junior high schools yet. The one that was built, Hayes Junior High, had the Parmelee principal as its first principal, Mr. E. S. Freed. Also when I was in Parmelee School, Harding School was open. Some of the Parmelee students, those who lived above Crandall Avenue, for instance, had to change to Harding and finish up there after Parmelee. I finished at Parmelee in 1923 and from there I went to Rayen School for four years. The principal was E.F. Miller, who is well-known in educational circles.

Of course that was the time when Rayen was at its peak. A number of very well-known teachers were there. You were able to, and did, take four years of Latin, three

years of a foreign language. You could be accepted in almost any college in the United States without entrance examinations if your standing at Rayen was high enough. I chose, as a foreign language, German. It was reintroduced in my freshman year. It had not been taught in public schools since World War I, and I took three years of it and continued taking it when I was in college. I was a member of the class of 1927, graduated in June. I remember that commencement every year for Rayen was at the Palace Theater in the morning. From there it moved to Stambaugh Auditorium.

D: Where did you go after Rayen?

F: I went to Cornell University for four years and then I took two years of graduate work at Harvard Business School in Cambridge. I received a Master's Degree from the Business School in 1933. I returned home . . . I returned to Youngstown and continued to live here up to the present. I had an interest in department store work and I locally used to go to Strouss-Hirshberg and McKelvey's. We were in the Depression and stores were not taking on any additional people and replacing only persons who left town or died and I suppose persons who reached the age where they felt they should retire. There was no such thing as having to retire at any particular age. There were several people there at that time who had been with Strouss's, for instance, fifty or more years. That is a lot of years to be in one particular company. I came back to Youngstown to stay, mainly because it was something my parents wanted me to do, live here. Otherwise, if I hadn't been a dutiful son, I probably would have been elsewhere.

D: A problem of being an only child, partly?

F: Probably.

D: Marvin, can you tell us about your religious training and your religious school?

F: My family was a member of the Children of Israel Congregation and it had no Sunday school, but I and some other children went to Rodef Sholom Sunday school. There was a fee for that unless you were a member of the congregation. I started in first grade, I don't think the Sunday school had a kindergarten or a prekindergarten. I went there to Sunday school for five years. At that time, for at least one year, the superintendent of the Sunday school was Clarence Strouss. The rabbi at the temple at that time was Rabbi Philo. As I recall, Nettie Simon was secretary. On Sundays the library in the temple was open for the students in Sunday school. The library was run by Betty Weil whose mother was Mrs. Samuel Weil, a widow.

When the Anshe Emeth Temple, which the Frankle's were very active getting started and built, opened, which was in the early 1920's, I transferred from Rodof Sholem Sunday school to the Anshe Emeth Sunday school. When I registered I said that I had completed six years of Sunday school at Rodef Sholom, instead of five years, because I wanted to start there in seventh grade. My cousin, Fred Ullman, who had married Madeline Frankle, was to be the teacher of that grade and I wanted to be in his class. It so happened after the first year of Sunday school he was changed to the eighth grade, so I had him in the eighth grade as my Sunday school teacher. Because of the fact that I had been bar mitzvahed, I did not continue with the Sunday school. My family felt that if a boy had been bar mitzvahed, it wasn't necessary to be confirmed. The two were pretty close to one in the same.

D: Was that the general opinion of the congregation?

F: At that time it was about fifty-fifty I would say. Of course the main reason why a person was disappointed that he wasn't going to be confirmed was because he wasn't going to get the presents. Which he had received at the age of thirteen. There was no such thing as a bat mitzvah. The girls had only confirmation. So in all probability, the confirmation class was a little top-heavy with girls.

D: Did you experience any anti-Semitism during this period in high school or grade school in the Youngstown area?

F: No.

D: You didn't? Any form of anti-Semitism?

F: No, the only thing I can recall was that one of the clubs at Rayen School was the Hi Y Club and it being connected with the YMCA, restricted itself to gentiles. There were no Jewish students in the Hi Y. I presume that all of the Hi Y's in town at the high schools were the same way. That was the only thing of this sort that I can recall.

D: When you got into town and you were working in Strouss's, can you remember some of the merchants in the downtown area or anywhere?

