THE RADOV

CHRONICLES

Joel Levin (216) 371-3450 jl@levinandassociates.com maryjlevin@hotmail.com Cleveland Hts., Ohio http://theradovchronicles.net That is the land of lost content

I see it shining plain,

The happy highways where I went

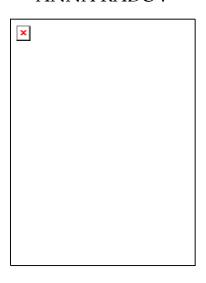
And cannot come again.

For all sad words of tongue and pen

The saddest are these

`It might have been.'

FOR ANNA RADOV



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The Radov Chronicles

List of Attachments

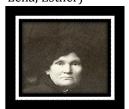
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INTRODUCTION

1922 Arrival Pictures (Sheindel, Jacob, Menya, Lena, Esther)

On an unknown day in the 1870s, Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg, a young Jewish girl in her 20s, having recently attended the funeral of her sister who died young leaving a husband and three little boys, ended her mourning. She married her brother-in-law, becoming her nephews' stepmother and caregiver. Those boys – Kayfman, Beryl and Pasey – had been living with their



father, Yakov, in or around the nearby *shtetls* (the restricted Jewish sections of towns) of Makarov and Yekaterinaslav – about 30 miles from Kiev. Their father held a prominent position as the Clerk of Courts, an honor for a Jew at that time, but needed someone to take care of his children. Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg, now Radov, helped raise those children and bore him five more: Menya, Joseph, Ida, Cherna and Morris.



Life in the *shtetl*, never easy, was made more difficult by the events occurring everywhere in the Ukraine. The eldest son, Kayfman, left shtetl life in the most traumatic way to his family, entering the priesthood, and became the one not spoken of. Beryl, having sired four daughters by his wife, Hennyeh, died of appendicitis early in the new century. His widow and daughters found their way out of Russia in 1911, traveling to New York and eventually Boston. Before that, Joseph took his wife, Cirka, to join her relatives in Erie. He returned to Russia in 1911 to rescue more family, including his sister Ida (or, in the lyrical tone intended by her parents. Khana Khaia Radovskaia). Independently, Sheindel's brother brought more of his family to join Mandibergs already in New York and the deli business. WWI made it impossible for the family to continue their exodus, with the further horror and delay of the Russian Revolution. However, worse for the family were the Kiev Pogroms of 1919 (the pogroms were loosely organized savage mob attacks by Cossacks, soldiers or ad hoc gangs, sometimes government or church directed, sometimes spontaneous, on Eastern Europe Jewish communities) which took the life of one of Menya's daughters, saw the rape of another, Lena, and witnessed the stabbing and torture of Pasey.







Widowed in Russia (Beryl and Hennyeh)

For centuries, Jews were restricted to certain parts of Russia (within, not beyond, The Pale), and rarely allowed in the larger cities, at least not legally. After the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 (The Peasant Reform of 1861) and the further relaxation of settlement rules by Tsar Alexander II, many came to Kiev. They had lived there off and on, between expulsions since at least 991, probably earlier. They had officially been allowed to trade in street fairs from 1797, composing more than half the fair participants. After the emancipation of the serfs, further urban migration was allowed, with about 1 in 8 in Kiev being Jews by the time of the 1881 Pogroms. All of this exacerbated tensions, with further pogroms in and around Kiev in 1905 and 1919, and the blood libel trial of 1911. As settlement in Kiev became more permanent, synagogues began to



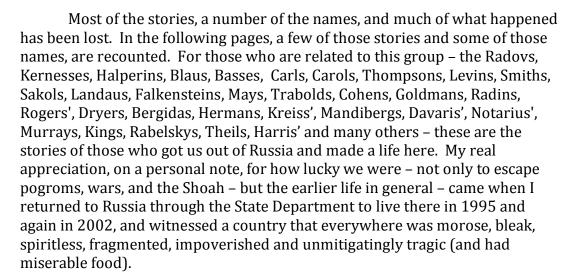


appear in the 1890s. (See, 19th Century Kiev Synagogues, A75-76). Nevertheless, most of the family likely lived in one of the small communities, or *shtetls*, which had traditionally accepted Jews.

1922 Arrival Pictures
(Peter, Wolf, Cherna, Muni, Bill)

As a result of the two Russian Revolutions, 1905 and 1917, and the reforms of Pyotr Stolypin in between, these restrictions gradually changed, and life became somewhat easier. Morris, and likely many in the family, moved to the once closed city, Fastov, the railroad capital of southern Russia, after the Revolution.

In 1922, through ingenuity and energy, while working for the Russian railroads in Fastov, Morris escaped with the remaining family from Fastov to Bucharest. There, with the help of the bootlegging monies made by Joseph, a successful entrepreneur in Erie, the remaining family traveled to the French port of Cherbourg and then aboard the *R.M.S. Olympic* [see, Cherbourg & the R.M.S. Olympic, A77-80], sister ship to the *Titanic*, across the Atlantic to the United States.



This project was inspired by questions of children and grandchildren who have little memory of any of this. Perhaps more surprisingly, many of us who grew up with and knew the Russian immigrants, and ought to have known better, also know very little. The best storyteller left, without question, is Bertha Blau (Ida's daughter) and none of this recollection could have occurred without her. The others who spoke, my cousins, also gave their memories, sometimes imperfect, and other times surprising themselves by what they

remembered. I have taken liberties as an editor, correcting some factual miscues, limiting the repetition, and editing out most negative things said about people (although perhaps not everything). There is, then, something of a whitewashed veneer in the process. I justify this in that, while many involved had a few weaknesses – some braggadocio, some roughness, some tight-fistedness, and the occasional wandering eye – the strengths and humor are











1911 Arrival (Chana Chaya, Ida)



what I was looking for and found. All of the rest – the imperfect marriages, onerous inlaws, financial disputes, and a few brushes with the law – can be left to someone else's pen.

> 1922 Arrival Pictures (Barney Bass)

The Radovs, then, arrived here speaking Yiddish, learning English, davening in Hebrew, and forgetting Russian. Almost to a person, they were tradesmen, peddlers or bakers, often hawking whatever wares were at hand, whether fruits and vegetables, furniture, baked goods, clothing or scrap. They entered into partnerships and businesses on handshakes with each other, and with others who were related, almost related, or at least spoke Yiddish. Over time, the bootlegging and gambling businesses which had sustained the family during Prohibition turned to more reputable businesses, and eventually through their children, to the trades of the college educated. That said, family gatherings had the air of Yiddish and broken Yiddish, card playing and elaborate Eastern European food – from *kneydlelch*, *kreplach* and borscht soups, to endless kugels, farfels, and challahs accompanying the cholesterolaccumulating and cardiac-choking array of salamis, briskets, chopped liver, cooked meats and smoked fish, followed by *mandelbrot*, *schneken*, and cakes, not to mention various arrays of blintzes, latkas, lox and gefilte fish. These, along with the ubiquitous smoking and constantly replenished glasses of tea, sweet wine and scotch, contributed to early cardiac arrest for so many Radovs. For reluctant young eaters, even in the 1950s, that food was accompanied by the insistent and constant injunction: "Eat everything on your plate, because people are starving in Europe." Europe clearly meant Russia, but the cause and effect between our gluttony and others' starvation remains murky.

Once here, Russia was almost never mentioned. Pogroms were forgotten and family life in America, abandoning the riff of the Russian language and *shtetl* fears, became the norm. Almost to a person, everyone born here, or young when they came, somehow, despite the Depression, made it through college, and went off to start various new businesses and practice professions, from Brooklyn and Boston to Erie, Detroit and Chicago, to Los Angeles, San Diego and Portland.

That said, the arrival of most of the family in 1922 was filled with drama: the Russian Revolution closing the borders and stopping the mail, a letter managing to get out, a ruse to gain access to rail passage, smuggled family negotiating to bribe officials, surreptitious water crossings at nights to escape the Soviet regime, ending in a long trudge only to be marooned in Bucharest. The matter began with a lone letter and single conversation. Barney B. Radov, then a nine year old boy in America, describes what happened in the kitchen between his father, Joe or Zusie, and his mother, Sarah or Cirka, when his never-seen uncle's letter from Russia arrived.



Morris and Luba Radov - 1922

Morris wrote, "If you ever want to see us alive, you can only do it now when I am in a position to gather the family together." My father read the letter to my mother. He said, "What do you think?" She said to him, "What do you mean, what do I think? It's your family. It's your father, your mother, your brothers, your sisters. Go. Go."

Sarah (Cirka) Radov (1925)



Barney B. Radov (1925)



Joseph (Zusie) Radov (1925)



This, then, is a fragment of the story of those in the arrival picture (see, 1922 Family Picture A1-2), a photograph that gave basic black new meaning in New York. They and those who had arrived earlier worked incredible hours, but spent virtually every free moment with family and greater family, enjoying that family, if also trying to improve, chastise, impress and educate individually recalcitrant family members. Other of their activities gave rise to the greater mailing list at the end of these pages.

The value of this project might not appear obvious. We live in an era diffuse, rootless and self-absorbed, bereft of extended family and shorn of history. To a great extent, this is an age we find fulfilling, believing electronic entertainment and personal attainment goals at once satisfactory and sufficient. Extended family history has an anachronistic feel, particularly a family collected from Russian shtetls and Orthodox *shuls*, Yiddish peddlers who made their way without encountering the important or attaining fame and fortune. Moreover, the family has scattered and forgotten, perhaps with a sigh of relief, the original ties that bind.



Rosh Hashanah greeting card from Russian Jews to their American relatives, with recognition of the open invitation to immigrate.

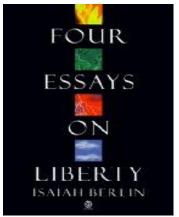
Such a rejection of our past is too quick, too facile. This history shaped who we are because we are the product of such history. Not only location, station and actual memories are involved, there is a more subtle transmission of character, belief, personality and humor. We (regretfully or celebratorily) turn into our parents, as they turned into theirs. The old and traditional culture may seem alien, even paradoxical, but it was borne of deeper beliefs and survival instincts necessary then, and not to be entirely discounted now. The family was entrepreneurial, if not always successfully, and committed to large dinners and cardplaying, if not always prudently, ever contemplating the larger meaning of existence, but not always in terms of traditional Judaism, and eternally willing to find humor and engage in ridicule about themselves and others, if not always without historic pain.

We should not, however, be ready to push aside the Russian-Jewish culture that once was ours. Jews settled in Russia in late Roman times, and certainly, by 800-900 A.D., were thriving in the Kiev area. Those 1200 years are very much in our bones and in our souls. Moreover, it is part of a legacy unsurpassed (if equaled in miniature elsewhere in Eastern and Central Europe by the Ashkenazi community) in achievement throughout recorded history. Despite poverty, adversity, pogroms, church and state sponsored hatred and discrimination, what the Russian Jews accomplished is both startling and overwhelming. In the last 100 years, that record — by those in Russia, those who left Russia and those who were children of Russian Jews — includes a dazzling assembly of Nobel Prize winners, authors, artists, statesmen and scientists no other indigenous minority has come close to possessing.

The list of luminaries is almost endless, and growing. For example, Irving Berlin, Richard Rodgers, Aaron Copeland and George Gershwin reinvented American music, while Ayn Rand, Lionel Trilling, Isaiah Berlin and Robert Nozick (in different ways) reconfigured Western thought.



Israel Isidore Baline's (of Tyumen Russia), Irving Berlin's, *God Bless America* sung at Pentagon Memorial Dedication, September 11, 2008.





Isaiah Berlin's book on liberty and his plaque in Riga, likely the only such official honor of a Jewish thinker in the former Russian Empire.

Isaiah Berlin, one of the leading liberal theorists of the 20th Century, emigrated from Russia as a child. On a personal note, when I entered Oxford, he had long been the chair of political philosophy. His take on the Russian passage west was typically lewish.

He would ask American Jews who wandered into his view, typically graduate students, why it was that the American Jews were so rich and famous, the British Jews so poor and obscure, when all began on the same ships leaving Europe. The student stumped, Berlin would answer his own question. "Simple. The ship would take supplies and patrons in Southampton, England, but the Captain, to make room for new passengers, would announce it was New York." Then, laughing, Berlin would say, "The dumb ones, like us, believed him and got off".

In a different vein, Sholem Aleichem (creator of Tevya), Boris Pasternak and Saul Bellow recast the modern narrative, interspersing chaotic inner monologue with social events to create new terms for the 20th Century novel, the last two picking up Nobels along the way. Sholem Aleichem captured the outlook of those in the Russian *shtetl* when he wrote: *Life is a dream for the wise, a game for the fool, a comedy for the rich, a tragedy for the poor.*

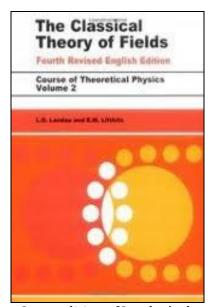


Boris Pasternak's First Russian Edition of *Dr. Zhivago*



1959 Soviet Union Postage Stamp in Honor of Sholem Aleichem's Centennial

Working in theoretical physics were Lev Landau and Ilya Frank, who each (again in very different contents) won the Nobel. Three years ago, during an hour long interview for Azerbaijan television, AzTV, I mentioned that Lev Landau, one of the great scientists of the 20th Century, was from Baku, Azerbaijan's capital now, Russian once – and might well be the best known Azerbaijani. Receiving doctorates in both mathematics and physics at 19 – the discoverer of the density matrix in quantum mechanics, the Ginsburg-Landau Theory of Superconductivity, the Landau Damping in plasma physics and almost all the basic math of super fluidity – and the Nobel Prize, Landau is an easy person to claim as your own. Nevertheless, the reply was rejection. "Landau was Jewish, not Azerbaijani." I suggested that, at least in the U.S., Pres. Kennedy could be both Catholic and Irish, yet still be American. Not true, apparently, in Baku, even on the state television network. This attitude matched one I saw 14 years earlier when living in Volgograd. I learned there that Russians read Russian writers, and thus no one buys *Dr.* Zhivago by Boris Pasternak, as Pasternak was not Russian (despite living there except for 5 years during college), but a Jew. All of this is the merest shadow of the attitude that permeated family life 100 years earlier.



Later edition of Landau's the Classical Theory of Fields

The tradition of educating Jewish women in Russia, as Morris J. Radov discusses, was, if not always strong, nevertheless, episodically evident. The result includes Golda Meir, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Annie Lebovitz, and Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Elena Kagan. In a different arena, Marc Chagall reshaped modern art, merging Cubist *shtetl*

images with spectacular colors of Russian peasant life. He described that life, as his father lived it, in his *Autobiography*.



Chagall's Parents

Day after day, winter and summer, at six o'clock in the morning, my father got up and went to the synagogue. There he said the usual prayers for some dead man or the other. On his return he made ready the samovar, drank some tea and went to work. Hellish work, the work of a galley-slave. Why try to hide it? How tell about it? No word will ever easy my father's lot... There was always plenty of butter and cheese on our table. Buttered bread, like an eternal symbol, was never out of my childish hands.

This list doesn't even mention Menachem Begin, Bob Dylan, Leonard Bernstein, Chaim Weizmann, Jascha Heifetz, Jonas Salk, Menachem Mendel Schneerman, Joseph Brodsky, Anna Pavlova, Joseph Heller, Milton Friedman, Isaac Asimov, Gabrielle Giffords, Richard Fevnman, Charles Schumer, Jerome Robbins, virtually every world-class chess master, a high percentage of the renown mathematicians (including a number of Fields Medalists), many of Hollywood's producers and directors (Sam Goldwyn, Jack Warner, Mel Brooks and Steven Spielberg), countless actors and actresses (Winona Ryder, Robert Downey Jr., Alan Arkin, Natalie Portman, Harrison Ford, Seth Green, Sarah Jessica Parker, Peter Covote, Gwyneth Paltrow), and dozens of Nobel Prize winners. To put it in Yiddish terms, there were worse places to be from.

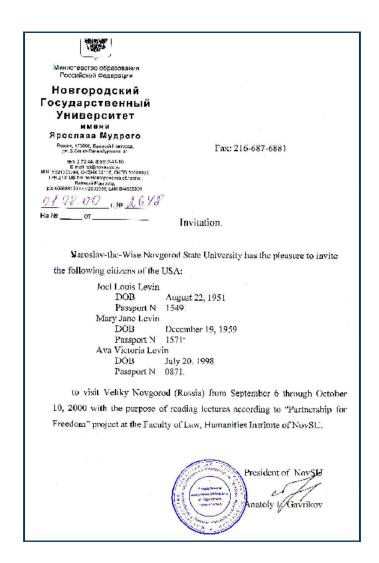


Fields Prize, given once every 4 years, recently refused by the Russian – Jewish mathematician Grigori Perelman, without comment. Likely the greatest mathematician of our age, Perelman later rejected the Millennium Prize on the grounds he didn't deserve it.

It might immodestly be added that the list is undoubtedly longer. Unlike the Radovs, many American Jews today have little idea of not only family history, but even family location. History has been erased. As Susan Sontag, writer, critic and feminist, admitted:

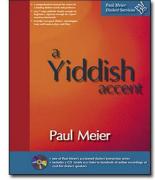
I once asked my father's mother, who died when I was seven, where she came from. She said 'Europe'... And so to this day, I don't know from what country my paternal grandparents came.

The particular immigrant experience of moving from Russian shtetl to American city is increasingly lost, the fragment of fading memory. Memory routinely slides from finely drawn to stereotyped caricature and here, not unnaturally, has been overwhelmed by the brutality of the Holocaust. That said, no single story or small set of stories of the Russians and their children born in America captures all of this. They can only scratch the surface. Hence, the goal to set out a number of conversations - with their mosaic of selflessness and selfconsumption, of religious devotion and devotion to card-playing, of every sacrifice for family and family squabbles. Often, though, to an extent we hardly consciously understand. this heritage affects. even shapes, us daily. As Faulkner said, "The past is never dead. It's not even past."



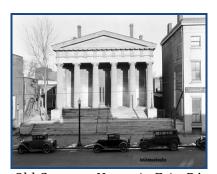
Once chased out, Radov descendants have (perhaps begrudgingly) finally been invited back to Russia, even a 2 year old. The invitation from Yaroslav-the-Wise Novgorod State University is ironic, as Yaroslav was not only the Grand Prince of Novgorod, but also of Kiev. Ruling Kiev from 1019 to 1054, he was responsible for its Golden Age, for its peaceful enlightenment, and for *Russkaya Pradva* (Russian Justice or Truth), the law code in operation when Russia had a rule of law. It is difficult to find a good moment after Yaroslav-the-Wise left the scene, certainly not any during the reign of his successor, (and murderer), Svyatopolk the Accursed.

In that spirit, let me give two of my own, personal snapshots of this generation, or at least my take on it. First my take: when I was very young and trying to make sense of the world, I was in the company of family members regularly, family with varying degrees of Ukrainian-Yiddish (different than the harsher intonations of my Litvak father's side) accents. The older the relative, the hardier the accent. To my early way of seeing things, and ignorant of Russian immigration complexities, a truth struck me: the older you got, the more likely you took on a Yiddish accent. I assumed I might have a small one in my 20s, and by retirement, be almost incomprehensible. The analysis of a young Radov empiricist.



A Yiddish Accent, by Paul Meier, for those lacking an Ashkenazi immigrant legacy

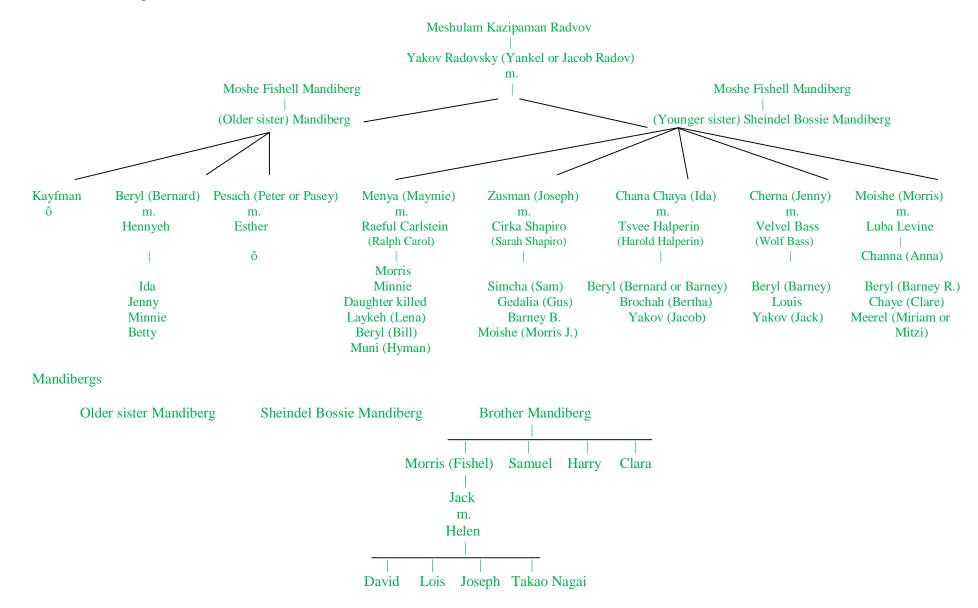
Second, my non-Radov grandfather, Julius Levin, was born in Lithuania of generations of impoverished Rabbis, but sent to America, alone, at 13, to join cousins as a peddler in the clothing (schmata) business. His life revolved around family. synagogue and work, with little time for much else and of modest means always. Special for him, always, despite working on the road for days at a time, were Jewish holidays, birthdays and *Shabbat*. Yet there was one additional, special day: January 2. That day, at 8:30 in the morning, regardless of how cold the temperature or deep the snow, would find him at the Old Customs House, waiting for the doors to open. Then, cash in hand, Julius performed a task of honor, thanks and pleasure, but not to his mind a duty: he went up the stairs to pay the United States Government – a U.S. which took him in from the horrors of Russian life - pay it back with his taxes at the earliest moment he could possibly do so. This simple act represented the silent, but unmistakable, recognition of that generation of the profound and beneficial changes for their safety, freedom and very existence.



Old Customs House in Erie, PA

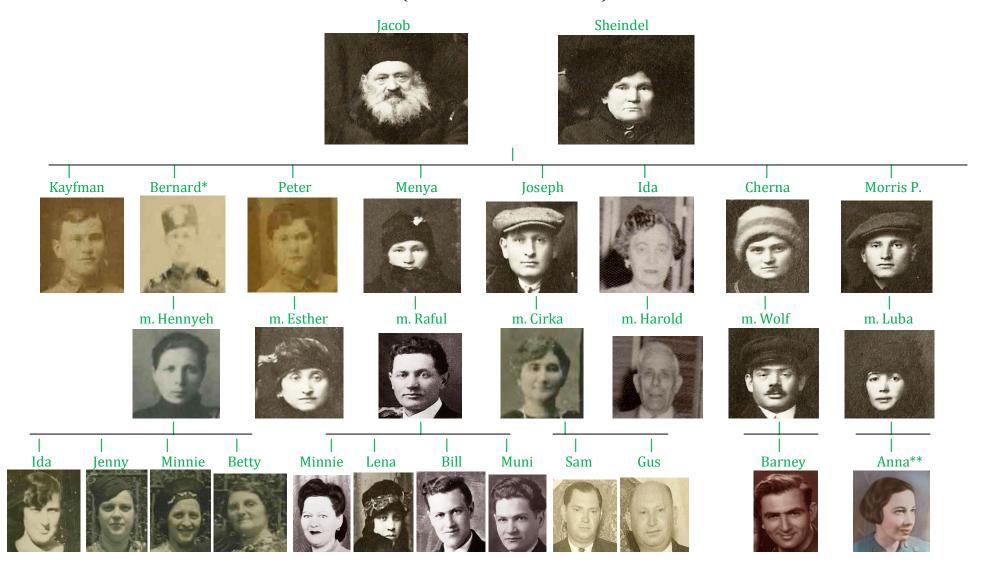
The senses of community, belonging, tradition and origin are strong ones. In understanding who we are, it matters who our family is, who they were, and what they went through. This is not an invitation to tribalism, an exclusive and excluding identity by one group to the detriment of others. It is rather an opportunity to cast the net with sufficient vigor to capture our own past. We can draw strength, solace and comfort from our family – their struggles, lives, losses, weaknesses, travel, celebrations and triumphs – and make use of that experience in our own lives. That said, some joy, *naches*, even laughter, *lakhn*, might be in order. For the Russians who made the odyssey to America, though, we can only agree with Albany in *King Lear*:

The oldest hath borne most: we that are young Shall never see so much, nor live so long.



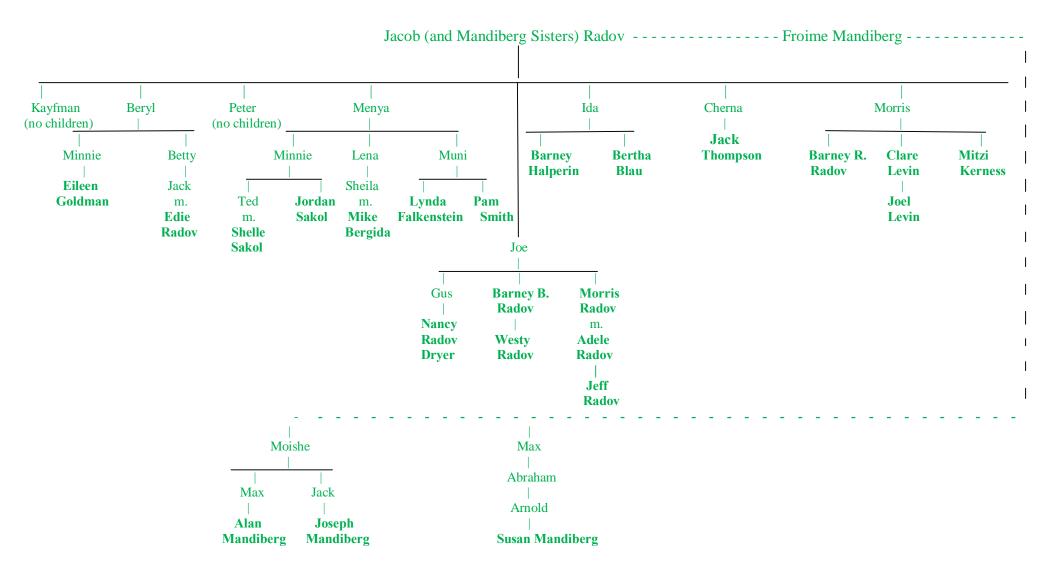
THE RUSSIANS

(28 Radovs not born in America)



^{*}Pictured in superimposed uniform (not his). He alone in this group never left Russia.

^{**}Born at sea on the R.M.S. Olympic.



PARTICIPANTS PICTURED



Bertha Blau



Barney R. Radov



Betty Radov



Jack Bass Thompson



Clare Radov Levin



Joel Levin



Barney B. Radov



Eileen Cohen Goldman



Mitzi Radov Kerness



Morris J. Radov



Adele Radov



Jeff Radov



Joseph Mandiberg



Lynda Carl Falkenstein



Pam Carl Smith



Wendy Bass Devaris

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011







Edie Radov



Jordan Sakol



Alan Kreiss



Susan Mandiberg



Shelle Sakol Radin



Nancy Radov Dryer



Marci Radov Rogers



Paul Rogers



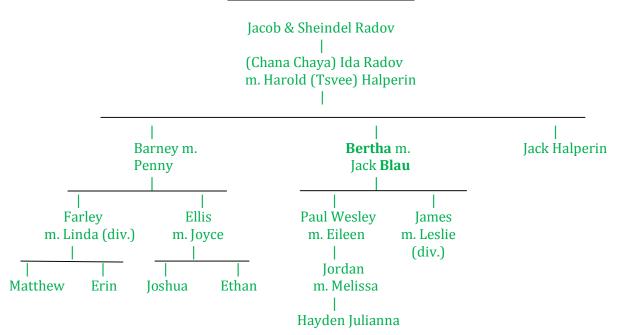
Westy Radov



Barney Halperin

Missing are Michael Bergida and Alan Mandiberg.

BERTHA HALPERIN BLAU



Bertha Blau; Conversation with Joel Levin – Tuesday, May 21, 2011

- J: I was talking to Barney [R.] Radov [b. 1923] about the family. My kids have been asking about some of the family history. He said to call your brother [Barney Halperin, b. 1916]. I called your brother and he said to call you.
- B: That is good news anyway.
- J: My kids are getting older and they don't know, nor do I, very much of what happened when the family first came over from Russia.

 Barney told me a couple things, but then he kept saying I don't know I mean Barney R. Radov.



Reid, Ava, Jenny Levin - 2003

- B: Barney B. [Radov, 1913-2001] was supposed to have left something written for the Center [*Brith Sholom* in Erie], all about some of the family. Some I don't know, but I will try to fill you in with what I know. First of all, they had a picture made when they came over in 1922. Do you have that picture?
- J: I have that picture. [1922 Family Picture, A1-2].

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011





Cirka and Joe Radov - 1925

B: You have that – OK. Your grandmother and your grandfather and Uncle Joe and my mother and his wife Cirka [Sarah Radov, 1880-1962] and Sam. Do you remember Sam Radov [1904-1982], Uncle Joe's [Radov, 1884-1957] oldest son?.

- J: Sure. Jackie's [Jack Bernard Radov, 1931-2007] father.
- B: Jackie's father, mother and my mother came together in 1911.
- J: So let me go back. Some of the family came over earlier and then some came over later, in the 1920s.
- B: That's right.
- J: Your mother was Ida [Chana Chaya Halperin, 1894-1963]?
- B: My mother was Ida right.
- J: Did she come over with Joe?



Ida (Chana Chaya) Halperin

- B: Not initially.
- J: So Joe came over first and then Ida?

B:



Jews at Ellis Island arriving steerage

As far as I know, Joe made three trips, [1908, 1911, 1922]. The first one, he was either alone or I don't with know who else. I think there's a sister, Menya and I think her husband came with him. I don't know who came first - but loe was here already once. Then, in 1911, he went back to Russia and brought his family and my mother. [See A34-52 for Ida's passport with translation]. In those days, they watched very carefully – there was an epidemic of eve infections and, Sam Radov, Jackie's father, was 6 years old and Gus [Radov] was 4 years old and they were afraid the reason Uncle Joe took my mother, not because of favorites, but because she was old enough to care for Gus in case *Tanta* Cirka was held up in Ellis Island because of his eyes. He had glaucoma. So that's why they took my mother along with her. Does that make sense?

- J: Who had glaucoma?
- B: Well, I don't what they called it. I know he had a serious eye infection.
- J: Who did?
- B: And that's why my mother came along, to take care of Sam and to take care of Gus in case *Tanta* Cirka was not allowed in the country for awhile until Sam was examined thoroughly. That's how my mother came. It was Uncle Joe's second trip. The third trip was what you see on the picture.
- J: Who are the three kids in the picture?
- B: Where are they situated? Can you hold on for just a minute? My scrapbook is right handy. OK. The one that's sitting on the left hand, the little boy about 10 years old maybe.
- J: Yes.
- B: That was *Tanta* Menya's son. [*Tanta* was the Yiddish term for aunt].
- J: Menya Carl?

B: Carl is their last name and sometimes it's Carol and I'm still pondering the cemetery – there is a Carlstein – whether that belonged to them, maybe that was part of the name too. [The cemetery is CBS in Erie, see A99-107]. But that's part of the name Carl [of the picture]. Left hand side was his son. His name was Hyman. Hyman Carl. He hated the name Hyman. His Jewish name was Muni and then when Paul Muni got to be so big with his acting, the word was he took the name Muni and went through his life with his name, Muni Carl. His real name was Hyman.



Menya and Raful Carol - 1930

- J: That's the father of the boy or that's the boy?
- B: That's the boy, the 10 year old boy.



Muni Carl

- J: So that's Muni. [Muni was Carl, the rest of the family, generally but not always, was Carol, occasionally Carrol].
- B: Muni. We called him Muni. He changed it in English to Muni.
- I: And his mother's name was?
- B: Menya. I think it's Maymie on the tombstone. But in Jewish [Yiddish], they called her Menya.
- J: Who was her husband?
- B: Raful Carol. It's funny that your generation or your child's generation is getting so inquisitive about this family that Carl's daughter, the old man, Muni's daughter [Pam Smith] called me last week...last month...last year and has been keeping in touch. She wants to get as much as a history on her father as possible. It's funny that the kids want to know about their heritage, so I filled him in too. My brother answered I would know better than he was. OK.
- J: Who is the second boy?
- B: He's Muni's older brother, Bill. Another Barney, but he didn't want to take the name Barney anymore. His real name was Barney. It's Bill. He's the one who started with the Carol.
- J: Who is the other boy on the right?

- B: That was Aunt Jenny's [Cherna] boy. Cherna's boy, Barney Bass. You should have known Barney's dad he visited in Erie. You should have known him by then.
- J: Yes.
- B: Well, that's who those three people are.

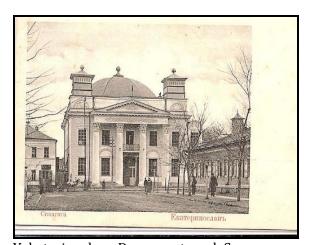


Cherna and Barney Thompson

- J: What do you know about how the family lived in Russia?
- B: How they lived? They were poor.
- J: Do you know where they lived?
- B: They used to say they lived close to Kiev.
- J: But Westy Radov said that Barney B. [Radov] said they lived in a place called Makarov. [See Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6].



Westy Radov



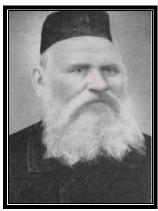
Yekaterinoslav - Dnepropetrovsk Synagogue

- B: Makarov. That comes to mind. But where they really lived may be a closer city and I'll tell you where my mother always said there was a small village, E-H-K-R-I-S-T-I-L-N-O-F-F.
- J: Ehkristilnov. So that's the village where you think everybody started? [The city of Ekaterinoslav is also known as Yekaterinoslav, and was the name of the town Morris J. Radov also had always heard. It became absorbed into modern Dnipropetrovsk. See Yekaterinoslav and Ekaterinoslav, A81-85].



1900 Kiev

- B: Where we're from. That's what my mother always said. And they always spoke about Kiev and Makarov. They were close by. Kiev, of course, was bigger.
- J: What did the family do there?
- B: My grandfather was what you would call the Clerk of Courts. Our handwritings are all derived from him. We all have good handwriting. And he had a beautiful handwriting too. Of course, my brother, and all of us.
- J: When you say your grandfather, what was his name?
- B: Radov. Grandfather Yankel. Jacob [or Yakov] Radov. [On his grave, in Erie, he is the son of Meshulam Kazipaman (last name is not usually included) A106]. This is only the Radov clan.



Jacob Radov

- J: Jacob Radov, Yankel Radov [1844-1924] was the Clerk of Courts. And he was married twice, right?
- B: Right. I don't have anything. I don't know what his first wife's name was. She was a sister to Shanabossey, our grandmother. [Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov, 1853-1936, listed on her grave in Erie as daughter of Moshe Fishell (last name not usually included)]. My grandmother.
- J: Right. So that part of the family came to the United States separately?
- B: No. Just my mother. Those on the picture, by the second wife [except for Peter, by the first wife and Peter's wife, Esther] came in 1922.
- J: Was there other family by the first wife?
- B: Sure. The Bostonians. Of course you know, Yankel, the father. The mother's name I don't know. But from that marriage was Barney Radovsky. He was married. He was one of the older ones and he was married in Russia yet. And that's where he died young and left the woman with four children and that's why his name was

Barney and that's why we have six Barneys in the family. Because when later on, I mean they had no one to name him with, the closest was an uncle or a cousin.

- J: Do you know the family in Boston?
- B: Yes. But they don't know any more. They know as much as whatever I told them because they too were interested for awhile for knowing everybody. That's how, years ago, we brought them all together.
- J: So what are their names?
- B: They were Radov. They, too, were Radovskys.
- J: But what are they now?
- B: Radov, of course! The father was Barney Radovsky [Beryl or Bernard] and the mother's name I think she told me it was Hanna. And to them were born four girls.





Beryl and Hennyeh Radov (uniform is superimposed)

J: Do you know their names?



Betty Radov - 1940s

- B: Well, the oldest one was that was his mother I'll come back. The second one... I have to think a minute with the names here. Betty was one of them that Sam Radov was married to. There were four of them. [Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty].
- J: Joe's son married his cousin?



Sam Radov - 1940s

- B: Yes. With a half cousin. Yes.
- J: So Betty Radov married Sam Radov?
- B: Our Sam. Uncle Joe's Sam.
- J: Was married to Betty Radovsky?

- B: Right. There were always Radovskys and Radovs that's right.
- J: And their son was Jackie?
- B: And their son is Jackie! She [Betty] was one of the younger girls.
- J: And they are still in Boston?



Jackie Radov

- B: They're up in Boston. Sandy's mother was I think the second youngest, because I remember her writing it. Sandy and his sister were the ones who came over here Mitzi had a big get together with them. I didn't know any of them. When Betty Radov died, Sam's wife, she was buried in Florida, because she was divorced from Sam and she lived the last years with her husband here. So, I felt I was the only one. It's terrible not to have any of her family represented, so I went down there and I met Sandy there, Sandy Cohen, and he says: did you know the family? How are you related? I told him who I was. He took a big pad of paper and a pencil and he started to write. So what he knows he got from me.
- J: Let's go back to Russia. Jacob was the Clerk of Courts what were the other people doing while they still lived in Russia?
- B: I don't know. They were all poor farmers, I guess. I think Jenny's husband, Barney Bass' father, I think was a jewelry man.
- I: When they came over here did they speak any English?
- B: No. They spoke Russian and Yiddish. Mostly Yiddish.
- I: My grandfather seemed to speak a number of Eastern European languages.
- B: Eastern Europeans pick up languages very easily. Americans don't, but Europeans pick up them up. Anybody from Europe always knows a good 4 or 5 different languages, from the Slavic area.
- J: My grandfather, Morris [P. Radov], knew quite a few languages. Barney B. said that he knew some Polish. He seemed to know these languages.



Academy High School in Erie

- B: My beautician was from Czechoslovakia.
 She just came back from there. What a beautiful city that Prague was, she said.
 She too could speak the Russian language.
 They're all intertwined. It's like German.
 You know how many Jewish kids that took German courses at Academy [High School].
 They are proud of it because they knew Yiddish.
- J: Right.
- B: They faked their way through. (Laughing).
- J: When people came here, how did they make a living when they first got here?
- B: Peddling, I guess. They bought a truck and peddled. [See Joseph Radov with Huckster, A73-74].
- J: They did some bootlegging.
- B: Yes, they were peddlers. Whatever it was they were peddling junk mostly.
- J: So all of the Radovs got out of Russia?
- B: All but one.
- J: Who didn't get out?
- B: The secret one. Grandpa's oldest son. The oldest of Yankel Radov.
- J: And why didn't he get out?



Bertha Blau - 1955

- B: He was the one unspoken of. No. He joined the Catholic religion and became a priest.
- J: Became a priest? I didn't know that. I had thought he married somebody not Jewish.



Jack Blau

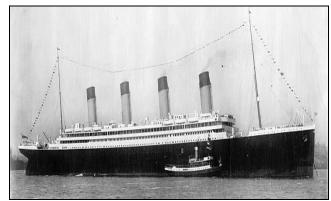
- B: Nobody knows! Very few knew. The only one who knew anybody and everybody to the last minute detail, and he just died a couple years ago, was my cousin Barney Bass. Because his mother, whether it was about the family history, certain pasts, whether it is about sex, it's about anything, when he had a question, he went to his mother, Jenny, and no matter what she was doing, if she was frying eggs, she'd let them fry, but she sat down on the couch and told him step by step what it meant, never kept anything from him. My mother used to tell me, "You don't have to know those things." OK. Said nobody talked about that. That was a dirty thing. But he knew everything, and he was the one who really briefed us.
- J: So, the one unspoken of, what was his name?
- B: I don't know. Maybe I did know and forgot. I don't know. I'll have to look back on my cards that I have in the history of them to see. I know I don't have it and I know the grandmother's name I didn't know either the first wife's name. I just called her the first wife. That's all. I didn't have her name.
- J: The first wife was the sister of the second wife right?



Barney R. Radov

- B: Right.
- J: I have the picture right after they arrived. That's shot in New York right?
- B: I think so.
- J: Because Barney [R.] Radov thought it might have been shot in Europe. He wasn't sure.
- B: The one with your grandmother and grandfather, I think, I would say was shot in Europe because I think your grandmother's got something on her head. I don't think she would have taken an American picture.
- J: But the one we just talked about with the three boys in the picture, that was shot, you think, in New York or in Russia?
- B: Where it was shot? Oh, it wasn't shot in Europe. They were in a hurry to get out. I don't think it was shot in Europe. [They were in a hurry to get out of Russia, but mired in Bucharest for 3 months. See A93-98]. Maybe someplace in route, I don't know.
- J: Anna [Radov, 1922-1936] was born by the time they got to New York. She was born on ship.