F: Well, outside of the downtown there were the neighborhood stores, the grocers, the druggists, the dry cleaners, so on. Because the shopping plazas and the malls had not started as yet, downtown was the center of activity and there were loads of stores selling menswear, men's furnishings, men's clothing. There were

loads of stores selling shoes, women's shops. Although it seems to me that most of the women's apparel that was sold, was sold by the large specialty store like Livingston's or the department stores, Strouss's and McKelvey's. That was not true with men's apparel, even though Strouss's and McKelvey's had large men's departments.

While there were a few neighborhood theaters, the north side incidentally didn't have one, there were at least a half a dozen large movie palaces downtown. There were quite a few restaurants. There were confectioners. Quite a number of stores in all categories. There were even, I think, at least three large hardware stores located downtown.

D: Most of the action was downtown?

F: Most of the action was downtown. Theaters started at 11:00 in the morning, women came downtown to have lunch at McKelvey's Tea Room and at Raver's. They would spend hours downtown going from store to store. They would often put in a full day until the husbands who worked downtown were ready to go home, and they would go home with the husbands. One of the popular activities was window shopping. Particularly on Sundays, I remember that we, as a family group - my father, and mother, and my aunt and her husband, myself - would have dinner upstairs at the Progress Club, which became the Commercial Club and then became known as Liberman's. After eating, if we were going to a movie, we would first take a walk around a few blocks and look at the windows. We were accompanied by lots of other people that were doing the same thing.

D: On a Sunday?

F: Yes. Of course all the streetcar lines terminated downtown, either on the square . . . I think most of them ended up on the square or at the extremes of Federal Street.

D: There were no stores open downtown on Sunday, outside of restaurants?

F: No, there were no stores open. There were no stores open in the evening either. That didn't come into effect until World War II when stores started staying open one night a week, Monday.

D: When you talk of theaters, do you ever remember a Yiddish theater in Youngstown?

F: No.

D: Because there have been some questions about the fact that there was at one time a Yiddish theater. I can't seem to find any information.

F: I remember only the theaters that had vaudeville and the Park Theater which had traveling shows from New York, the road companies.

D: Did you work an eight hour day?

F: Strouss's was open six days a week, we worked six days a week. The total number of hours we worked might have been about sixty. When I started, I am speaking now about the 1930's, we were in the Depression. There was very little hiring of help except to replace someone who left, someone who died, somebody who retired. Although I don't think retiring was as popular then as it has been since. I recall that my starting weekly pay, regardless of the number of hours I worked, whether it was sixty or fifty or sixty-five, was \$10.50 for the week. It was quite adequate in those days.

During the period of the Depression the NRA, the National Recovery Act, went into effect and there was a minimum set which permitted me to receive \$12.50 a week. If we had occasion to work in the evening, we were given what was called supper money. We could go around the corner to the American Lunch or behind Strouss's on Commerce Street's restaurant. Page's and I believe McWebb's were on the square at that time. We were given \$.50 for our dinner and that was sufficient.

D: For a hot meal?

F: For a hot meal. Probably a three-course meal; soup, main course, and dessert, which was probably ice cream or apple pie. There were a number of members of the community who were at Strouss's at that time. Neither Mr. Strouss, Sr. nor Mr. Girschberg were living. Clarence Strouss was the head of the store. There were a number of familiar persons there; George Thompson, Henry Goldstein, his brother Dave Goldstein who was in charge of the basement store, Sam Rosenthal who was well-known in the community in later years, Arthur Einstein, his brother Sylvan. Others such as Morris Black and Lester Lane, names that became more familiar as Strouss's grew. There were no mall stores because there were no malls. Strouss's had a branch store in New Castle, which was managed by Jerold Meyer. There were a lot of well-known names at the downtown store. There was the Printz Company, Ritter and Meyer, the Squire Shop, Maloney and Williams, The Scott Company, William Cosel. There were a number of places where one could go for sweets. There was Friedman's, which I believe was originally on East Federal Street. When

the brothers were together. . .