- B: That's what they said.
- J: I've got the ship's log. [See Family Ship Manifest, A7-20]. I have the ship manifest which shows she was born before she got to New York.



R.M.S. Olympic

- B: She was born on the ship, wasn't she?
- J: Yes, on the ship. [See Cherbourg & The R.M.S. Olympic, A77-80].
 That's so, but she's not in the picture. Maybe she wasn't born yet, because they took it in Europe. That's what Barney R. thinks.
- B: That was the question to me all the time. I questioned that, but, they said we don't know. Where was Anna when this picture was taken if she was born here. She was not born in America.
- J: Right. She was born at sea. So if this picture doesn't have her, maybe this was taken in Europe. The only other reason I think so is that the carpet looks very European. It doesn't look like America.



Anna Radov - 1926

- B: Right.
- J: I've been in Eastern Europe. That's still how the carpets are: these big, flowery, floral, huge patterns. It doesn't look like New York, where there would have been a 1920s New York picture. It doesn't look like that to me. But I don't know.
- B: No. I don't know either. I can't tell you. As I said, I wasn't smart enough when I was younger, when my parents were living, to find out.
- J: My mother says that her parents refused to talk about Russia, Morris and Luba wouldn't tell the kids about Russia.
- B: He didn't tell anything about Russia? Well look at how young he was in that picture then. He was young.
- J: Luba [Radov, 1902-1984] was 19 in this picture, I think.

B: I think he and Bill Carol were the same age. There were a couple people that are not identified, we don't know who they are. If they were just friends, I don't know if they had different passports, I don't know how they got across. And I don't know who is the man or the boy next to *Tanta* Manya there. I don't know who that one was.



Bill (Beryl) Carol - 1930

- J: So which one is she?
- B: On the top. Top row, second from the left.
- J: I see the boy with the cap.



CBS Cemetery

- B: The boy with the cap. On the tombstone it says he was just 18 years old and the name on the tombstone, is Carlstein and that's what makes me believe that that was he. Otherwise, I wouldn't know who that is. [In fact, the grave is for Morris Carlstein, 1897-1915, gone before the picture. The grave lists Morris' father as Raful, thus, he is the oldest son of Raful and Menya Carol].
- J: You said one of the Carols.
- B: I think yes, it was *Tanta* Manya's son. She had several children. He was one of them and Minnie in Chicago and Lena in Erie, they had a big family then. That's what makes me believe that that who we called Carlstein.
- J: Did anybody write any of this history down anywhere?
- B: I did, but a little too late in life.
- J: Could you send it to me?
- B: I'm not good at coordinating. I wanted to take up genealogy at one time to put them in the right places, but I can give it to you family by family if you want. [See Family Tree from Bertha Halperin Blau, A21-28].
- J: Did you write it down somewhere where I could have it typed up and send it back to you?

- B: You don't have to send it back to me. I always have a copy when I send anything out. You should know that. I can give you the names of the children and so on, by family, who they were and so on and their children. The best I could do.
- J: Do you have email?
- B: No. I don't even have a computer. How do you like that? I'd never get out of the house then. I don't have time for it. I'd like to learn.



Clare Radov Levin

- J: I'll give you my address.
- B: I'm almost 93 years old, what do you want? How's your mother [Clare Levin, b. 1929] doing?
- J: Fine. She has a friend, Gil Cranberg. She's going out on dates.
- B: Oh really?
- J: He's the retired newspaper editor of the *Des Moines Register*.
- B: OK. That's nice.
- J: So, how you doing?



B: I was widowed 28 years. I had a mutual friend here, a friend, your mother and father met him. They thought he was nice. Yes, a handsome man, but I never, no, no, I never looked. Some retired lawyer here was after me and he says all I ask is today, tomorrow dinner. That's all.

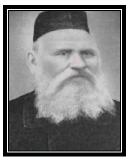
Conversation with Bertha Blau - Friday - June 10, 2011

B: Hello, It's Bertha.



Bertha Blau - 1963

- J: Hi, it's Joel. How are you?
- B: I just walked in. I will tell you I did not have a good day after I talked to you. My brother went into cardiac arrest.
- J: Oh no.
- B: I have not had a chance to get any work done on it. I have just been going to the hospital, I just came home and got your message. You just called about 5 minutes ago, I think.
- J: How is Barney [Halperin]? How is he?
- B: He's coming along. They let him out of the hospital and all he can do is rest now. They thought it was pneumonia. It just happened so fast. He just needs a lot of rest, that's all.
- J: I'm sorry.
- B: I should have called, but every time I come home so late, I just want to plop into bed. So if you can bear with me, I have all the stuff Joel, but if there is anything you want to add or some questions.
- J: Yes, I do have some questions. Yes, from just what you said before. So, I do want the stuff, but I may ask it again. First of all, on your grandparents, on my great grandparents, did you know your grandfather at all?
- B: I was a little girl. I was 4 years old when he came here, but I remember him, I remember when he died.
- J: What was he like?



Jacob Radov



Barney Halperin

- B: My brother looked just like him.
- J: Like Barney with a beard?
- B: Barney never had a beard, but if he did have. I have a picture on the tombstone in the cemetery so take off the beard, he would look just like my brother.

- J: What was he like though? What did he do all day?
- B: I think he was 82 or 84 when he came to this country.
- J: What was he like as a person though? What did he do all day?
- B: I don't know. He must have lived with my Uncle Joe, Zusie, and he was only here two years in America. I don't know. I don't think he did much of anything, except my Uncle Joe's house was congregated with anybody and everybody who came. They would be there everyday, single and married. There was a house full all the time.
- J: Was that on 31st Street?
- B: On 31st Street, 132. Yes.
- J: And my grandfather [Morris P. Radov, also called M.P.] lived next door, right?
- B: When I knew M.P., he was on 24th Street. He moved to 31st about maybe a year before Anna died. He lived on the one hundred block on 24th Street as far as I know, between French and Holland. It was a two-family house.
- J: And your grandmother. What was her name, Sheindel?
- B: No, it was Sheindel [pronouncing it Shayndell] Bossie.



Harold Halperin

- J: What did you call her?
- B: Sheindel Bossie. And her maiden name was Mandiberg. Some of them [the Mandibergs] spelled it with an, a, arg. That's the way I know them to spell it.
- J: Do you know any of her other relatives?
- B: No. Just what's in the family. I don't know her older sister's name.
- J: And what did she do? My mother remembers her as a little girl.
- B: She divided her time: between my Aunt Jenny, who lived in New York and she [Sheindel] lived part of the time in New York and then went back and forth and then went back to New York. Then, later on, when the war came along and the kids went to war, she moved to Erie, with my Uncle Pasey died and he left a widow, Esther. So my Aunt Cherna moved in with Esther in Erie and they lived on 200 block of E. 21st Street.

- J: So Cherna moved in with Esther?
- B: After Pasey died.
- J: Pasey and Esther had no children?



Esther and Peter Radov - 1922

- B: They never had children. After Pasey died, my grandmother moved in, while Pasey was living yet. They lived on the 300 block of 17th Street. Esther and Pasey. My grandmother lived with them.
- J: Right.
- B: In the late 1920s and early 1930s, they lived on 300 block of 17th Street. Then, when the war came, Cherna moved to Erie and Pasey died and she moved in with *Tanta* Esther.
- J: What was Sheindel like? My mother remembers playing cards with her.
- B: She played Casino with them. Yes. That's all she did. She taught it to the grandchildren. She never worked or anything. She was always back and forth.
- J: So she played cards with the grandkids.



Pinochle Deck

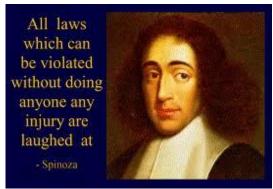
- B: Yes. She played Casino with the grandkids, with the children. Just one card game. Gin wasn't in fashion then.
- J: Did she learn that in Russia or did she learn that here?
- B: I think she learned that here. We were all great card players. Great card players to this day.
- J: Did she go to *shul*?



Old Shul of CBS

- B: Oh, yes. The big Shul was being built then, [The Jewish Center, Congregation *Brith Sholom*, 3207 State Street, the original building, see CBS Old Building & Cemetery, A99-107], but she did not want to ride on the Shabbas and it was too far for her to walk so she lived with us. So we went to the 17th Street Shul. It was across from Katz the butcher. [See Familiarity, Theology, & the World, A108-111, on early Radov beliefs].
- J: Sure, I remember going there. My grandfather would take me there.
- B: OK. That was where she went to *shul*, because she could walk there. We lived on 21st Street. She could walk there and that's about it. Let me ask you: did you want to know about the children and the grandchildren from the first wife?
- J: Yes.
- B: If you are not in a hurry, I would put it together. I know of them all from our side and there are just a couple of questions I need to get from Sandy Cohen. Give me a couple of weeks. I should get it then.
- J: Let me ask you a little more now though. Did you know Jacob or Yankel's....
- B: Yankel, yes. Yakov Radovsky.
- J: Did you know of any of his brothers or sisters?
- B: My grandfather's, no. He never talked about them.
- J: My mother thinks that there were some Radovs who made their way to Chicago who may have been from his siblings. Do you know anything about that?
- B: I know of the ones in Chicago.
- I: No, these are different. Joe and Sylvia Radov. Did you ever hear of them?
- B: Listen about 40 years ago, I talked about that 40 years ago like it was yesterday. Luba and I were going to plan a reunion. The only one that I knew from the first wife was Betty and I contacted Betty. And Betty gave me some names from the Radovs. Some of them were called Radov with an ff instead of a v, some were with a w at the end instead of a v. She gave me some names and I wrote them that I never heard because it was years already.

- J: Right.
- B: However, what I did learn: that's how I know some of these people. I collected all this data 40 years ago.
- J: Let me go back to a couple of things that are not going to be on the card. I am going to ask about the two secrets you told me that I bet are not on the cards.
- B: Not on the card. Yes.
- J: The one who was not spoken of. Was there anybody else who married out or who was shunned or who was not spoken of besides the one?
- B: No.
- J: OK.
- B: I will tell you, it was after the war (WW II) that Barney Bass told me, about the one who became a priest. He also told me that when my grandfather got ready to go to America, he came, and in fact Betty told me his name was Kayfman. [The religious censure that resulted in the shunning was the *cherem*, the greatest censure allowed. There were 24 enumerated offenses punishable – from swearing to breaking Kosher to tripping the blind – of various degrees of wrong and punishment. Becoming a Christian priest is not specifically listed in the Talmed. The best known individual the subject of the sentence of *cherem*, excommunication, was Baruch Spinoza, the great Dutch philosopher, for incorrigible heresy].



The most famous case of a *cherem* involved Baruch Spinoza

J: Spell that?



Kayfman Radov

- B: K-A-Y-F-M-A-N. That was the one who was shunned.
- J: That was his first name.
- B: That was his first name.
- J: Then Radov or Radovsky is his last name.
- B: That is his last name.

- J: And he saw the family before they left.
- B: And he asked to be forgiven.
- J: Was he?
- B: Yes, this is hearsay now. I told you, I got it from Barney Bass.
- J: I know. So he was forgiven?
- B: Yes.
- J: Was he an Orthodox priest or a Catholic priest?



Barney Bass

- B: I don't know. There wasn't too much religion going down in Russia at that time.
- J: So you don't know what became of him.
- B: No. They lost all contact with him. Then there was the second son, Baryl. That's where the Barnard comes in.
- J: Right. Was there anybody else?
- B: He married a woman and her name was Hennyeh, I still remember her name. He died in Europe, but he left his widow with 4 girls. Ida, who married Wasserman, and Jenny and then there was Sandy's mother, Minnie. I remember when Minnie visited Luba and Morris when they lived on 24th Street, and then there was Betty. Then we got intertwined when Betty married Sam.
- J: This is a different Jenny than Cherna? Is this Jenny Cherna?
- B: No. It was a different Jenny. The Jenny from the other side.
- I: And Minnie is a different Minnie?
- B: The first Minnie. Yes.
- J: OK, and a different Ida.
- B: A different Ida.
- J: Wow.



Minnie Radov Cohen

- B: I found my mother's passport yesterday. She was Chana Cheya. [See Chana Chaya Radovskaia's Passport, A34-52]. She said they called her Clare in Europe. Minnie Sakol in Chicago said that was so old-fashioned. What I'm trying to get at is that I also thought the Oregon bunch...
- J: Right.



Morris Carlstein

B: At a spot in the cemetery there is a Carlstein and I asked her: did Muni ever talk about another brother. She said he only had one brother Bill. I questioned her about a Carlstein. There was a Carlstein, and all it says on the tombstone is that he was 18 years old. Who he was: he must have been Carlstein and Carol.

- J: Right. Let me go back. In the first family, there was Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty were the 4 daughters. And you will get me that information later. Who was called Hanna?
- B: My mother's Hebrew name was Channah Chaia.
- J: Your mother was called Clare.
- B: Right. What's your mother's Jewish name?
- J: I don't remember. Not Clare.
- B: She knows.
- J: I know she knows. Let me ask you, did Luba ever talk about what happened to her family in Russia?
- B: No.
- J: Because she never told my mother, except that she mentioned she had a couple brothers and then she would not talk more about it. You never heard any of that.



Morris and Luba Radov - 1921

B: That was a great mystery. Nobody knows her family. He, Morris, was quite young when he married her.

- J: She had a brother my grandfather had met in the Army.
- B: It says on the picture he brought his boyfriend and the boyfriend's wife too. In fact, there is another person on the picture, the upper left hand corner, and no one seems to know who it is. I was wondering whether it was Carlstein.
- J: Right.
- B: Who came with them. You see the mystery is, they told me when Raful Carol left a woman pregnant with Muni. And Muni never saw his father until he was 9 years old, when Muni came to America. The big mystery was when did Carl come, because he and Minnie were here already before my mother came. You see when we were younger we never bothered asking those questions.
- J: Right.
- B: I know that Raful Carol was here earlier, whether he went back again for them, I don't know. But he was here. That's what the girls told me, that Muni was 9 years old before he saw his father here and I know that they were in America before, because my mother came here in 1911 and Minnie greeted them when she came. Minnie from Chicago greeted them when she came.



Minnie Carol Sakol

- J: That Minnie is from?
- B: Chicago.
- J: Is that from the first marriage or the second?
- B: The second.
- J: Minnie [wife of Morry] Sakol. That's the one who's mother of Ted, Jordan and Cookie [Barbara], right.
- B: Right.
- J: Those people I remember.
- B: They visited Erie.
- I: Tell me, what happened to Lena?
- B: Lena had the worst life that I have ever heard of anyone else. There again, hearsay. But Bill, he told me, she was raped by the Cossacks.

- J: How old was she?
- B: I know she was 13 years older than me. She would be 105 now.
- J: How old was she when she was raped?
- B: She was a young girl.
- J: She came over in 1922.
- B: It would have to have been before 1922.
- J: What happened in the rape? Was she with her family?
- B: I don't know. Here is another thing they told me. The Oregon bunch told me that there was one sister who was killed. That I never heard of.



Harry and Lena Smith - 1930

- J: You mean one of Lena's sisters was killed by Cossacks in the same pogrom?
- B: Yes. The Russian pogrom. Yes. [For discussion of the Kiev Pogrom, see A63-66].
- J: Who knew about this incident in the family?
- B: Muni knew it.
- J: My mother didn't know it.
- B: No. There were things they never talked about. As I said, it wasn't until after the War that I knew about the oldest one who defected from our family and religion and so on.
- J: Did Lena get pregnant from the rape?
- B: No. Not that I know of. No, I don't think so.
- J: Did Lena meet her husband at Ellis Island? My mother [Clare Radov Levin, b. 1929] said she did.
- B: I wouldn't say at Ellis Island. I think she met him in New York.
- J: With Cherna?

B: With Cherna. It was an aunt and niece love/hate relationship. They would fight like, but they were like sisters. They would practically kill each other with words, but nobody would say a bad word to either one about the other because they were very, very close always. That's one reason they wanted to marry Lena off in a hurry. Lena was married in the 20s. She had hard luck, raped there, and came to America. The reason I know that she was 13 years older than I: we went to a wedding in New York and I stayed that summer and they went to the Mandiberg family in Boston, and I remember I was 13 and Lena was 26 at the time. That's how I know. Those things are stuck in your mind. She had a little baby there.



Lena Smith and Cherna Bass Thompson

- I: I little what?
- B: A little baby boy. And the baby died. Lived that summer with an infant. Went back. I don't think he was more than a year old, if that. Lena's first baby died. Then she got pregnant with Murray. Then Murray died. He took his car to an auto wash, and he was standing back and another car came along. He [the other driver] thought he put his foot on the brake but put it on the gas and crushed him. That's what they told me. And he was killed. He died. Then, in 1939, when I graduated college we went to New York I remember, because I looked for a frame there to have my diploma framed Lena was pregnant with Mona Sheila. I named her, in fact. Years later, when they all went to California, Sheila lost her daughter. Time marches on. Now she's married. She's got a daughter. She got up for school one morning, and [her daughter was] dead, that's all. She died, that's all. Lena had the worse maezel I thought possible for any human being to endure.
- J: She was such a nice person.
- B: She was always the best hearted one. There was never a sour note with her. It was always with laughter. Always a good time and always with laughter, but she had a miserable life.
- J: Beside Sam Radov [See Bootlegging Case, A29-31, the legal case involving Sam Radov (and Frank Brown), mistakenly attributed to Morris P. Radov, but remembered by Barney R. Radov and Barney Halperin], and Betty Radovsky: were there any other cousins who married one another?
- B: No.
- J: Do you know how everyone came to Erie?

- B: One pulled the other one.
- J: How did they start off there?
- B: I don't know. My Uncle Joe and Raful Carol were about the first.
- J: I heard from Westy that they came to Erie because *Tanta* Cirka had family in Erie. [See Westy Radov Email, A32-33].
- B: Katowitz, right.
- J: And is that why they came to Erie?
- B: The Katowitz's. Did you know Fay LaPidus?
- J: No.
- B: Donny LaPidus. Does that ring a bell? No. He moved from Erie. They lived on 23rd Street. The Katowitz's came. Cirka's sister married a Katowitz. Katowitz had a brother. The one brother stayed in Erie and the other one moved to Connecticut, I think. One was a fisherman and had a stall in the market. I think that's how George Tivas, who became a nephew I think, took charge, took it over.



Shtetl Fair

- J: Do you know, when they were living in Russia, if they communicated with the family in the United States? Did people write letters?
- B: I don't know.
- J: They organized these trips. Joe went back. How did they do it?
- B: I don't know. Joe went back a couple times.
- J: But how did he do it? Did they write letters? How did they know they were coming?
- B: They must have. I don't know. When you're younger, you don't ask those questions. Not that I wouldn't get an answer. But it just doesn't dawn on you. Now my baby, he asked me to make me an album. It took 61 years to do it. You just don't think of it when you're younger, that's all.
- J: I'm waiting to get your stuff. I'm very much looking forward to it.

- B: You would have had it. I'm looking at it. The table is cluttered with my papers here. It was so fast, last Saturday. "I [Barney Halperin] don't feel good. I can't breathe." So went to the emergency room. They admitted him right away. But he's home now and he's getting along. Now I can spread this out and get it out to you. I should have called and let you know.
- J: Thank you very much.
- B: Don't thank me until it's done. I hope I can shed some light on it, that's all. It's from hearsay, from what they tell you. Also, what was Luba's maiden name?
- I: Levine.
- B: That's what I was told too. So that is what I accepted.
- J: I was told it was Luba Levine. I was told she had two brother, Abraham and someone else. She had three sisters. One of them was named Sonya. [The men were given Hebrew names, the women Russian ones].
- B: I never heard that. They never talked about it. Luba never wanted to talk much about it. Her philosophy was out of sight, out of mind. She left family in Europe, and never wanted to talk about it. Buried a child, never wanted to talk about it. Never would keep the picture [of Anna] up.
- J: I know. My mother does not like to talk of such things.
- B: Really. Listen. I think I mentioned before. We rented a place when we moved to Meadville, and this woman was showing me on album and talked about the daughter. So I said: where is she? "Oh she's dead, she died." And I said you can look at the album. "Oh yes, she brought us...we're glad we had her for when we did and brought us... My husband, when we spoke of his mother, he would mention her name, and always had a smile on his face."
- J: Right.
- B: So there are other people who always take it with a smile.
- J: Did you say you had the birth certificate from your mother?
- B: Not the birth certificate, the passport.
- J: Does that say where she was born?
- B: If anyone could interpret it, maybe I'll get a Russian here to interpret it.

- J: I can get it interpreted if you get it to me.
- B: Will do. I'll send it along.
- J: OK. Well, it's good talking to you.
- B: It was good. I'm sorry that it has taken me so long. But be patient and I'll get it to you. I have to do first things first.
- J: Right.