- D: I think that, I am not real sure, but it was . . .
- F: Near the Park Theater which was on the second block. I think the Friedman's was on the first block. It seems to me that I recall being taken to the Park Theater and afterwards, after the matinee, stopping in at Friedman's on the way to the square to get the streetcar back up to the north side.
- D: There was a factory on East Federal too, upstairs, so the store probably was downstairs.
- F: Then, of course, I remember when it was Martin Friedman's and had one or more locations, including the one. . . I think when the Warner Theater opened, right off the lobby just as there was one off the lobby of Keith Palace Theater in the square. There were a number of jewelry stores. It is interesting that at one time there was a Klivans Brothers, and a Milton Klivans, and Klivans Company which was Jacob Klivans and his son Harold.
- D: Were they all connected though? Were they like branches or separate?
- F: No, they were separate.
- D: They were competing with one another?
- F: They were competing with one another, yes.
- D: And there were a number of shoe stores?
- F: There were a number of shoe stores. The biggest one when I was very small was J.W. Smith and Sons. But at some time or other it was surpassed in size by Lustig's, which became the dominant shoe store in the downtown. It seems to me that a number of the shoe stores were for women only, possibly because they bought more pairs of shoes than men did. I know that at one time women's shoe departments in the department stores were very large and quite numerous. It seems to me that after I had been with Strouss's for about ten years, Strouss's sold shoes in six or seven different departments, most of them for women.
- D: They must have been different priced shoes?
- F: Different priced shoes, the shoe department for the younger women. There was a shoe department for staple shoes for older women, the less fashionable shoes, there was a children's shoe department, separate. Eventually as other stores opened in neighborhoods and

in shopping areas, outside of downtown, these departments were consolidated and there were fewer of them than there had been before.

D: Can you tell me anything about your involvement in the community, in the politics, synagogue, or business-wise, have any interests?

F: No, I was not particularly interested. I shouldn't say interested, I was not a doer or worker. I didn't join organizations like the Masons. I wasn't an Elk. I never went into any service, club. I wasn't active in the Jewish center or the federation, except that there was a time that I used to be a member.

D: Let's talk some more about the Frankle brothers from where it evolved.

F: After my grandfather, my father, and Uncle Max Frankle were in the cigar business on East Federal Street for a number of years, they decided to move to the other side of the square and go into . . . Stop manufacturing cigars and go into the wholesaling and retailing of tobacco products; cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and so forth, smokers' accessories. So they rented space on the first floor of the Federal building which was at the corner of West Federal and North Phelps Street, and opened up a rather large store. This was around 1900. It was very close to Woolworth's, which was then a \$.05 and \$.10 store. Nothing was over \$.10. Stambaugh-Thompson's was right across the street from Ritter and Meyer men's store Sweetland, a confectionery store owned by several Greek brothers, possibly the . . . Well, I don't think I should mention the name because I am not sure it would be correct.

Frankle Brothers Company carried on the wholesale portion of business in the basement. The first floor was devoted to selling of tobacco products at retail. My uncle, Max Frankle, was known as the inside man. He was there everyday until the store closed, which as I recall hearing was 7:00 p.m. My father was considered the outside man of the brothers because he was the one that called on the territory, which consisted of six, seven, or eight counties in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. There also were a few other salesman who had locations to go to, as far away as Steubenville, as far north as Ashtabula. There were all of the counties which were outside of the territory that was considered Cleveland.

D: What did they use for transportation, what form of transportation?

F: I know that if my father went to Warren, for instance,

to call on the customers, he went by train on the Erie and walked in Warren or used the streetcars, buses, whatever the city might have. My father incidentally never learned how to drive a car. Never drove a car in his life. It was my mother who drove the car until I was sixteen and legally permitted to drive the car. Let's say my father had gone down to Steubenville, or wherever he went, if he came in after 7:00 in the evening, we would pick him up at the Erie Station or the Pennsylvania Station, whatever train he used to go to that territory. It is interesting that I had never given that a thought until we speak about it today.