Ava Levin – 2009

- B: I'm not as young as I used to be. It isn't the driving that tires me out, it's the walking to where you go to do shopping or whatever that tires you out.
- J: Right.
- B: I even have your daughter's name. Ava Victoria [b. 1998], I even have that. I had Jennifer [b. 1987] and Reid's [b. 1984] name before that. And your first wife's name: Susan Hunt?
- J: Yes. You're good.
- B: I have it on paper, but I don't have the paper in front of me right now. We were going to do a whole thing on that. I had Betty as my advisor then. So I collected little bits from everybody else. Then, I met Sandy. I went to Betty's funeral and that's where I met Sandy. I looked at him from the nose up and said you look just like someone in our family, Minnie. He said he was Minnie's son. I said was this sacrilegious because we went to a funeral but had the best time, because he was marking down things that he wanted to know about our family. Just what you're asking me now.



Betty R. Radov - 1955



Lesley Radov



Mitzi Radov Kerness

- J: That's Sandy Cohen?
- B: Cohen. I told Betty when she [Lesley Radov, b. 1948] moved to Boston. I told Mitzi [Kerness, b. 1931] and we got them all together and Mitzi had a big party at her house when the Bostonians came, about 30 people there, the cousins and all.

- J: Right.
- B: 10, 12 years ago. So we brought that family together. They always kept in touch with Betty, going to Boston. That's all I know. I'll include everything I know. You can take out of it what you want.
- J: Thank you very much.

Conversation with Bertha Blau – Thursday, June 30, 2011

- J: Bertha it's Joel Levin. How are you?
- B: I've got problems here. My brother Barney [Halperin] is sick. He decided he would drive and then he got sick again. I got your telephone call and I would have got to it today or tomorrow. But what can I do now?
- J: First of all, I want to thank for the papers you sent me. I have some questions on them. On your mother's passport, do you still have it?
- B: Yes. I did not know where I put it. It was in the bank. But I got it out.
- I: If you send it to me, I know someone who knows about these things.
- B: OK. Were the notes good?
- I: Yes. For your grandfather, do you know his first wife's first name?
- B: No.
- J: Do you know where the Mandibergs live?
- B: Well, my cousin was a doctor, Dr. Jack Mandiberg in Detroit. He must be gone by now. We always had a good relationship with them. They had one of the biggest delis in New York [see The Gaiety Delicatessen, A67-68] and then in Patterson, New Jersey.
- J: How precisely is Jack related?
- B: His father was a first cousin to my mother. His father came from the Mandibergs, from my grandmother's family.
- J: His father was a Mandiberg.
- B: Yes, was a Mandiberg.

- J: Was he was the nephew of your grandmother?
- B: Yes.
- J: There must have been two sisters and a brother, because the brother carried on the name Mandiberg.
- B: Right.
- J: What kind of doctor was he?
- B: M.D., general practice.
- J: Was his first name really John and they just called him Jack?



Jack Mandiberg - 1934

- B: No. It was Jake. Jacob. Very few Jews are a John.
- J: Right, that's better. I have a cousin, Jacob Brown [married to Betty Levin, younger brother of Frank Brown, mentioned with Sam Radov in Bootlegging Case, A29-31].
- B: I put a lot of stuff in there. I figured I put whatever I know about them and what you can use, OK, and what you cannot use, just disregard it. That's all.



Jack (Jacob) Blau

- J: You said that your grandfather looked like your brother Barney Halperin. Who did your grandmother look like?
- B: I think my mother looked like her.
- J: Looked like your mother?
- B: Yes.
- J: How did people end up in Meadville?
- B: After the war when Barney came back, there was a lull in the junk business at that time. Barney had an opportunity to get a dry cleaning place. Barney knew Meadville. He went to Allegheny and graduated from Allegheny and he never really left Meadville. It was like a second home to him.
- J: This is Barney your brother.



Barney and Penny Halperin

- B: Yes. I ended in up in Greenville, but we were a very close family.
- J: All the cousins went to college. Is that right?



Mercyhurst College

- B: All of them went to college. I don't know if they all graduated.
- J: That is still pretty impressive that everyone went college. Where did you go to college?
- B: I went to Mercyhurst. I got my Masters at Pitt.
- J: Your brother went to Allegheny?
- B: Yes, graduated from Allegheny. Mitzi [Radov Kerness] went to the University of Miami, not Miami University. But she did not graduate. Clare [Radov Levin] went to Oklahoma.
- J: Right.
- B: Yes. It was impressive. I would say very well educated.
- J: Now Maymie Radov, Menya Radovsky. She was the oldest.
- B: Yes.
- J: So Minnie was her daughter. Right?



Minnie Carol Sakol



Menya, Lena(Minnie) holding Ted, and Sheindel Radov

- B: Minnie was her daughter.
- J: And she had three children. Ted, Jordan and Cookie.
- B: Yes. Minnie had three. In fact, I just got a note that Ted's wife re-married. She was a widow, and she lives not far from me here. I will give her a call one of these days.

- J: That's Shelly. Right?
- B: Yes, that was Ted's wife.
- J: So there was Ted, Jordan and Cookie. What is her name, her real name?
- B: Barbara.
- J: Barbara, that's right, from Detroit. She died a long time ago.



Ted, Barbara (Herman) and Jordan Sakol - 1952

- B: Yes. From MS [and cancer].
- J: That's right.
- B: She was the middle one. Jordy was the baby. He was the only one born in Erie. It was so bad during the Depression that they couldn't keep up there in Chicago and came back to their mother and boarded with them for a while.
- J: Who did they board with?
- B: With their mother and father, the Carols.
- J: What did he do for a living?
- B: They were either peddlers or had a stall at the market. That is what the Carls did. They had a stall in the Central Market.
- J: What kind of stall?
- B: They called them stalls. Today we call them flea markets. They were flea markets and they had various concessions. It's stalls they called them.
- J: The Central Market. By 18th and French?
- B: The Central Market was on the corner of 16^{th} Street on the westside of State on 16^{th} Street, going down to 14^{th} .
- J: Is that what Peter [1870-1943] did too? Did he have a stall on the market?
- B: Listen, he was pretty old when he came, and he had a stroke and he barely could talk [Talking very slowly and haltingly]. He talked that way just now. Did you hear me?

- J: I heard you.
- B: He could not do too much of anything. He did not last too much after that. My son Paul is named for him. Gus's oldest daughter [Patti or Patricia Radov Notarious, 1943-2004] was named for him. Lynn [Paulette] Radov was named for name. They are all going to be in Erie on August 7th for the unveiling for Adele [Radov, 1924-2011]. Lynn called me. I know you are pretty close to Jeff.





Patti and Lynn Radov



Janel and Barry Levin - 1980

- J: Yes. I went to the funeral.
- B: The unveiling is going to be Sunday, August the 7th.
- J: My brother Barry's [1953-2007] middle name was Peter.
 - Yes, we have a lot of them. Patti, Gus's daughter, was born shortly after he died.
- I: Let me go back here. Peter and Esther, were they married in Russia?

B:

- B: Europe. Yes. He was married before.
- J: Did he have any children by his first marriage?
- B: No, he never had any children.
- J: What happened to his first wife? Did she die?



Esther and Peter Radov - 1922

- B: Yes, I guess so. I don't know too much. We didn't talk too much about it. [In fact, she died in childbirth with Peter or Pasey].
- J: Did Esther [1884-1954] have any family in the United States?
- B: No. She was just alone. I want to tell you something. Esther came from a very wealthy family. Very wealthy. My mother used to tell me that. They used to have a seamstress, just sewing and making clothes and garments for her. They came from a wealthy family.

- J: From what city?
- B: They did not have any money afterwards when they came, they were broke, poor Uncle Joe brought them all over.
- I: Was Esther from Kiev?
- B: Near there.
- J: How did Joe make all his money?
- B: Bootleg. And they had a kosher restaurant upstairs in downtown Erie. It was about 1216 State Street and it was on the second floor and it was a kosher restaurant and did no good, but they kept it up because they had the whole second floor and they didn't have slot machines, but they had poker games there. A gambling place.
- J: They gambled there.
- B: Sure.
- J: Was that legal or did they just do that quietly?
- B: Quietly. Uncle Joe, he had a *savoir faire* for everybody. He was in tight with the police and all the enterprises. Everybody loved Uncle Joe.
- J: He was tight with the police and who else?
- B: He was the type of person who always worked for the Temple for the Center, for the shul, whatever you want to call it. He would go in and sell the tickets and the poorest of poor would make an effort to spend whatever it was, they would have to buy from Uncle Joe. They would feel guilty if they could not buy from Uncle Joe. That's the fellow he was. Everybody loved him.
- J: Let me ask you about Minnie, who had a sister who was killed in Russia.
- B: I did not know about the sister. Pam Smith [Muni's daughter] from Oregon told me that.
- J: The sister was killed in the same series of events with Lena. Right?
- B: Yes.



Molly, Patrick, Andrew, and Pam Carl Smith

- J: You do not know her name?
- B: No.
- J: Let me ask you, your father was in the scrap business and then went to Meadville later?
- B: He went to Meadville after the war.
- J: Was he in the scrap business with Joe and my grandfather?
- B: No. That was separate. 1819 German Street. Wait a minute. Even before this, we had a beer distributing place, on 18th and German, on the east side of the street. He owned that big building. My father made a lot of money in real estate, but when the crash came, he lost it all. He lost his own home. He had near beer. Just a small amount of alcohol was allowed.



Koehler Wall

- J: Yes. Near beer. Right.
- B: Yes. He had that. When he went out of business. he had an offer from Black's Brewing Company [later Koehler] for a half of million dollars, because we had the railroad siding a private siding right there.
- J: But he did not take it.
- B: He did not take it, no. It was only a half of million. Yes. They are too big sometimes and they do not want to be reasonable.
- J: On the chart with my grandparents. The only thing you missed, and this may surprise you, is Artie [Levin, b. 1956] had a son.
- B: He did. I did not know that.
- J: Nobody knew it until a year ago.
- B: Right. Little Artie.



Artie Levin – 2011

- J: He gave his son up without telling anyone in the family 22 years ago. Benjamin [McGary].
- B: How did a thing like that ever leak out? Slip of the tongue or somebody knew and told somebody else?
- J: The adopted mother knew Artie's name and told her son. He called me up out of the blue last summer.



Benjamin McGary - 2010

- B: Boy, that knocked you off your feet.
- J: We met him and he is a very nice boy.
- B: Not his fault.
- J: Right. All I can say is that he is an extremely nice boy. His name is Benjamin. I knew you did not know that.
- B: No.
- J: That would be a surprise to anybody. Let me ask you, you said that everybody in the early years used to congregate at Joe and Cirka's house.
- B: Absolutely.





Cirka and Joe Radov - 1925

- J: Would this be almost every night or just a couple nights a week or what happened?
- B: You never knew. Any and every drifter that came in town found their way to that house too. You never knew and I cannot tell you how many people she outfitted. She used to take clothes off her kids and put them on strangers who came along. The beggars.
- J: This was Cirka who did this?
- B: Yes.
- J: I remember in the 1950s, my grandparents would often have everybody over for big card games. Is that what they used to do earlier?
- B: Card games and talked. They all played cards. They played *goyishe* [gentile] pinochle or Jewish pinochle.

- J: What's Jewish pinochle?
- B: Jewish pinochle, they had one bid only and they played for threes and *goyishe* pinochle was another way to do it. They always laughed. Every man played pinochle. The women played poker. They would start at night and play all night.
- J: So did people travel much from Erie except for business?
- B: No. Everybody stayed in town. Yes. The kids left. When the kids went off to school, they never came back. That's what happens.
- J: That was true for WWII, everybody went off to the war as well. Right.
- B: Right. I played cards with a woman here. But she died and her husband died. I would hear everything about the Mandibergs, because I was at their house one afternoon after she finished the conversation. She said something about "Well, OK Mr. Mandiberg" and she hung up and I asked her, I come from a Mandiberg family and all. She was telling me that Jack had an older brother and he was married to this women's brother or her husband's sister, one of them tangled up, and it was strange. You never know who you are going to meet. I even knew where they came from, Connecticut. The Shapiros from Connecticut. They knew all the Mandibergs. That is where he lived.
- J: How old would Jack [1914-2003] be today?
- B: If he lived, 97 maybe.
- J: I see [online] there is a Jack Mandiberg, married to a woman named Helen [1913-2005]. They are in their 90s in Michigan.
- B: That's the one.

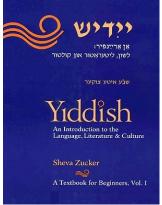


Paul Blau - 1963

- J: You never met her though.
- B: Yes, I met her. I was in her home years ago, but we lost contact with them. They came to my son Paul's Bar Mitzvah, he and his wife. Then Jack [Blau, 1917-1983] and I took a trip sometime out west and we stopped there.
- J: Did you ever meet the kids?
- B: No. They were not around. Jack interned in the hospital when my Aunt Jenny lived in New York. We always managed to see him in the hospital there, not far from where Jennie lived.

- J: I just looked this up, that there is a Helen and Jack who had children David, Lois, Joseph, and Takao Nagai. [Lois is married to Richard Friedland, parents of Rachel and Ben; Joseph is married to Linda, parents of Michael and Stephen].
- B: Where did that come from?
- J: It comes from using the internet.
- B: Oh.





Yiddish, the family's language in Russia, is derived from German and Hebrew, with significant contributions from Aramaic and Slavic. It became a distinct language around 1000 A.D. in central Europe and spread east. It is one of three Jewish languages that uses the Hebrew alphabet (along, obviously, with Hebrew and Ladino). It was only once the official language, that of Birobidzhan – shown above, picturing the train station with a menorah. For online football fans, a star of Hattrick's *Tekstilchik Birobidzhan* virtual soccer team is T. Radov. Birobidzhan is a Siberian oblast (region) created by Stalin and the Soviets to resettle many of Russia's Jews.

- J: There is someone in Southfield, Michigan with that name.
- B: Southfield. When most of them got high brow, nobody lived in Detroit. It became too schvartze [Yiddish for black], so they went to Southfield or they went to Grosse Point. So that's probably them.
- J: OK. And that's the only one of the Mandibergs you know, Jack?

- B: I knew his brother and his father.
- I: What was his father's name?
- B: Fishel. The next generation had a lot of Barneys and they had a lot of Fishels and Moishes. MP was a Moishe Fishel.
- J: Right.
- B: I am sure that is Jack Mandiberg. That's the one, her name was Helen, come to think of it. How many children did they have? Three?
- J: Yes. Now Peter, when he came here, used the name Radov. He did not use Radovsky.

- B: They used Radovsky. Radow too.
- J: I will send it to you. At some point, the younger Radov family might want to know some of this, and there is almost no one to tell them.
- B: I was too dumb to want to know. And it was getting too late.
- J: I will send this to you and you will send me the passport of your mother. [See Chana Chaya Radovskaia's Passport, A34-52].

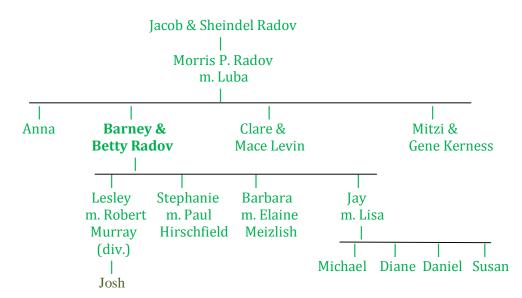
Continued

- B: Hi. It's the old school teacher in me. It didn't take long for me to find it, Jack Mandiberg's office and home.
- J: How did you find him originally?
- B: We always kept in touch with them. They had a deli. For years, that's all they ever did. They were strictly a kosher deli. It cost too much money for them for *Pesach* to get all new equipment, so they closed up for *Pesach*. They closed up and they took their vacation and they came to us every year, along with Peshel's brother and the brother's wife [Max and Minnie].
- I: But he was a doctor, how did he have a delicatessen?
- B: His parents had the deli. [See The Gaiety Delicatessen, A67-68].
- J: You don't remember their names.
- B: Fishel [or Peshel or Moishe Peshel]. I told you Fishel, Fishel Mandiberg. They had a deli in New York in Brooklyn and they also had a deli in Patterson, New Jersey.
- J: So that would have been your grandmother's brother?
- B: No. Fishel was a cousin to my mother.
- J: He was a cousin to your mother and his father would have been your grandmother's brother.



Barney & Penny Halperin, Paul Blau, Ida Halperin, Jimmy Blau, Harold & Jacob Halperin Bertha and Jacob Blau, and in front, Farley and Ellis Halperin (Jimmy Blau's Bar Mitzvah - 1963)

BARNEY R. RADOV & BETTY RADOV



Barney R. Radov and Betty Radov; Conversation with Joel Levin – Wednesday, July 6, 2011

- J: You were describing your grandmother [Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov]. What did you say she was?
- B: A tough cookie. I will give you an example. She lived with my mother and father [Luba and Morris Radov] and she was so terrible to my mother that my father had to take her out of the house. She went to live with my Uncle Peter and Aunt Esther.
- J: That's what my mother [Clare Levin] remembers, that she was not nice to Luba.
- B: She was not nice to anybody. She was just a tough woman.
- I: Why was that? What do you think?
- B: I don't know. I think she was mad at the world. Whatever it was.
- I: What do you know of your grandmother's family, the Mandibergs?
- B: I know she was a Mandiberg, but I do not know anything about that family.
- J: Both sisters were Mandibergs. Bertha [Blau] knew Jack Mandiberg, who would have been a cousin, probably your grandmother's nephew?
- B: I don't know. They had a delicatessen in Patterson, New Jersey.
- J: Right. Then some of the family moved to Detroit, Jack and Helen. Did you know them?

- B: No.
- J: Did you know about the oldest son, Kayfman, the one who became a priest.
- B: No. I heard about it, but I never got any details on it.
- J: Who did you hear about it from? Just the family?
- B: Just the family.



Barney R. and Betty Radov - 1950



Kayfman Radov

- J: Do you know if he became Catholic or Orthodox or Protestant?
- B: I have no idea.
- J: OK.
- B: I don't think he became Pope.
- J: What about the Radovsky's?
 Bertha seems to think you and Betty knew a lot more about them from going up to Boston when Lesley [Radov] and Josh [Murray] lived there.
- B: I knew the Cohens. They were part of Jack's family.

Betty: Minnie and Jack. Minnie was the

Immunology, 1975, 29, 977.
Relationship between age of allogeneic thymus donor and immunological restoration of athymic ('nude") mice.
L A Radov, D H Sussdorf, and R L McCann

Abstract

In nude mice back-crossed a minimum of five times to BALB/c, solid thymus grafts from C57Bl donors 3 days of age or younger restored both the humoral immune response against sheep erythrocytes and cellular immunity as tested by rejection of CBA skin grafts. Donor thymus placed under the renal capsule at a dose of 0-5 mg/g of recipient resulted in normal humoral immunity, while a minimum dose of 1-5 mg/g was required to reconstitute cellular competence. None of the various amounts of allogeneic thymus tissue transplanted affected the immunological status of nude recipients when grafts were obtained from donors 4 days of age or older. Histological findings correlated with the humoral and cellular responses observed. In nudes grafted with neonatal tissue, the thymus implant proliferated and developed normal architecture. The density of lymphocytes in thymus-dependent regions of peripheral lymphoid organs was near normal. On the other hand, most grafts from older (3-week**11652-The Journal of Neuroscience**, Nov. 8, 2006-26(45)

Broad-Spectrum Effects of 4-Aminopyridine to Modulate Amyloid β_{1-42} -Induced Cell Signaling and Functional Responses in Human Microglia

- 1. Sonia Franciosi
- 2. Jae K. Ryu
- 3. Hyun B. Choi
- 4. Lesley Radov
- 5. Seung U. Kim and
- 6. James G. McLarnon

Abstract

We investigated the modulating actions of the nonselective K⁺ channel blocker 4-aminopyridine (4-AP) on amyloid β $(A\beta_{1-42})$ -induced human microglial signaling pathways and functional processes. Whole-cell patch-clamp studies showed acute application of $A\beta_{1-42}$ (5 μM) to human microglia led to rapid expression of a 4-AP-sensitive, noninactivating outwardly rectifying K^+ current (I_K). Intracellular application of the nonhydrolyzable analog of GTP, GTPyS, induced an outward K+ current with similar properties to the A β_{1-42} -induced I_K including sensitivity to 4-AP ($IC_{50} = 5$ mM). Reverse transcriptase-PCR showed a rapid expression of a delayed rectifier Kv3.1 channel in $A\beta_{1-42}$ -treated microglia. $A\beta_{1-42}$ peptide also caused a slow, progressive increase in levels of [Ca2+]i (intracellular calcium) that was partially blocked by 4-AP. Chronic exposure of human microglia to $A\beta_{1-42}$ led to enhanced p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase and nuclear factor κΒ expression with factors inhibited by 4-AP. $A\beta_{1-42}$ also induced the expression and production of the proinflammatory cytokines interleukin (IL)-1β, IL-6, and

daughter. She was the Radov. Right. Thank goodness you're back on.

I:

old) donors were resorbed by 90 days after implantation. In a number of cases, however, Russell bodies and numerous blast and plasma cells were seen in the graft site. Our observations suggest a possible cytotoxic rejection of implants from older allogeneic donors, while the survival and restorative capacity of transplants from 3-day-old or younger donors may have been due to a tolerogenic effect of the graft on the nude recipient.

tumor necrosis factor- α , the chemokine IL-8, and the enzyme cyclooxygenase-2; 4-AP was effective in reducing all of these pro-inflammatory mediators. Additionally, toxicity of supernatant from A β_{1-42} -treated microglia on cultured rat hippocampal neurons was reduced if 4-AP was included with peptide. *In vivo*, injection of A β_{1-42} into rat hippocampus induced neuronal damage and increased microglial activation. Daily administration of 1 mg/kg 4-AP was found to suppress microglial activation and exhibited neuroprotection. The overall results suggest that 4-AP modulation of an A β_{1-42} -induced I_K (candidate channel Kv3.1) and intracellular signaling pathways in human microglia could serve as a therapeutic strategy for neuroprotection in Alzheimer's disease pathology.

Early and later work in microbiology by Barney and Betty's oldest daughter, Lesley Radov

- B: Bernie passed away. Sandy Cohen is a cousin who went to college at the age of 15 and I think he taught at MIT for about 30 years. He's really a brain. If anything, he would remember.
- J: Was Sandy his given name?
- B: Sanford.

Betty: His mother was a Radov, who was a daughter of your great-grandfather's first wife.

J: Right.

Betty: OK. He is more interested than a lot of people. His aunt was Minnie Radov, who was married to Sam Radov.



Early Jewish Marriage between cousins, Jacob and Rachel

- J: Right. That's Betty Radovsky.
- B: The cousins married each other.
- J: My mother said that your father [Morris P. Radov] told Betty not to marry Sam.
- B: Right. She did not listen. Sandy Cohen might be a good lead.

Betty: Sandy or Eileen, his sister.

- J: What year were you born Barney?
- B: 1923. [Actually October 6, the same day as his father, M.P. Radov, 26 years before and M.P.'s father, Yankel Radov, 79 years before].
- J: OK. Your grandmother went to live with Peter and Esther?

B: In Erie.

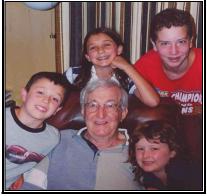


Eileen and Jack Goldman

- Betty: I found the numbers of Barbara and Sandy Cohen, and Sandy's sister Eileen and her husband, Jack Goldman.
- J: I have a couple of follow up question from what Bertha said for Barney.

Betty: OK. I will hang up. Sorry I have to rush.

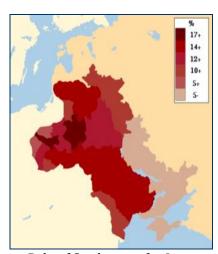
- J: Barney, you don't have information on Luba's family right?
- B: Actually none. She never wanted to talk about her family.
- J: The names of her family my mother [Clare Levin] gave me, which I have put in here, that is the only thing my mother ever heard. You didn't even hear that?
- B: I never heard of the names.
- J: My mother said Luba never would speak of her family.
- B: Never.
- J: My mother said that her parents met because Luba's brother was friendly with MP. Did you hear that?



Barney R. Radov with grandchildren: Michael, Diane, Daniel and Susan Radov - 2003

- B: I heard that. You know, my mother only knew Russian. She had to learn Yiddish and English.
- J: She did not know Yiddish growing up?
- B: I don't believe so.
- J: So she must have been much more Westernized than the Radovs [or Khazar, A53-54].
- B: Than my father, yes.

B:



Pale of Settlement for Jews

- J: Do you know what town she was from?
 - My dad said Kiev, but Jews were not allowed to live or work in Kiev. [They were generally confined to rural areas called the Pale and, at one time, not allowed in Kiev. That changed, with a few allowed at first, expelled in 1843, and later again allowed to live there in limited numbers officially after 1865, with an amnesty for further illegals in 1880. However, an additional 600,000 Jews remained near but outside of Kiev, barred from legal entry. See 19th Century Kiev Synagogues, A75-76 A74-75 for three late 19th Century Synagogues in Kiev for the city's Jewish residents]. They were probably in a village outside Kiev.
- J: Bertha may actually be able to get me that because she has her mother's Russian passport which she is sending me which may have the place. [See the passport of Bertha Blau and Barney Halperin's mother, Chana Chaya Radovskaia, in Russian and English, A34-52]. Bertha never read it, because she does not read Russian.
- B: OK.



Brodsky Synagogue - Kiev

- J: What about Bertha's view of the early days in the 1920s? She said that people would meet often at Joe and Cirka's house and all of the family would come together and play cards.
- B: Joe and Cirka's house was the center of social activity for our family. All the sedars were there, all the holidays were there. He was the older brother and he was a politician. He used to take care of the judges and the police with whiskey. They used to call him the man to get the Jewish vote out. That was the center of family activity.



Cirka and Joe Radov - 1925

J: I understand Cirka was the big cook in the family.

- B: That is correct. Cirka would cook for everybody.
- J: Right.
- B: She took care of all the immigrants and all the newcomers. My Uncle Joe was the one, when Jewish beggers and homeless would come through Erie, they were sent to my Uncle Joe's house and he would give them a few bucks to get onto the next town. As a matter of fact, there was a sign on the tree in front of this house so all these homeless people knew, this is the house where you go to get a couple of bucks.
- J: What did the sign say?
- B: I don't know. It was something in the tree that they knew.
- J: What about my grandfather, your father? What did he first do when he came here?
- B: When he first came here, they gave him a horse and a wagon. Because he spoke many languages, he went into the ethnic neighborhoods. He could speak Polish and Slavic and all those languages and he would peddle. [Peddling fruits and vegetables, clothes, scrap, anything that was appropriate and available was the family business. Joe Radov was the first in this country to peddle, but almost certainly not the first in Russia. See Joe Radov and his horse, Huckster, peddling vegetables, in A73-741.



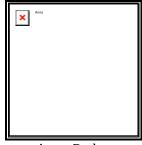
Jewish peddlers selling sheepskin in Eastern Europe



Morris Radov -1925

- J: What would he peddle?
- B: First it was fruit, because my Uncle Joe was in the fruit business. Then he went into the scrap business. [Scrap may have been in the blood. See Yekaterinoslav and Ekaterinoslav, A81-85].
- J: Wasn't Peter in the fruit business too?
- B: He had a stand in the 12th Street Market. I used to go there after school and help him out. He sold fruits and vegetables.
- J: So Peter was in that same business, but with a stand.
- B: With a stand on his own.

- J: My mother said her father spoke 9 or 11 languages. How did he learn all the languages?
- B: He was extremely bright, Joel. He picked up languages like water.
- J: When did he and Joe decide to go into the scrap business?
- B: He went into the scrap business with Dave Gabin in the 1920s.
- J: And Joe?
- B: Not Joe. Then, Dave Gabin was the inside man who ran the operation and my father was the outside man, where he would buy the material and bring it into the yard. Then Dave, one day, said each should go their own way. My dad said, well I think it is a mistake. But my father grew and David didn't. But they remained friends.
- J: Was Joe bootlegging all through this period?
- B: Joe was bootlegging during Prohibition. Yes.
- J: Was your father bootlegging with him?
- B: Everybody in the family was involved one way or the other.
- J: OK. I wanted to know your memories of Anna.
- B: My sister Anna.
- J: Yes, Anna. My mother doesn't speak of her.



Anna Radov

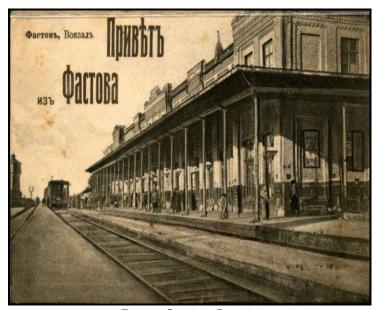
B: Well, number one, she was a straight A student. She died fifteen days before her 15th [perhaps 14th] birthday. She was a very, very accomplished pianist. We had a chow dog, half chow, half mongrel, that used to walk Anna and me to Academy [Middle and High School], back and forth. My sister played piano and we had a baby grand in the living room. And when my sister died, the chow went under the piano and died of a broken heart. We took him to a vet and there was nothing wrong with him. The vet said he just knew something was wrong and the dog died. Now what my sister had, she was sick. The doctor was Frank McCarthy, who was head of St. Vincent's and a surgeon, who saved my father's life from an appendectomy one day. He was in Florida on vacation in St. Pete's. So my father called the Jewish doctor, Dr. Roth, because my sister was in bed and she was not well. After the sixth day, she was not getting any better. He said, "Oh she's got the flu." So my father called Dr. Roth, who was a doctor with McCarthy, and asked him to come to the house. He

came to the house and took one look at my sister and said "She has pneumonia. Why isn't she in an oxygen tent? That's where she belongs." Well, they put a tent up, but she died the next day.



Black Chow Chow

- J: And Luba never recovered from that, did she?
- B: That's one of the reasons I transferred from Washington and Lee to Allegheny. The war [WWII] broke out and my mother was hysterical that I was so far away from home. So I left Washington and Lee and went to Allegheny.
- J: Did you ever hear any other stories about life in Russia?
- B: No. I do know my father had something to do with trains.



Fastov Station, Russia

- J: Right.
- B: An inspector or something and he could get people favors by his position there. Through his position is how he got all the family together. Joe came over and got the visas. That's how they got out of Russia.
- J: Did you know whether he was in the army? I understood that is how he met Luba, through Luba's brother, who also was in the army.
- B: I think he was in the reserves. I don't think he was in active duty. They had something equivalent to the army, but he was so vital to the train business that, whatever he was involved with, he had to be there.
- J: Did the two Radovs swap houses at some point?
- B: No. My Uncle Joe built a house next to our house on [137 W.] 37th Street.
- J: I see. Did they also live on 31st Street before that they moved near each other.



Morris and Luba's house on 37th Street, next door to Joe and Cirka Radov.

- B: No. My father bought the house on [143 E.] 31st Street while my mother was in the hospital with Clare. He surprised her.
- J: She wasn't involved in picking it out?
- B: No. My father just bought it. Just like he bought the one on 37th Street.
- J: OK. Thanks for the information and help.

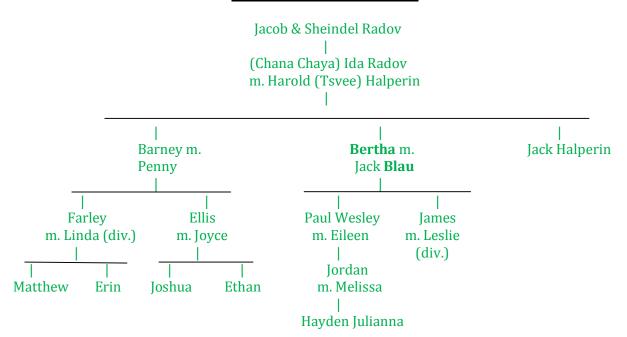
Postscript. Barney R. Radov, the last of the Barneys or Bernards, died in August 2013. (This excepts William Bernard, aka, Barney, Devaris, grandson to Barney Bass). This was four months after Betty, his wife of 66 years, and their son-in-law Paul (Stephanie's husband), each passed away from malignancies. Barney's many accomplishments aside – head of the family scrap business (Independent Iron and Metal); President, like his cousin, father and uncle, of Congregation Brith Sholom; founding President of the Committee For Better Schools in Erie; and Army Air Force intelligence officer in W.W. II; along with a host of civic and Jewish board memberships – he was, like so many of the Radovs, a man of singular good humor, collegiality and a lover of life. Two themes of his eulogies, other than devotion to family and community, were that it seemed, for almost everyone under 70 in the room, Barney had served them their first drink (Chivas Regal), often at a remarkably young age, all now connoisseurs and non-alcoholics; and his love of golf, where he almost, but not quite, achieved his goal of shooting his age. The week before, approaching 90, he shot 104. This Radov Family History would not exist without his gracious advice and encouragement.



Cast	
George Lewis	Edward Mather
May Daniels	Shirley Leonard
Jerry Highland	Jerry Becker
Helen Hobart	
Derson Walker	Shirley Schlecht
Phyllis Fontaine	Jean Mac Innes
Florabel Liegh	Elanore Epp
Herman Glogauer	George Schnell
Metersein	Barry Radov
Victoria Mowten	Victoria Seroka
Orlivia Fulton	Ellenor Tilloston
* * * * * * *	
General Student Director	Elanore Russell
Cast Student Director	Barney Radov
Stage Manager	Richard Wueschel

An early supporter of the arts, Barney previewed (on stage as an actor, but not off stage as a director) the name Barry, popular for the next generation, in 1939.

BERTHA HALPERIN BLAU



Bertha Blau; Conversation with Joel Levin - Monday, July 11, 2011

- J: Bertha, it's Joel. How are you?
- B: Good. I wanted to thank you for sending the mail on to me. I read what Barney had to say and I think I have a couple of corrections in there.
- J: OK. Good. Tell me.
- B: Well do you have it in front of you?
- I: I do not.
- B: When Barney and Betty [Radov] talked about Cohens, they were part of Jack's family. I don't know who they meant. I think they meant Jack Cohen. That was the father of Sandy.
- J: OK.



Jack Cohen

B: I think that's what they meant. But then it says Betty: Minnie and Jack. OK. That was his mother and father. Minnie was the daughter. She was the Radov. [Radovsky]. That is not right. She was the mother. Also, when he said Berty passed way, who was Berty?

- J: I don't know.
- B: I will call Barney R. Radov and find out who it is.
- I: OK.
- B: But it is very interesting about the doctor [of Anna]. That was the wrong doctor's name which they said it was a Jewish doctor, Roth. He was not a Jewish doctor. I cannot think of his name. I will think of that doctor name was and all. But Barney's comments were pretty good. The thing about *Tanta* Cirka. Anybody and everybody saw a mark on the tree to tell them where to come.
- J: Yes. That is the story that everyone should hear.
- B: Listen. There was a widow who had a store on Peach Street, you don't remember the old Aris Theater was there, and there was a little grocery store. She was a hunchback and it was hard for her to get another guy. So we had another fellow in Erie who had a funny eye, but she made the match. She made the *shidduch* [agreement to marry] between them.
- J: Cirka did.
- B: She took a suit from Gus [Radov, her son] and put it on him and we laughed, so that was the wedding and set up a *chuppah* in her house. *Tanta* Cirka married him off, married a lot of them off, including these people who come through. It was really something there, every holiday. It was a real standby. When Barney said Pasey had a stand or stall in the market, I don't know whether it was 12th Street. The 12th Street Market came very late.
- J: My mother is going to add something to that.
- B: Oh sure. We can get together when we can talk. Anybody can make a correction or addition.
- J: Right.

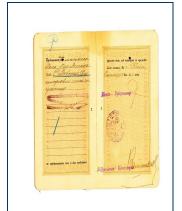


Kiev *Chuppah* by Alex Levin



Ida Halperin

- B: I think it's great. You took a great project and did a good job on it.
- J: Well thank you. I translated your mother's passport. I am going to put it in the mail today.
- B: Did you find out anything?
- J: I did not find out the town they were from, but it was interesting anyway. It showed the town they went through in Ukraine and the town they arrived at in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It told how they were designated. They were called "bourgeois."
- B: Yes.



Chana Chaya's Passport

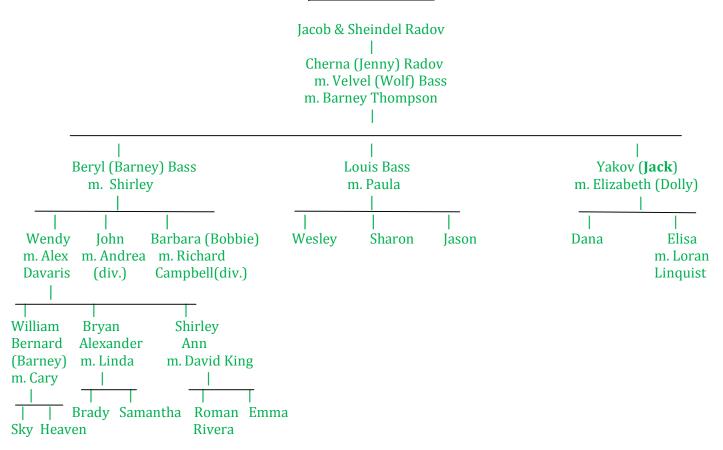
- J: It listed your mother as Khana Khaia Radovskaia. I translated it and I will send it to you. Its 100 years old, from 1911 to 2011. In any case, I got it and put a few footnotes in it. [A55-59 is the passport for Morris and Luba Radov, with a translation and annotation].
- B: You did a great job and my brother thanks you for your good wishes. He's coming along really good now.
- J: That's good.
- B: What about your mother, is she enjoying her travels?
- J: She is doing fine. We have a wedding this September for my son [Reid Levin, b. 1984, to Rachel Estrin] and so I think she is getting ready to come back up for that.
- B: That's good. That's nice. The kids grow up fast. I remember the day he was born.



Rachel and Reid Levin - 2011

J: He was born just before Luba died, and his briss was the day she actually passed away.

IACK THOMPSON



Jack Thompson; Conversation with Joel Levin - Monday, August 1, 2011

- J: My daughter [Jenny Levin, b. 1987] is asking me questions, almost none of which I knew the answer. So, you do not know about the 1922 picture? [1922 Family Picture, A1-2].
- JT: No.
- J: I will send it. I also have as an attachment Bertha's mother's passport [A34-52].
- JT: Ida.



Ida (Chana Chaya) Halperin



Jacob and Sheindel Radov - 1922

- J: Ida. Also my grandparents' passport [Morris P. and Luba Radov, A55-59], from when most of the family came in 1922, including your grandparents.
- JT: I didn't think they ever came here.
- J: They did.
- IT: I never knew that.
- J: My mother remembers that her grandmother [Sheindel] taught her to play cards. They would play cards by the hour, speaking Yiddish. My great-grandfather [Jacob] would have passed away a few years after he got here. Uncle Joe went to get the family, met up in Bucharest, and they took a ship from France. Esther and Peter were on that. Do you remember Esther and Peter?
- JT: Oh sure. My Aunt Esther and Uncle Pasey. Sure. I was a kid. I was about 8 or 9 years old and Uncle Pasey died. I remember my cousin Lena saying that he was 70 and there was this thing in the house and "Hey, he lived to fish." That meant, he lived long enough. 70 was old age then.
- J: Let me ask you a couple of things. Did you ever hear stories about life in Russia?
- JT: Yes. These people were not educated. Let's face it. They lived in whatever. My mother [Cherna or Jenny] never knew who was shooting at her. It was either the Russians or Cossacks or the Reds or whatever. She did tell this story though. My older brother was two years old, Barney, when they came over here. Right?
- J: Right.



Banks of Dnieper

- JT: She tells this story that somehow they are on a boat or a rowboat or something like that, a small boat, they are trying to row from one country to another, and they were afraid that there would be patrols out there, so she kept her hand over the mouth of the two year old, my brother [Barney]. And they were ready toss him into the water if they did come by and he made any noise or anything like that. [See Dnieper River, A89-92, on the river crossings of the Dnieper System]. Again, I recall that vividly.
- J: Wow. When was your brother born?

- JT: About 1918, I believe.
- J: So this is 1921. There is some memory that the family was caught up in the Bolshevik Revolution.
- JT: Right.
- J: What did your mother tell you about that?
- JT: Somehow she had a diamond ring, and she had to give it or sell it so she could get a loaf of bread. Again, this is very vague and she really did not talk much about it, but when she did, would come out there and tell me some of these stories.



Small Shtetl Street

- J: Did she say what village or *shtetl* [small town] she grew up in?
- JT: Kiev, in Makarov [See Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6].
- J: Makarov. Outside of Kiev.
- JT: I would imagine so. I talked to people who came over here recently and they have never heard of Makarov and they lived in Kiev.
- J: There is information on Makarov I can send you. It was a largely Jewish *shtetl*, with some well-known pogroms there.
- JT: We used to joke, and I never knew if this was true, my older brother [Barney] used to joke about the fact that "Hey Barney, show them where the Cossack hit you in the head with a sword." I don't know if that ever happened, but that was a running joke for a while. [See A62-65 for a take on such Humor, Cossacks and Pogroms].
- J: What year was your mother born?
- JT: 1900?
- J: No. Earlier than that. [Cherna, b. 1895].
- JT: She was married when she came here, because my brother was born in Russia. [In Berdychiv, see A117-120].
- J: How did your parents meet?