I was closely associated with my father and uncle. Oh, by this time my grandfather was out of the business completely. He had lived with Julia and Louis Klafter. Julia was Julia Frankle-Klafter, his daughter. He lived with her until his death in the early 1920's. Getting back to who was connected with the cigar stores: my father's nephews Max Marks and Nate Marks were active in the business. They also had some brothers who helped out, a stepbrother Mose Marks and their own brother Aaron Marks who was in another business in Youngstown. I recall that among the persons of Jewish persuasion there was Barney Weiss, who on certain days a week went out and called on local trade. There was also a Morris Stein, who was in charge of putting up the orders in the wholesale end of the business.

D: Was there much competition?

F: In the early days of the store there were a number of persons who worked for Frankle Brothers Company that left to start businesses of their own. Such as Harry Shagrin, John Roseman, and Phil Kalver, Monroe Pollock. I think these firms were Shagrin and Roseman. There was a Klafter, a stepbrother of my uncle Louis Klafter who was in the business with Klafter and Sauber. That was Abe Sauber and Philip Klafter. There was Pollock and Dougherty which had Monroe Pollock and Sol Weinberg connected with them. So there was considerable competition. To me the interesting thing was that most of these people got their start working for Frankle Brothers Company. Of course as the years went on, the population of Youngstown grew and there was demand for more of everything, including retail establishments in any particular field.

D: Tobacco wasn't a no-no then?

F: Tobacco was very acceptable. During World War I, the soldiers were receiving cigarettes by the cartons as gifts from organizations, from individuals. Almost at a time when women were starting to smoke. That would have been the peak of cigarette consumption in this

country. Perhaps that is incorrect, but I don't have any figures from the National Institute of Cigarette Manufacturers.

D: Were your grandparents or father involved in other outside activities in the community?

F: My parents were. My father at one time was president of the Anshe Emeth Temple. My mother was president of the Anshe Emeth Sisterhood. She succeeded her sister-in-law, Mrs. A.M. Frankle, who had been president of the sisterhood since the congregation was formed. My mother, Rose Frankle, was active in the early days of the federation. In fact, I believe that she was the first woman head of the women's division of the federation. I think it began at a time when she was active with the federation.

D: I think she was a charter member of the Council of Jewish Women too, I believe.

F: She could have been a charter member, but she was active in the Council of Jewish Women. Which was considerably larger in membership then than it has been in the last few decades.

D: True. Do you have any feelings about the survival of Israel or politics?

F: I have no particular feelings that would be interesting.

D: And you don't feel that there is any particular person in your life that made the largest influence on you, a parent, teacher, a book?

F: Offhand I can't think of anyone. I suppose I can say that my parents together, my father and mother, the number one and number two influences.

D: Is there anyone in the community that you admire more than anyone, have a great admiration for?

F: Well, I can think of Clarence Strouss as a person that I felt that way about for a great many years. I am sure there have been some others since his time. Of course he died in 1947. I remember that year very well because that was the year that Herta and I were married. He died in the spring and we were married in August of that year. There have been persons since then I am sure that fit into that category, but I can't think of them offhand.

We have had some community leaders that have . . . Such as presidents of congregations, presidents of organiza-

tions. Such as Stanley Engel for instance, were outstanding. I can't say that these are persons who began to perhaps influence me when I didn't influence as easily. I know what I mean. I don't know whether I expressed it correctly.

D: Well, I think I kind of threw you a curve on that anyway. Marvin, do you want to tell us about how and when and where you got interested in the theater?

F: Of course when I was young we didn't have radio and we didn't have television. Entertainment outside of the home consisted principally in going to movies and what were called legitimate stage attractions at several downtown theaters, one of which was the opera house and the other was the Park Theater. I was very fond of going to the movies at one of six, seven, or eight downtown movie houses which we had operating. As I got a little older, I was taken to the Hippodrome which showed B.F. Keith and Vaudeville. The Hippodrome, incidentally, was located in the Hip Arcade which later became the Greyhound Bus Terminal Arcade. I was also taken to suitable shows at the Park Theater, such as Thurston the magician, a play based on the life of Abraham Lincoln, a play made from the novel Merton at the Movies which came here with Glenn Hunter who had the starring role. That, I recall, was the second show I saw at the Park Theater. The life of Lincoln called "A Man for the Ages" was the first legitimate show I ever saw.

Then as I got older, I went to the Park Theater with a few of my friends. We would go on Saturday afternoon, sit upstairs in what probably was the first or second balcony. I remember seats were \$.50 up there and the shows were musicals like "Rose Marie", "Student Prince", "Blossom Time". And more recent ones like "No, No, Nanette". The Park Theater at that time was managed by Joe Shagrin for a company that I believe was based in Pittsburgh. He was the house manager. Several of his sisters helped him by working in the box office. There were a few Wednesday matinees I went to when I was in Rayen School. I should have been in school, but after coming home for lunch I didn't go back to school, I went down to the Park Theater to see something that was playing there. "Vagabond King" was one thing I couldn't remember. By that time I was also getting into the follies series, the "Greenwich Village Follies". Shows which included comedians like Ed Wynn, the Howard brothers, a few of the touring companies, the Zigfield Follies came there.

The thing which I saw the most of were the movies which played here. They used to play here three days or four days. Each week had two different movies. When pic-

tures began to have sound and the actors and actresses spoke, that was a tremendous boost for attendance at the local theaters. It went to the point where eventually, maybe within one or two years, every movie house in town had pictures with sound, music. We were getting more traveling stage shows. During the 1930's prices were quite reasonable in comparison to what they became after the war. We had some events at Stambaugh Auditorium, but it was not really constructed properly for stage shows. It was really built for concerts and musical events. When I was in college I was friendly with fellows who had come to Cornell from larger cities. These fellows were theater buffs and I guess I wired some of my interest in the theater from them. Coming back to town and working left me less time to go to the movies except on weekends. I managed to keep on seeing a number of them each week. By this time I had become interested in collecting books on the performing arts. Subjects like theater and movies, vaudeville, a little bit on circus, a little bit on night clubs. I continued having that interest until the present time.

D: You spoke of the opera house earlier, where was the opera house?

F: The opera house was on the square. The entrance to it was between what is now the side entrance of McCrory's and the square entrance to the Mahoning Bank building. That was the entrance and the theater ran east and west behind McCrory's to Boardman Street. Where Raver's restaurant was at one time on Boardman Street, that was where the auditorium of the opera house was.

D: Did that become part of the Ohl's Market?

F: When it ceased being a theater, it became Ohl's Market. Ohl's Market had been on East Federal Street in the first block and he moved to the site of the opera house when it ceased being an opera house.

D: That is why it was that strange shape, that Ohl's Market.

F: Yes, that's a very good memory for you to think of Ohl's having gone in there. I did remember it. I wouldn't have mentioned it though.

D: Well, we had a candy concession, that's why I remember it and that's where I worked. Do you remember anything about the Warner family or had they gone?

F: They were gone long before I would have had an opportunity to meet them. I remember them owning, perhaps they didn't own it, operating the Dome Theater which was several doors away from Hazel Street. It was

managed by the brother-in-law, David Robbins, who was married to Anna Warner, sister of the famous brothers. When the Warner Theater was built and opened in the spring of 1931, Dave Robbins moved over from the Dome and was the manager of that theater. As he got older his assistant did more work and he was more of a host than anything else I believe. Of course, the Warner was the most beautiful of our downtown theaters. Although we had several others that were very attractive such as the State Theater on Federal Street, across from where the Dome Theater had been. Or should I say across from where McKelvey's had been. The closest I ever came to the Warner Brothers was meeting Harry Warner at one time at the Warner studio. That was in California visiting an uncle and aunt of mine on my mother's side of the family. I read avidly and listened very intently whenever anything was said about the Warner Brothers.

D: Dave Robbins went on with other theaters besides the Warner Theater, didn't he?

F: No.

D: What about the one in Warren?

F: The two in Warren were the brother, Dan Robbins. I think he was the youngest of the Robbins. No, I take that back. I think possibly Jack Robbins was the youngest of the Robbins brothers. Dave Robbins had nothing to do as far as I know with the theaters in Warren, the Robbins and the Daniel. Dan Robbins managed to name one of the two theaters after himself when it was built. Dave Robbins died here in Youngstown and then his wife moved to, sometime or other after his death, California to live more closely to her family.

D: They didn't have children?

F: They were childless.

END OF INTERVIEW