- JT: I don't know. My father died when he was 40 [he was likely older, d. 1938] and I was just a kid, 4 or 5 years old. I have very very little recollection of him.
- J: Let's go back to Russia. Do you know about Lena being raped and her sister murdered?



J: You never heard that?

JT: No.



Emblem of the White Russians



Wolf Bass

- J: Did you learn of Peter having a sword run through him during a pogrom?
- JT: No, never.
 - By the way, you sound like my mother, my aunt and my uncle with these stories. Everybody heard one story and is shocked by the others because everybody, when they asked, were told by the Russian relatives, "We don't want to talk about it."
- JT: Right. Again, my mother never knew who was shooting at her, White Russians, Red Russians. [See Humor, Cossacks & Pogroms, A63-66].].
- J: What did your father do for a living in Russia?

J:

JT: I don't know what he did, but I know one thing. When he came here, he was an artisan, a jeweler. He would make jewelry. The reason I know that is, which I don't have, which my older brother had, is that he had a jewel or gem incrusted straight-razor and the cigarette lighter thing that he had actually made with his own hands out of silver. Now the thing that broke his heart is, this is the Depression. So they put him to work as a WPA with a shovel and the story is, that is what killed him. But, in fact, he actually died of rectal cancer.



Works Progress Administration

Silver cigarette holder (with original paper to roll his own cigarettes) made around 1917 by Wolf (Velvel) Bass to celebrate his engagement to Cherna Radovskaia (Jenny Radov).

J: Your father's name was Wolf Bass.



Jack Thompson - 1961

JT: Wolf Bass.

J: Where were you born, in what city?

JT: In Brooklyn, New York.

J: Yours parents were living in Brooklyn, not Erie. Do you know why they went to Brooklyn?

- JT: Here is what happened. I was about 8 or 9 years old and they decided to go to Erie. I don't know if they did that because we did not have any relatives in Brooklyn or whatever. I never did find out the reason they moved to Erie. The bulk of the relatives lived there.
- J: According to Bertha, some of the relatives returned to Erie from time to time because everybody put them up when times were tough economically.
- JT: Let me talk about your mom, Clare and Mitzi. They had that house on 33rd Street.
- J: 31st Street.



Brownsville Former Synagogue

IT: 31st Street. A *shtetl* would have been heaven compared to this slum we lived in, in Brownsville in Brooklyn. It was the home of Murder Incorporated and it was practically 99.9% Jewish, communist, very socialistic and whole thing over there and it was really a tough-ass neighborhood. We are talking tough. You wouldn't call the cops, you would call some of the hoods over there, the Jewish hoods, if you heard a strange noise or something. These were walk-ups, four flight walk-up tenements. So what would happen is, we would go to Erie for the summers. I think Lena, my mother and Murray, we would go down in the summer and stay at Uncle Morris's house with *Tanta* Luba.

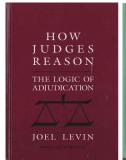
- J: Right.
- JT: I remember there was that attic up there. We would stay there and that was heaven, with grass and all these types of things and the zoo was not too far and then there was the ice cream thing we went to. You know, we never had that stuff. We really enjoyed our summers over there.
- J: That was in the 1930s.
- JT: Yes. In the late 1930s.
- J: What do you remember about Luba and Morris?
- JT: I remember going to Erie and my mother was narcissistic. She said, "Luba hates me because I'm so beautiful." You know that type of thing.
- J: Your mother said that?
- JT: All the time. I remember Luba, when I was a kid whistling in the house, saying "You don't whistle in a Jewish house." She also had the most garish type of gold ashtrays and South Seas statues mounted on a colorful basket of fruit with their boobs sticking out. You want the truth, I'm telling you the truth.

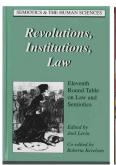


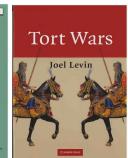
Cherna Bass

J: Yes.

- JT: I liked them. I liked all my relatives. I liked *Tanta* Cirka, Uncle Joe and, of course, *Tanta* Luba and Uncle Morris. I really did. What do you do Joel?
- J: I'm a lawyer. I write a little and also run a small business [TAM Ltd.].
- JT: You are a lawyer in Ohio?







Obscure works of philosophy of law by Joel Levin

- J: In Ohio.
- JT: Oh great. I'm a lawyer too.
- J: I see that. I looked you up. Let me get back to the earlier generation. My mother [Clare] remembers your mother with a fair amount of affection.





Joel and Mary Jane Levin

- JT: She was a very likeable person. She was a kind-hearted, big-hearted type of woman. But she was vain. "I am so beautiful." She meant it.
- J: One thing my mother said, and I don't think it made the tape, was that she visited there once, not long after your mother learned to drive on the freeways, and she said that your mother was a very aggressive driver.
- JT: That's another thing. She spent thousands of dollars in driving lessons with a stick shift. After learning it, if she saw someone on the street, she would honk the horn and say "Look at me."
- J: There is something incongruous about people who started life in a *shtetl* and ended up driving on a California freeway. I think that's true for all of them. Let me go back. Did you know how they got out of Russia or about the ocean voyage?



- JT: One of the things, again is, I admired Uncle Joe and Uncle Morris. They somehow managed the financing.
- J: Right. I have some information on how it was done, but do you have any idea?



Removing Street Car Tracks

- JT: I admired them for that. I also admired them about the fact that, in Erie, they had a contract and dug up the streetcar track in the middle and along came the Second World War, which helped them.
- J: What about your aunts?

JT: *Tanta* Luba was the type of person that, when my mother said something to Lena about her, Lena would say "Hey, what are you talking about? I remember when she was pregnant and she was standing over the bed making gin."

- J: You mean my grandmother was?
- IT: Yes. Luba.
- J: Yes. Lena seems to have been a great favorite of everybody.
- JT: Very kind-hearted, very giving, but a lot of misfortune in her life.



Morris and Luba Radov - 1921

- J: Yes. A lot of misfortune. But you did not hear the story about her and her sister being in a pogrom?
- JT: No. I never heard that.
- J: Lena was raped and her sister was murdered.
- JT: Oh my God. No, I never heard that. They never talked about it.
- J: No. They would not talk about it, but some relatives had heard it. The same thing with Peter being stabbed.
- IT: No. That I never knew.
- J: Everybody had a kind word to say about Peter.
- JT: Oh yeah. I hardly knew him, but I remember him at Grand Central Market. He would be behind the fruit stand selling fruit with his family.
- J: He and Aunt Esther would work together?
- JT: When Aunt Esther would come there, I would watch her and she would say the same thing. [In a Yiddish accent] "Someting, someting."



Sheindel Radov - 1888

- J: Did you know anything about your grandmother?
- JT: No. Nothing except for one thing. Are you ready for this? Apparently, she was a bit eccentric, shall we say. I did hear this from my mother and Lena verified it. They were talking about a pomegranate. They are eating a pomegranate and my grandmother said "I wonder how many seeds there are?" And she started to count them. You can't make anything like that up.

- J: Do you remember hearing anything else about your grandparents in terms of how they were or what they did?
- JT: No. But everyone seemed to be called Jack or something like that or Jacob was the name I guess.
- J: His name was Yakov.
- JT: That's it. That's how I got my name and that is how Ida's kid, Jack, did and then Jack Radov [1931-2007]. Is Jack dead too, the one in San Diego?
- J: Yes. Jackie died.
- JT: What happened to him?
- J: I don't know. I know that he died. His parents were cousins.

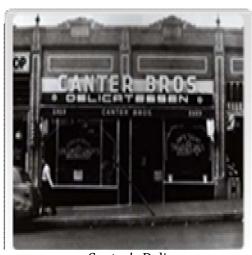


Jack Radov

JT: Yes, they were cousins. And when they got divorced, we were in Erie, and that was a big scandal. Sam was really a character. Oh, god, was he a character.

JT:

J: That's what everybody said.



Canter's Deli

- He was something. He was delusionary. He had this helmet. This welding helmet that he was going to make millions on. He was going to buy me a bar when I was still selling papers on the street where Esther used to sit waiting for the bus, with the other yuckna's over there. Fairfax, the Jewish area. So this is what happened. He came up to me and I'm selling papers there on the corner, and he would come up and say "In three weeks, I'll get the bar for you." I am about 14 or 15 years old. "By the way, can you loan me \$10, so I can go to Canter's and get something to eat?" He was really something.
- J: Did you know any of the Radovskys in Boston from the first wife?
- IT: First wife of who?
- J: Your grandfather was married before.

- JT: I have no idea about that.
- J: When his wife died, he married his younger sister.
- JT: I know nothing about the grandparents. I never heard of that.
- J: Peter and your mother were half brother and sister.
- JT: No. Really.
- J: They were also first cousins, because your grandfather married sisters.
- IT: I had no idea of that, Joel. Nothing at all.
- J: Did you ever hear about the one son that they would not speak of?
- IT: No.
- J: The oldest son was not allowed to be spoken of because he left Judaism. You did not hear that?
- IT: No.
- J: Your grandmother's maiden name was Mandiberg.
 There are Mandiberg cousins in the United States
 who my mother and Mitzi knew, and that Bertha
 knew. Did you know any of them?



Bertha Blau - 1963

- IT: None of them at all.
- J: You are as much Radov as you are Mandiberg, because your grandmother's maiden name was Mandiberg.
- IT: No knowledge of that at all. Never heard the name.
- J: Walk me through your family.
- JT: OK. There were three sons, Barney, Louis, and me. Louis and I did not get along.
- J: You and Louis weren't speaking?
- JT: No, and the same thing with Barney.
- J: Who was Barney friendly with?

- IT: None of us.
- J: None of the three of you really got along.
- JT: That is correct. Now keep in mind that Barney was 14 years older than me.
- J: Barney was Barney Bass who kept the name and Louis kept the name Bass. You took the name of your stepfather.
- JT: Yes, my stepfather. I am the only one who has a stepfather. My mother got married in LA and I was adopted by Barney Thompson.
- J: You took the name Thompson.



Cherna and Barney Thompson

- JT: The reason was because he had family over there and this way, I would inherit his wealth. Instead, I wound up supporting him in the old age home.
- J: Barney was married to Shirley.
- JT: Yes, to Shirley. They had 3 children, Wendy, Barbara and John.
- I: And Wendy married Alex Davaris?



Barney, Bryan and Shirley Davaris

- JT: Yes. He died too. He was older than her father, than my brother, when they got married.
- J: They had three children. William, Bryan and Shirley.
- JT: I don't know because, again, we are estranged.
- J: What happened to Barbara? Did she marry?
- JT: Barbara Ann Bass is living in Vegas as a registered nurse. She is single. She did marry one time, but it ended in a divorce. She never remarried.
- J: She goes by the name Bobbie.
- JT: Yes. Bobbie or Barbara Ann, Wendy Jane and John Gary. They also had a Christmas tree, that brother of mine. They called it a Chanukah bush. They were more Christian than Jewish, quite frankly, which killed my mother. She couldn't take it. It

really did not kill her. She just couldn't get over it. [Either the effectiveness of this practice or what Cherna would think now might be judged by Bobbie's present status as a self-described 'Bu-Ju,' or Jewish Buddhist].

- J: My mother said your mother was "Cherna" in New York and "Jenny" in LA. That is how she remembers her.
- JT: First of all, she was known by "Cherna," which was a Hebrew or Yiddish name, and by "Jenny." She would alternately use them both. It all depended on who she was with. If she was with her cronies over there, she was Cherna.
- J: We always thought of her as *Tanta* Cherna. Nobody called her Jenny in Erie.
- IT: Correct.
- J: What happened to John? Did he marry?
- JT: He married, but it was a short marriage. It didn't last long. I have not been in touch with him for years.
- J: Do you know where John is living?
- IT: No.



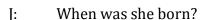
John Bass



Elizabeth and Jack Thompson - 1961

- J: Louis was married to Paula and they had 3 kids, Leslie, Sharon and Jason. You were married to Elizabeth?
- IT: Yes and she died.
- J: I'm sorry.
- JT: She died. It will be four years in October, of lung cancer. We were married for 46 years.
- J: Dana and Elisa are your children?
- JT: Right. Elisa is married to Loran Lindquist.
- J: Where do they live?

JT: In Camarillo, in a place called Santa Rosa Valley. She has a horse ranch there. Over 5 acres. He's a plumber. They have no children.



JT: Elisa is 47, born in 1965.



Jack and Danny Thompson, and Elisa Linquist - 2011

- J: What about Dana?
- JT: We call him Danny. He is an attorney by the way.
- J: Is it Dana or Dan?
- JT: He goes by Dan. Unfortunately when he went into kindergarten, there was a girl called Dana. Don't ask.
- J: Little boys are sensitive. When was he born?
- IT: He was born in 1963.
- J: Is he married?
- JT: No, he has never been married. He's not gay by the way. You should see some of the girls he goes out with. *Mama Mia*.
- J: Where does he live?
- JT: He lives in the Westlake Village, CA. It's in Los Angeles County. It's 7 miles from Malibu.
- J: OK. I lived in LA. I clerked in LA for a firm one summer, in 1975.
- JT: Really.



Westlake Village, CA

- J: That is my entire geographical knowledge, which gets me lost in a minute anywhere anytime I go back.
- JT: Where did you live?

- J: I worked for my uncle, Bill Levin, who had a firm in North Hollywood. They represented a lot of condo developers and S&Ls. It was a commercial shop. I lived in Santa Monica. Compared to Erie, Santa Monica was pretty extraordinary.
- IT: Great.
- J: It has been great talking to you. I was hoping you had more hardcore information, but *c'est la vie*.
- JT: Unfortunately, we did not talk much. My mother and this type of thing. Very little. It is surprising with the thing about Uncle Pasey. You would think she would have said something. But nothing.
- J: The great tragedy for my grandparents was losing their oldest daughter in the 1930s, Anna. You did not know about that.
- JT: No. I did not know about that at all. By the way, did you talk to Jimmy Blau, the attorney?
- J: No. He is a very bright guy. He was an incredible athlete.

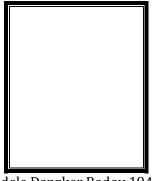


Jimmy Blau

- JT: Is that right? I remember Bertha. You might want to get this in there. Bertha called me up years ago and she said "Oh, my God, Jimmy." I said what is wrong with Jimmy. She said "He's dropping out of medical school and wants to be lawyer." Do you know that one?
- J: No.
- JT: The interesting guy was Bertha's brother, Jack. He was in the navy during WWII and apparently got a concussion or something and bounced up on the deck and had a silver plate in the back of his head. He was very strong. He worked out like a Schwarzenegger type. I was really impressed by him. The fact is that he died and I never knew what the hell happened.
- J: I didn't know that.



Jack Halperin



JT: I remember Morris's [J.] wife [Adele]. She died recently, I understand.

- J: I will tell you how recently. The stone setting is Sunday (August 7, 2011).
- JT: I remember her from New York. She was such a beautiful girl. She was gorgeous and sang and everything.

Adele Danzker Radov 1944

- J: Very talented. Her younger daughter, Fern, was on Broadway.
- JT: She did a show in *Annie*. How is she doing?
- J: Fine, but not on Broadway. She is divorced, has a son [Gabriel Rudin] and I think works in the city.





Sarah Radov and Fern Radov Rudin, niece and aunt musical theatre performers.

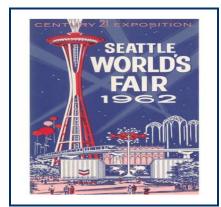
- JT: Wow. She came out here and we went to see *Annie* at the Pantages over there and then I took her out to dinner and we talked. What a lovely girl, lovely girl.
- J: Fern [Radov Rudin] is her name. We were at a Bar Mitzvah, for Morris' grandson [Lucas Radov] and my youngest one [Ava Levin, b. 1998] was not that old at that point. Fern and Ava were in the back room and Fern started singing and my daughter was completely mesmerized.
- JT: She gets it from her mom. I remember when they got married, when she married Morris. She came out from New York. They dated and they got married.
- J: How long did you live in Erie?
- JT: About three years. From the age of 8 to 11, something like that. I was born in 1933.
- J: Through WWII, were you in Erie?

- JT: Yes. Then in 1945 or 1946, we went to California, to Los Angeles.
- J: Did you know Muni's family?
- JT: Sure. Muni and Sylvia. They were both communists. I don't know if you knew that.

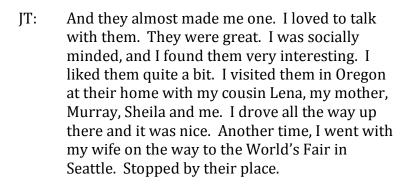


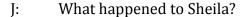
Muni and Sylvia Carl

J: Right.



Seattle World's Fair







Mona Sheila Bergida

- JT: She died of lung cancer. That was about 6 or 7 years. She was a smoker. You could not stop her from smoking. I would go out to lunch with her and we would sit outside and she had a margarita and a cigarette. Cancer went to her brain and she was out of her mind for a while. Literally. It was pathetic. It made me stop smoking cigars.
- I: That's not so bad.
- JT: I was smoking cigars. After I saw her in the cancer ward of Cedar–Sinai and I saw the people walking like the living dead, I said "Screw that. No more cigars." I've been clean ever since.
- J: Sheila had a son, Barry.
- JT: Here's what happened. Sheila married this guy Bruce and he was a real character. He was in a chain gang one time down South, and I think she married him to get out

of the house. It was rather oppressive for her. Lena doted on Murray, while Harry, his name was "Schmuck." According to her "Schmuck, schmuck." Anyway, she wanted to get out of the house and she married this guy. He knocked her up and they had they guy Barry. Then she married Michael. They had two kids, Lindy and Marc, and Lindy, get this, died. It is the damnest thing. You want to hear this?

- J: Yes.
- JT: I get a call from Sheila and she said "As a matter of fact, Lindy is dead" and I said "What?" I rushed down to her place, I was in the [San Fernando] Valley and she was in LA and go over there and my gosh, there are cops all over the place and they said "Who are you?" and I said "The attorney of the family." I said what happened. By the way, she had played on the softball team at Fairfax High the day before and she was fine. She didn't do drugs or anything, believe me.
- J: How old was she when she died?
- JT: 15. So what happened, in effect, is that they found her on the bed and the oldest tried to wake her up and she was half on the bed and half off and her panties were only on. So they figured she did not want to go to school and they tried to wake her up and she is dead. Anyway, they go through all this stuff and there was an autopsy. I got the autopsy report. Indeterminate. They did not know what killed her. There were no drugs or anything like that. The only thing was she was taking these diet pills and that might have done something. But we don't know. It was one hell of a funeral. Let me tell you. Uncle Morris came out here.
- J: This was a long time ago then.
- JT: Mona Sheila was married to this guy, Mike Bergida.
- I: How old is Marc?



Marc Bergida

- JT: Marc is probably the age of my daughter. 43 or 44.
- J: What does he do?
- JT: That's a good question. He lives in Vegas. He doesn't work, but he makes his money are you ready for this on slot machines. You heard me right. He is a big gambler. Slot machines. I talk with him.
- J: His last name is Bergida.

- JT: That is the second marriage.
- J: What about Barry? What happened to him?
- JT: Barry is another winner.
- J: I remember him as a kid being pretty rambunctious.
- JT He works in these clubs, in the casinos over here, as a dealer. Poker is legal out here. He lives in Arizona and let me tell you why. He works as a dealer in some Indian casino over there in Arizona someplace.



- J: Did he ever get married?
- JT: He gets married and she is really nice, Debbie. She's from Grand Rapids and the marriage is there. He marries her. She is a registered nurse at a major hospital here, a head nurse and they have two kids. So what he does is, all of a sudden, he takes up with this other gal and they got divorced and there you go.
- I: What are the names of his kids?
- JT: Samantha and I don't remember the boy and I am his godfather. Where is my head?
- I: When was Samantha born?
- JT: Samantha just started college. She is around 20 now. Aaron is the boy's name. He just graduated high school. He is going to be 18.
- I will call you again. Do you want me to send you the Radov history?



Mitzi Radov Kerness - 2010

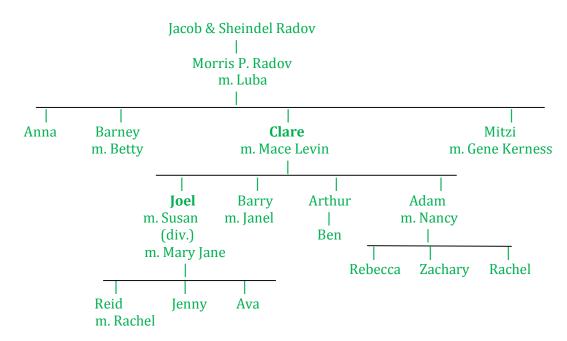
- JT: I would love it. Like I said, if I recall anything else, obviously I have your email and I can email or call you back on that.
- J: Yeah. That would be good. I talked to Mitzi for a few minutes and then, the next time we spoke, she remembered all these other things.
- JT: How old is Mitzi?



Barney Halperin

- J: Mitzi turned 80 this year and Clare is 82, Barney is 88. They're all in relatively good health.
- JT: That's good and Barney Halperin is still around?
- J: He's not in good health. [He passed away 6 weeks after this conversation]. He lives in Lake Worth, Florida and so does Bertha. They live near each other. And among the cousins, Joe's kids are gone.
- JT: Oh yeah.
- J: Most of that generation is gone. You are one of the people I wanted to talk to. You may be the youngest of the original grandchildren.
- JT: I am 77.
- J: You should at least see the picture. [See 1922 Family Picture, A1-2]. It gives new meaning to basic black coming to New York. There are about 20 people and your grandmother looks particularly stern. She is really a candidate for American Gothic. Her husband next to her was born in the 1840s.
- JT: Wow. In the 1840s. My God.

CLARE RADOV LEVIN



Clare Radov Levin; Conversation with Joel Levin - Friday, July 15, 2011



Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov - 1922

- J: What do you remember about your grandmother [Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov]?
- C: She was very nice to me. She taught me to play Casino.
- J: How did you speak to her, in Russian or Yiddish?
- C: Yiddish, no English, only broken Yiddish.
- J: Did she ever tell you anything about Russia?
- C: Nothing, nothing. She just treated the two of us like little dolls.
- J: You and Mitzi [Radov Kerness]?
- C: Yes.
- J: But she was not quite so nice to your mother [Luba Radov].



Mitzi and Clare Radov

- C: Oh, she was mean to my mother.
- J: How was she mean?
- C: My mother bought her a dress and I think I may have witnessed it. She saw the dress and she threw it on the floor and my father [Morris P. Radov] saw it too. I think that was the last straw and he kicked his mother out.
- J: She was living with you?



143 E. 31st St., Erie

- C: She was living with us.
- J: This was on [143 E.] 31st Street?
- C: On 31st Street.
- J: No one else was living with you other than Barney [R. Radov] and your sisters and your parents.
- C: Yes. We only had a 2-bedroom house.
- J: So where did everybody sleep?
- C: We slept in the living room and I think probably Mitzi slept in the crib for a long time. Three people could sleep in the one bedroom.
- J: Did you ever hear anything about life in Russia?
- C: I heard from my mother. She had 3 sisters. There may have been two. The girls had Russian names and the boys were given Biblical names.



Mitzi Radov - 1936

- J: Do you remember their names?
- C: There was Sonya and Olga. There may have been another one, but I don't remember. [See Sonya's Tale, A134-143].
- J: How many brothers did she have?
- C: I don't know. I only know the name of one was Avraham. [In fact, the six children, in order, were Olga, Buni, Luba, Sonya, Avram, and Misha. Their parents' names were Bernard and Gertrude Levine, with Gertrude's maiden name Cohen].

- J: Was he the one that introduced your mother and your father [Morris Radov]?
- C: She never said.
- J: But how did that happen? Your father was in the Army.
- C: I think her brother was also in the Army. He brought my father home. He met my mother and that was it.
- J: Do you know where they each lived, what village?



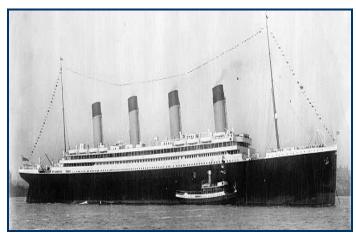
Shtetl Town Scene

- No. There was another *shtetl*. [Yiddish diminutive of *shtot* or town, meaning little or small town]. They weren't allowed to live in Kiev. [A common misapprehension. In fact, Jews had been in Kiev, off and on, for more than a thousand years, including family members. See 19th Century Kiev Synagogues, A75-76].
- J: It was one *shtetl* or another.
- C: Yes.

C:

- J: Luba had an unusual look. Did anyone ever comment on that kind of exotic look?
- C: Yes. When we got to Erie, people thought she was an actress. But I think her whole family were that way. My mother was beautiful and so were her sisters.
- J: But it wasn't only that. She also had a certain look. That kind of flashy-eyed look that wasn't typical.
- C: I have no idea.
- J: Did you ever hear anywhere that the family was part Khazar [See Khazars, A53-54]?
- C: Partly what?
- J: Khazar.

- C: No. I have no idea.
- J: They were a Turkish tribe that converted to Judaism in about 800. They lived in and near Kiev and had flashy eyes, an exotic look, and didn't speak Yiddish.
- C: You're not going to believe it, but that was before my time. I do know a story about my mother.
- J: What?



R.M.S. Olympic

- C: Anna was born on the ship.
 The captain came up to my
 mother and said, "If you
 name your daughter after the
 ship, I will give you free
 passage." My mother said no,
 she wouldn't name her that.
 The ship was the Olympic
 and she wouldn't do that.
 [See Cherbourg & The R.M.S.
 Olympic, A77-80].
- J: What was Anna's middle name?
- C: I don't know. I know I didn't have one, so I have no idea.
- J: Your grandmother's maiden name was Mandiberg?
- C: The first I knew about that was when I read it from Bertha. You know, she died when I was so young and so she just wasn't part of my life.
- J: But you knew the Mandibergs, although you never knew how they were related?
- C: Right. I knew the ones in Detroit.
- J: Who did you know in Detroit?

- C: Just Jack and Helen. I met them when I went there for the first time.
- J: When was that?
- C: I think Mitzi and I were on a buying trip or something.



Clare Radov Levin - 1989

- J: Oh, for the store [The Compleat Kitchen, a gourmet cooking store in Erie owned by Clare and Mitzi]. This was in the 1970s.
- C: Yes. They had a summer house and we stayed at the summer house and froze.
- J: Did you meet anybody else there?
- C: No.
- J: Bertha said she had visited them occasionally, much earlier. You don't remember any of that?
- C: No. My father being so much younger, he wasn't as involved with all the rest of the family.
- J: Barney remembers a picture of Luba's family.
- C: Yes, but I don't know where it is.
- J: Your mother said you looked like one of her sisters?
- C: Yes.



Luba Radov

- J: Do you know which one?
- C: [Chuckle]. I have no idea.
- J: Do you know what Luba's parents did in Russia?
- C: I think they had a small store, probably a grocery store.
- J: Anything else?

- C: No. That's all I knew. She said she only had one pair of shoes.
- J: You said she didn't know Yiddish when she was young.
- C: No, they spoke only Russian.
- J: You don't know how well she spoke Ukrainian?
- C: No. I don't know.
- J: She admitted to me once, obviously decades later, that she knew some Ukrainian, but would deny it.
- C: Oh.
- J: She didn't like the Ukrainians, she only liked the Russians, although I don't know how much she liked them.
- C: I know one time there was a Russian troupe. I think Jewish Federation sponsored it. We went and my mother spoke Russian to the cast.
- J: Right. So your grandmother was living with you?
- C: Yes.
- J: Then your father asked her to leave and she moved in with Peter, Pasey?
- C: Pasey and Esther.
- J: But Pasey wasn't her son.
- C: No, he was her nephew.



Esther and Peter Radov - 1922

- J: Yes. Her nephew and her stepson both, and he was your uncle, your step-uncle and your cousin.
- C: Yes, but he was a very sweet man. He had a stall in the market. Mitzi and I sometimes would be dropped off and he would let us wait on customers. We were really little and we just loved it.
- J: Was this on 12th Street or before that?

- C: I don't know if it was on 12th Street or if it was at the other market. There were two and I don't remember.
- J: Did Esther also work at the stall?
- C: Yes.
- J: Where did they live?
- C: They lived on 17th Street.
- J: She had come from money in Russia, right?
- C: Yes. Everybody told me she had her own dressmaker. That was apparently the big thing. They didn't have department stores, so your dressmaker would make you your wardrobe.
- J: Had you heard that Peter had been married before and was a widower?
- C: I didn't know that.
- J: And they had no children.
- C: No, but I know that Peter stuttered. The reason he stuttered was that he was walking in the village and some Cossacks stopped him and they put him up against a tree. Then, they ran a sword through his thumb.
- J: Did that cause him anxiety and the stutter?
- C: Yes. He thought they were going to kill him.
- J: How old was he?
- C: I don't know.
- J: So his stepmother or aunt lived with him after you?
- C: Yes.
- J: Okay.
- C: The one thing they all took care of one another, whether they liked them or not, they took care of them.



Russian Cossack Sword. Type used in Kiev Pogroms of 1919, likely to stab Peter Radov.

- J: I thought Peter looked like your father quite a bit.
- C: I thought he was very good looking.
- J: [Laugh]. Your father was good looking too, then?
- C: You bet.
- J: Okay. So what about Peter's sister? He had a brother and a sister apparently. The brother never left Russia. The sisters came to Boston and took the name Radovsky and they were the Radovskys and then Cohens.
- C: I have no idea. I knew Bernie Cohen.
- J: Who was Bernie?



Bernie Cohen

- C: He was the son of one of the sisters. [Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty Radovsky].
- J: How did you know him?
- C: We went to school together.
- J: At the University of Oklahoma.
- C: Yes.
- J: Did you then lose track of him?
- C: He died. He was young. He was married. I remember he visited us when we lived on Oxford Street [in Erie]. But we really didn't know him well.
- J: Did he have any children?
- C: I don't know. I don't think so, but I don't know. He was very bright.
- J: Apparently Sandy [Cohen] is very bright, according to Betty and Barney and to Bertha. But you don't really know him.
- C: Do you want to hear a story about *Tanta* Cirka?
- J: [Laugh]. Sure, interrupt my flow. Tell me.



Sarah (Cirka) Radov - 1950

- C: Well, when they were in the bootleg business, they had a big garage and I guess that's where they stored stuff or made stuff, I don't know. *Tanta* Cirka was there in the garage. They got a tip that they were going to be raided, so they locked up the garage so that when the police came, they never looked in the garage. But they forgot to unlock it and so she stayed there overnight.
- J: They locked her in. Where was this, on 21st?
- C: 21st Street.
- J: How did it happen that there were 2 houses next to each other that the brothers [Joe and Morris P.] owned on 37th?
- C: We had the house and then eventually Joe and Cirka decided to build next door.



J: Their oldest son was Sam.

- C: Yes.
- J: Was Sam something of a black sheep?
- C: Yes.
- J: Why?

Sam Radov - 1925

- C: I don't know. He just was. At one time, he was a policeman and one time I remember there was something about Uncle Joe putting Sam in charge of an apple warehouse. You would store apples and sell them the next season. Sam somehow got involved with Mr. Spector and Mr. Spector swindled the apples from Sam. I guess it was easy to do.
- I: Then Sam moved out of town?
- C: Yes, his brothers got him out of town and supported him. This was after he was divorced. Betty wanted to get a divorce earlier, but my father said to wait until after Jackie [their son] had his Bar Mitzvah.
- J: Your father originally advised Betty not to marry Sam?
- C: Not to marry him in the first place.
- J: Did your father help support them?
- C: I would imagine, but I don't know that for sure, but it would surprise me if he didn't.

- J: He took over supporting everybody later. Joe did it early and then your father did it later. That seems like what happened.
- C: Yes. Yes. And my father always made sure he took care of Joe.
- J: Was Joe in the business?
- C: He was out on the road for my father.
- J: But he had his best days financially long before that.
- C: Long before that. Yes.
- J: He also gave you marriage advice, right?
- C: He told me not to marry your father [Mace Levin].
- J: Why?



Mace and Clare Levin 55 years into a marriage Joe predicted would be short-lived.



Nancy and Adam Levin

- He belonged to the Reform Temple [Anshe Chesed]. [Laughs]. [That was the, more or less, sanitized version. As recounted during the eulogy of Clare's husband, Mace, theirs was a mixed marriage: one between a Lithuanian and a Ukrainian Jew. Joe Radov counseled against such a marriage, no doubt aware that Litvaks were known to be cold, austere, without artistic or musical ability, political, socialist, overly intellectual and could hardly sing or dance. The Litvak counter that Ukrainians Jews were nothing more than superstitious card players and party lovers would not have seemed, to Zusie at least, much of a comeback].
- J: There were a number of *shuls* [Yiddish, literally for school, but commonly meant as synagogue, the Greek, not Hebrew, word for assembly] when you were growing up in Erie, right?

C:

C: There were three. There was the Polish one, the Russian one, and then the German Reform one. Then, as the people became more acclimated and inter-married, those things didn't matter.

J: So the one on 17th, what was that?



Barney R. and Betty Radov, Gene and Mitzi Kerness, Morris and Luba Radov, Drew Pearson (columnist), Clare and Mace Levin - 1960



Old Shul in Erie

- C: That was the Polish one. That was across from Katz's butcher shop.
- J: Where did the family go?
- C: We always went to 8th Street, the Russian one. But then when they built the Jewish Center, [*Brith Sholom*], the two joined together.
- J: Right, but the one on 17th lasted for a while.
- C: Yes, it did.
- J: Because I remember being taken there. I didn't like it much, but I do remember your father taking me. I think I was the only one who spoke even reasonable English that was there.
- C: [Laughing]. Probably. Probably.
- J: Do you know the name of your grandfather's first wife?
- C: No. I didn't know of a first wife until I was grown.
- J: What did you call your grandmother?
- C: I don't know. Probably Bubby.
- J: Then Menya was the oldest?

- C: Yes.
- J: What do you remember about her?
- C: Not much because she died. Her children were my parents' age.
- J: Minnie, Lena, Beryl and Muni.
- C: Right.
- J: Did they grow up in Erie?
- C: I think so.
- J: I think they did. So Minnie moved to Chicago? What was Minnie like?
- C: I always liked her. Very nice.
- J: What about Lena? Everybody liked Lena.
- C: Yes. I remember Beryl did carpentry work.



Morry and Minnie Sakol

- J: Where did he move to? Did he move to LA?
- C: I don't know where he moved. He moved out of town, he married a woman and then they got a divorce and Muni moved to the West Coast, so I only saw him on state occasions.
- I: What were they like when you were younger?
- C: I don't remember them. They were busy getting their own lives together and they didn't have time for two little girls.



Sandra and Gus Radov

- J: But you did know Cirka and Joe's kids growing up. So Sam was sort of the black sheep and then there was Gus. What do you remember about Gus?
- C: Very nice, always. Always nice. Married late.
- J: He kept to himself, though, didn't he?



Academy High School in Erie

- C: No. He was close to the family.
- J: Barney and Morris [J.]: you knew them well when they were younger.
- C: Barney lived with his parents until he got married and so he lived next door. He would often drive me to school, to Academy.
- J: Was he in the business right from the beginning, the scrap business working for your father?
- C: He went to college and I think then he had to drop out because of finances. I vaguely remember he wanted to be a doctor. I think he went to Temple University. Later he lived with his parents. Morris was much more ambitious, so my father set Morris up in business.
- J: He lived next door to you, then, growing up?
- C: No, growing up, they all lived on 21st Street.
- J: Oh, I see. What about Ida, Chana Chaya? What did you call her?
- C: Aunt Ida.
- J: You didn't call her Chana Chaya?
- C: No.
- J: Did anybody call her that?
- C: No. I never heard that before.
- J: Okay. What was she like?
- C: Joel, everybody was nice to me.
- I: Okay. Obviously Cherna moved out she didn't stay in Erie, did she?
- C: No, Cherna was something. She lived in New York and she would come and visit. Sometimes she stayed with us.
- J: Did she get married later?

- C: Yes. Her husband died and then she married a guy [Barney Thompson] who was a baker.
- J: And her first husband?
- C: Wolf. Bass was her first husband.
- J: Then she moved to L.A.?
- C: She moved to L.A. and all her kids moved to L.A. with her.



Cherna and Barney Thompson



Shirley and Barney Bass

- J: How many kids did she have?
- C: Three. Three sons.
- J: Jack, Louis and Barney.
- C: Yes.
- J: What happened to them?
- C: She was very close to Barney. She wasn't always the nicest of people. I imagine she was not a great mother-in-law. Then there was Louie. Louie looked just like her husband and he was married to Paula. I used to see them when we used to go to visit Bill and Elaine [Levin, in L.A.]. Then there was Jackie. Jackie was much, much younger than his brothers.
- J: What happened to him?
- C: I think he was an accountant and is still alive.
- J: So Barney and Bertha both remember that all the early Erie gatherings were at Joe and Cirka's. Is that what you remember?
- C: Yes. That's right.
- J: So what did you do there?





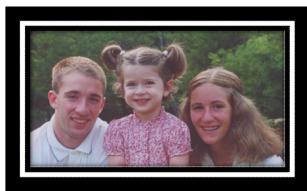
Cirka and Joe Radov - 1925

- C: I don't remember being there except for Passover. I don't think we went there. My mother wouldn't go there all the time, plus *Tanta* Cirka had her own family. She had a sister and two brothers there and they all had families.
- J: So your family stayed apart a bit.
- C: A little bit.
- J: At some point, a lot of the events were at your parents' house.
- C: I guess so. I don't remember. Not when we moved on 31st Street. There wasn't that much room.
- J: What about later, on 37th Street?
- C: Yes. Then there were. Dad's [Morris P. Radov's] siblings were all closer in age and then dad was much younger.
- J: Right. Do you recall anything about the fact that there was an early time of bootlegging and gambling?
- C: No. I wouldn't have known any of that.
- I: You don't know anything about the priest?
- C: No. I didn't know that. That was a shock to me.
- J: That was just one of those things was it even mentioned? Because Bertha said, in her family, he was actually referred to as the one who wasn't spoken of.
- C: No. I don't think he had much of a relationship with my father.
- J: He might not have had any.
- C: Right. I know in the beginning there were letters back and forth to my mother's family.
- J: From Russia? What happened to those?
- C: I don't know and then that stopped. I don't know when it began. I know that it made my mother very sad.
- J: Did they continue after you were born?
- C: Yes. I remember.

- J: So you remember getting them in the 1930s, and they would have been in Russian, obviously.
- C: Yes.
- J: And then would she [Luba] would write back?
- C: I think my father wrote back.
- J: For your mother? Why?
- C: I don't know. I just have that feeling.
- J: Did he send money back?
- C: I don't know. I wouldn't doubt it, but I can't say for sure.
- J: She wouldn't talk about her family even if people asked?
- C: Not many people asked. If I asked, I knew that would bring tears to her. So I didn't ask.



Rachel, Becca, and Zack Levin, 3 of Clare's grandchildren.



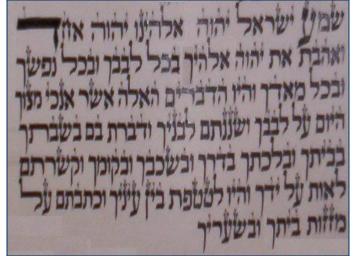
Reid, Ava, and Jenny Levin, 3 more of Clare's grandchildren.



Anna Radov

- J: She didn't want to discuss Anna either.
- C: Anna. No, never. Never. There was a picture of Anna. Mitzi hung it up and my mother was okay with that.
- J: Mitzi hung it up in her house?
- C: In her den, remember?
- J: Yes. I remember, but not while we she was living at home, not at your parent's house.
- C: No. That's right. All the aunts were very nice to me. They favored me.
- J: You were the favorite?

- C: Yes.
- J: Because you were younger or just your natural charm?
- C: [Laughing]. Well it was between Mitzi and me and I was the charm. I remember my Aunt Jenny, *Tanta* Cherna, knit me a beautiful red coat and my mother said to her, "What about Mitzi?" And my aunt said, "When Clare outgrows it, Mitzi can have it." Mitzi and I used to laugh about that.
- J: Did you ever call her Jenny? I only ever remember you calling her Cherna.
- C: When she got to California, she became very Americanized. I remember she drove.
- J: Your mother never drove.
- C: No, but Cherna drove. She was such a terrible driver. Dad and I were in the back seat saying the *Sh'ma*. We were scared to death. She was in the right-hand lane and you know the throughways are four lanes at least, and from the right-hand lane she made a left-hand turn across. [Sigh]. I'm lucky I'm still alive.



First instance of the *Sh'ma* in the Torah.

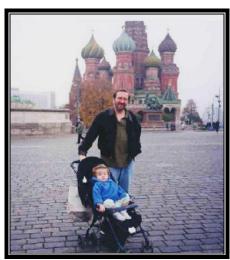
- J: What else do you remember about your aunts and uncles other than that?
- C: Not much. They were nice. We were by far the youngest of any of them, my grandparent's grandchildren. My *Tanta* Cirka's nieces had a beauty parlor out of their house and my aunt –
- J: You mean on the other side?
- C: On the other side. On the Kadowitz side. My aunt would take me there once in a while to get my hair done because she wanted to give business to her nieces. You know I really don't know anything else. I would love to.
- J: Okay.



1900 Kiev

- J: Right. You never figured out how Joe and Sylvia Radov were related, if they were.
- C: No. They pronounced it differently. I think they must have just been cousins.
- J: So there might have been Radov cousins in Kiev. Joe's family was from Kiev, right.
- C: Yes. Joe looks like the family.
- J: So the Radov's could have had cousins in Kiev named Radov or Radovsky?
- C: Yes. I wouldn't know.
- J: Apparently, nobody knew. Who was the person you said was the bigamist?
- C: A bigamist?
- J: Yes. You said somebody married two different women.
- C: I don't remember that. If they married two different women, one was either divorced or dead.

- C: You know that, when dad and I went to Russia with the Chautauqua group, I had such terrible feelings of dread going back to Russia.
- J: When I worked in Russia the first time [for U.S.I.A., then an independent federal agency, now part of the State Department, in 1995], I visited Kiev. Did you go there?
- C: No, I didn't. All I know is I wasn't alone. When we got on the plane to come home, we all burst into clapping, we were so happy to leave Russia.



Joel (working in) and Ava (visiting) Russia in 2002. Ava, unlike her grandmother, as is evident in the photo, experienced no visible dread upon returning to the land that once terrorized her family.

- J: No, I thought you said one of your cousins.
- C: No. I don't remember that [Mona Sheila].
- J: The story about Lena having a sister who was killed earlier, had you heard that?
- C: I never even heard that. I never knew that Lena was raped. The reason Lena married Harry is Cherna and Lena went down to the dock [in NYC] when the immigrants were coming in and picked out Harry and poor Harry didn't know what was happening and the next thing you know, he was married to Lena.



Harry and Lena Smith - 1930

- J: How did that marriage work?
- C: [Laughing]. Well, all I know is that they had a boarder and she and the boarder had an affair.
- J: Lena and the boarder?
- C: Yes.
- J: Who was that?
- C: I don't know who he was.
- J: Then Lena had how many kids? She lost a child, right?
- C: She lost a child, but I didn't know about it. She had Murray, who died at the car wash, and Sheila. Oh, I know the bigamist story now. Sheila got married and we all went to the wedding and then they found out that he had another wife, Sheila's husband.
- J: So he wasn't really married to Sheila.
- C: She got a divorce or an annulment or something, but she had a child with him, Barry.
- J: Did Sheila ever go by the name Mona?
- C: That's her name, Mona Sheila.
- I: I think her husband was Mike. Was that their only child?



Mona Sheila Bergida

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- C: No. She had a daughter, Linda, who, as a teenager, they went into the bedroom to wake her up and she was dead. They don't know what happened. I don't know if Sheila had another child or not.
- J: What happened to Barry?
- C: I don't know. He was a rough kid.
- J: Actually, I remember that as a kid. I remember that *Tanta* Cherna always called him a hooligan.
- C: [Laughing]. And he probably was.
- J: When I was young, I had never heard the name hooligan before I went there at Cherna's. Were you given the same name in Yiddish or Hebrew as other women in the family?
- C: I was named Chaya.
- J: So Chaya. Ida was Chana Chaya.
- C: But they all called her Chika.
- J: But if you look at her name on her passport, she is Chana Chaya Radovskaia [A34-52].
- C: She was Chika and Jenny was someone else.
- J: Cherna.
- C: Cherna. Yes. Sometimes my mother would call me *vilda chaya*, which means wild animal. [It also connotes in Yiddish an unruly child, and is a pun on the name Chaya]. But that's just when she was mad at me.
- J: Was there anybody named Jenny besides Cherna?
- C: No. Not that I know of. [In fact, her Uncle Beryl, or Bernard, son by her grandfather's first wife, had a daughter Jenny].

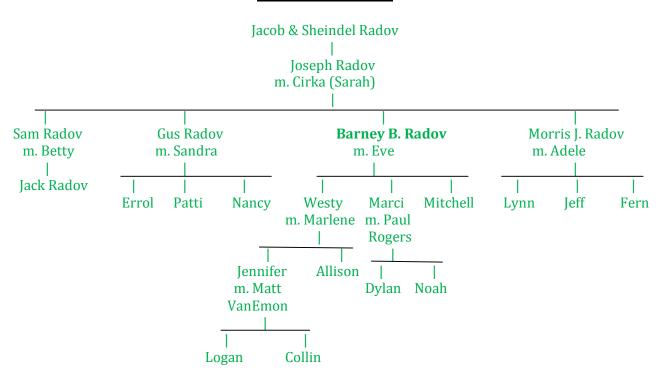
Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- J: Not until your granddaughter [Jennifer Ann Levin].
- C: Yes.
- J: Okay. Well that's it for the moment. You're off the hook.
- C: Turn it off and I'll tell you a joke.



Jenny Levin - 2011

BARNEY B. RADOV



Conversation between Barney B. Radov [1913-2001] and Shirley Brown [the brother and the sister-in-law of the two defendants in *U.S. v. Radov*, A28-30] at the home of Barney's daughter, Marci Radov Rogers, August 30, 1995.

S: How far back can you go?



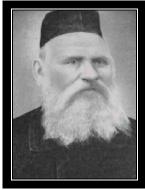
Makarov Cemetery

- B: I can go back to my grandparents.
- S: And they were?
- B: Everybody came from Russia, a small town called Makarov [See Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6], right outside of Kiev.
- S: The Ukraine.

B: But that was still Russia as far as they concerned. My grandfather was an educated man. In the town, he was *chazan rabinner* [the rabbi who leads the chanting of the Torah]. He was the Recorder of Deeds. Everybody that ever got a letter came to him to have it read.

B:

S: Oh, really.







Bernard Radov

Yes. So he was a big shot. As far as I know, my grandfather married a woman and they had 3 children. I don't know what happened to the oldest. I do know the youngest one [actually, the second] died at the age of 26 while my grandfather was carting a horse and wagon for the bigger city where he could get treatment for whatever it was. All the Barneys and the Radovs and all their mishpocha [Yiddish for 'family'] are named after him. We have Barneys like dogs. [Such naming is an Ashkenazi tradition. See Ashkenazi Jews, A121-126].

S: Okay.



Barney B. Radov



Barney Halperin



Bertha Blau



Beryl (Bill) Carol



Bernard Rabelsky



Barney R. Radov



Barney Bass



Bernard Cohen



Barbara (Sakol) Herman



Barre Sakol



Barry Levin



Barbara Radov



Barry Kerness



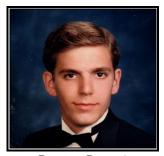
Barry Bergida



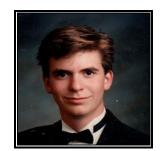
Barbara Kreiss Santiano



Barbara Bass



Barney Davaris



Bryan Davaris

Family with Bernard (Beryl) cognates. (Those, like Barbara Cohen and Barney Thompson who married in, no doubt so as to keep the numbers high, are not included, nor is Luba Radov's father, Bernard Levine).

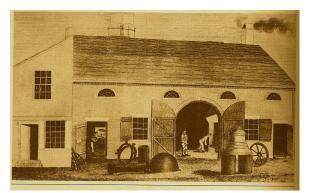
- B: The first wife died *in kimpet*, giving birth. [Yiddish more fully is *zi ligt in kimpet* meaning "she is lying giving birth"]. As was the Jewish custom, although I've never seen it done, the Jewish custom has it that if a husband and wife are married, and the woman dies and had children, it was his duty to see if she had a younger sister. Then he would go to the younger sister and ask if she would marry him to help him take care of the children. She did. [See Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-111 on the ties of Jewish customs]. They had 5 or 6 children together and that's how come we have all these happenings now [he was in Erie for his granddaughter's *Bat Mitzvah*], children like Ida Halperin, Jenny Bass, Menya Carl, Raful Carl, Beryl Carl, Laika, Lena, Smith. These are part of the Menya Carols. She was my father's sister. All these are brothers and sisters [or nephews or nieces] of my father.
 - S: I see.
 - B: Including Morris [P.] Radov.
 - S: He was your father's brother?
 - B: Yes. He was the youngest brother. My father was probably the oldest of the second marriage [actually second, to Menya].





Barney's grandchildren Dylan and Noah (Rogers) and Jennifer Radov VanEmon

S: What made him leave Makarov [Makarov and Babi Yar, A4-6]?



Traditional Brass Foundry

- B: He was born, I think, in 1884. My father, before he got married, was an apprentice, a journeyman apprentice. He signed up for 3 years.
- S: Apprentice for what?
- B: To a brass foundry. It was owned by a fellow by the name of Warshovsky. I can't forget it, because we used to have a Warshovsky in Erie.

- S: Not related?
- B: No, no, no. Like all the apprentices, he slept on a straw mattress and Mrs. Warshovsky made borscht [a Ukranian reddish-purple soup made from beets] all the time for them. Anyway, my father worked himself up. When he finished, he became the foreman and he initiated the first strike.



Ukrainian *borscht* with *smetana*, *pampushkas* and *shkvarkas*

- S: [Laughing].
- B: For money, because they got no money, very little money. So he became a brass molder by trade.
- S: Did your father have education before he became the apprentice? As a little boy did he go to any kind of school?
- B: Religious school, everything was religious school. I don't know whether he went to a Russian speaking school or not.





Cirka and Joe Radov - 1925

- S: But he did go to a Jewish school?
- B: Oh. Oh. 4 o'clock in the morning. they used to go early and stay all day, and get wacked over the head by the *Rebbe*.
- S: Let's move to your mother, Sarah [Cirka].

- B: My mother lived also in the neighborhood, but they didn't know each other. Her mother died. She left just two sisters, my mother and [the future] Mrs. Katowitz, Sam Katowitz's wife. My mother left their house. She got a job as a journeyman apprentice too. It was in a mattress factory. They tufted the mattresses and then sewed the buttons to the sofa. They worked by the same area, like a playground. When it came time for a break, they would go out, everybody, well my father met my mother in the rest place. They would drink tea. My mother was 3, 4 or 5 years older than my father. But he fell in love with her and he followed her everyplace. My mother saved up enough money, after her apprenticeship when she started getting paid, she brought her sister, Hencha. Custom was, and still is probably, the oldest was supposed to get married, especially if they're girls. She got Hencha a job doing the same thing in the same factory. But my mother saved her money and my aunt found a fellow. But she had to have a dowery. She married her off. My mother was then free to do what she wanted. [See Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-111].
- S: Okay.



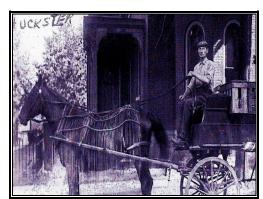
Tuberculosis Hospital in Ukraine

- Then my parents got married. The B: Katowitzes moved to Erie because they had family who had a fish stall in the market on 16th and State Street. They had someplace to go. But my father couldn't leave, because he was put up for the army and nobody, no Jewish boy, wanted to be in the Army for 6 years, which was a horrible life. So somehow or other, they contrived to get my father in the hospital. the TB hospital, which was very prevalent in those days. They would steal a cup from the next guv. who really had TB. Then my father was declared incompetent for the Army because he had TB. Then he was on his own and they sent him to Erie, Pennsylvania.
- S: So they got him of our Russia?
- B: Got him out of Russia and he came to Erie in 1908, but not with my mother. My mother and her two boys, well she had a girl, but she died at the age of 10 months because a babysitter dropped her.



Gus, Barney B. and Sam Radov - 1925

- S: Oh my gosh!
- B: Anyway, she had Sam and Gus. These 2 boys and my mother lived upstairs with grandpa and grandma, in Makarov. He came to Erie.
- S: Who?
- B: My father, Zusman Ben Yakov, Joseph Radov. He was a brass molder. So he worked on 10th and Liberty. There was a foundry and he got a job there. He got a dollar and a half a day.
- S: Okay.
- B: Some others in the Jewish community told him: get a horse and wagon, go over to the stable, rent the horse and wagon for about a ½ day and pick up *schmattas* [old clothes, typically downmarket], paper, innertubes. He did. That's what he did. He quit his job and went over there and he found it much better. Then he got his own horse and wagon. [Joe and his horse and wagon, A-73]. Three years later, he had saved enough money to send for my mother and their children. He never saw my sister who died.



Joe Radov and Huckster

- S: It had to be difficult.
- B: Very difficult. Well, anyway, she gathered together her 3 half-brothers and her sister-in-law who was 14 years old at that time, they were all teenagers except for the oldest stepbrother. They got tickets for all of them and they all came to Ellis Island.



Ellis Island

- B: Two children, plus Ida Halperin, the sister-in-law. Seven people. The
- B: Two children, plus Ida Halperin, the sister-in-law. Seven people. They almost got turned back because my oldest brother, Sam, had glaucoma.

S:

Wow.

- S: That was the reason?
- B: To send them back, to send him back anyway. I don't know how it worked out but they came. They were making money on the ship. The boys were making money on the ship, doing little favors for all the other tourists, running around you know, do you want tea or coffee, which we would do today, but I don't know what they did in those days. They all came here and lived in our house. They all lived in our house.
- S: Where was the house? Was this where you were born?



Barney B. and Eve Radov

- B: No. We started out in a house, second house west of German and 22nd Street, a two-family owned by Meyer Gold, with 8 people living downstairs. I was born there. I was born there on July 15, 1913. My mother came in 1911. She lost the first one. I was the second one of the reunion.
 - Thank God.

- B: That's debatable.
- S: So you had 8 people living downstairs.
- B: We moved out of the house on 22nd and German. My father bought a house at 132 E. 21st. Small simple house. He added a kitchen and two bedrooms. Down payment was \$500. We lived downstairs and rented upstairs. One woman, my mother, would take care of 7 men. Anybody who came to Erie had to come to Joe Radov and Cirka Radov's house. The first thing that happened would be my father would talk to them. The second thing that happened would be that there is something on the table for them to eat.

S:

- S: Where did they get the money for the food?
- B: My father went out of the *schmatta* [either rags or clothing] business and went into fruit and produce. Wholesale and retail, in the Central Market. It was half Jews, half Italians. Everyone would come down at 3:00 in the morning, buy the goods from the farmers, take it their stands and retail it. They would work until 5:00. My mother would come home and cook. Then they would have a pinochle game. Everyone came to Joe Radov's house. Many were in the bootlegging business. Not the moonshine business. Only the good stuff, in from Canada. My brothers [Sam and Gus] were old enough to go down there and help put the bottles from the speed boats into bags, 12 bottles in a bag, sew it at both ends.

- S: So we're in the 1920s.
- B: Russia: you couldn't get into Russia. You couldn't get out of Russia. Then, one day, there was one year where Russia allowed letters to be sent. Morris wrote my father. Morris was only 4 or 5 when my father last saw him, as my father was married in 1903. Morris Radov, when I went to work for him, told me he still remembered how beautiful my mother was when she was married and the clothes she wore had great big buttons. That's how good a memory he had.
- S: So, who wrote?
- B: Morris wrote, "If you ever want to see us alive, you can only do it now when I am in a position to gather the family together." My father read the letter to my mother. He said, "What do you think?" She said to him, "What do you mean, what do I think? It's your family. It's your father, your mother, your brothers, your sisters. Go. Go." So he went to the bank. He had saved up by that time about \$25,000, which was a lot of money.
- S: I would say so.
- B: A lot of money. [Laughing]. Letters of credit, letters from the mayor, letters from senators: all that stuff. But he couldn't go to Russia. So he went to Bucharest, Romania, adjacent to Russia. In the meantime, let me go back and tell you about Morris [P.] Radov.



Old Bucharest

S: Okay.

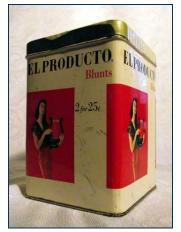
B:



Traditional Livery Stable

Morris Radov. Morris Radov was a bright man, bright man. He became Bar Mitzyah. In the meantime, his older brother, Peter Radov, who had a stand in that same market, Pasey they used to call him, in Russia, he was a drayer [wagon owner]. He delivered to the trains, to wherever you had to go by horse and wagon. Morris Radov wanted to go and live with him. His father let him. This business was a great big place, like Union Station used to be, and everybody had a desk and their horses and wagons. They would take requests for delivery or to ship to or from. Morris Radov became very adept at handling the railroad people. He got a gang together and they would break into a box car, whatever they could find, break open a box. If it was whiskey, if it was wine, if it was salt or sugar or pepper, anything, they would take it and they would report to the head of the express department that a car was broken into. Everyone there took. Morris would take the things he took and give them to his family, his brothers, his sister-in-law, his sisters, his father, his mother, all these people. [See War, Escape, Trotsky & Joseph Radov's Passport, A112-116].

- S: Is this before the [Russian] Revolution?
- B: No, this is during or after the Revolution, part of the Revolution, 1917, 1918. He used to tell me about the people literary, intelligentsia that Stalin murdered. He said that if hadn't got out that year [1922], he would have been one of them. He helped form a Palestinian group, to speak Hebrew to each other, to learn from each other, to dance. Incidentally, I asked my father one day, "There was no radio, there was no television. What did you do for entertainment?" He says, "Somebody had a piano in the house. We'd come and we'd sing and we'd talk and we'd drink tea." How much tea can you drink?" "Oh," he says, "15, 20 glasses." [Laughing].
- S: [Laughs].



El Producto Blunts

- B: So my father left and he landed in Bucharest, Romania. He went to see the Consul from the United States. The deputies didn't want to let my father in to see him. But he made it in to see the head Consul [Peter Augustus Jay, See Bucharest and its Consul, A93-98]. My father smoked El Producto cigars. He bought 10 a day and smoked 7 a day. Everybody wanted one of Joe Radov's cigars. He gave the Head Consul a cigar, became buddy-buddy with him, took him out to dinner, and told he had to have so many visas. Each night, Morris Radov got hold of a Russian or a Romanian with a little boat, a skiff, and they had to go across and they had to cross a boundary over the water [See Dnieper River, A89-92]. He would take 2 or 3 or 4 of his family, take them across. My father would meet them and would put them up.
- S: Could you identify Morris? He's Barney R.'s father.
- B: Right. In the meantime, Morris gets married to Luba. They had a little girl, who died, Anna. She [Anna] had been close friends with my wife, Eve, while they were teenagers. In 1936, pneumonia got her. It was very, very sad: Luba went nuts. Morris took it out on his work. He immersed himself in work, more and more and more.



Morris and Luba Radov - 1921

- S: Now we're back to Morris in Russia.
- B: In Russia, he took them. He finally got them all across into Bucharest. It took 3 months before my father could get visas. Romania was the only country which had

enough space left over to let people come to the United States. [See both Ship Manifest and passport claiming Radovs to be from Bucharest A7-20, 55-62]. You had to have visas. Harry Wexler had a brother, "Joe, you're going back to Europe. Could you bring back my brother and sister-in-law?" There were others. He brought back 27 people.

- S: 27 people at one time.
- B: He took these 27 people, and spent his entire fortune that he took over there. Housed them and fed them for 3 months, in Bucharest. Everyone came back with a Persian lamb coat. [Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6]. One of the women wore one that was to be my mother's Persian lamb coat. He brought 2 brothers, 3 sisters, family, children, some people I don't even know. He brought them back too.



1922 – Top row: Unknown, Mamie/Menya, Lena, Goldman & Partgakov, Morris, Luba, Schmelik Middle row: Esther, Peter, Joe, Jacob, Sheindel, Wolf, Jenny/Cherna, Bottom row: Muni, Bill, Barney Bass

- S: Why Persian lamb coats?
- B: That was the style in Romania. My father came back with a cloth coat, inside all fur, with tails.
- S: That would cost money.



Wolf and Cherna Bass

B: Matter of fact, he had to borrow some money from the United States after he was in Bucharest to complete the deal. The Consul became one of my father's good friends. He said, "Joe, I can't get you 27." "Well, how many can you get?" "Keep 5 of the voungest here." He went over in December of 1920 [probably 1921]. This is now 1921 [1922]. Keep 5 people here until July, and I'll get the rest of the visas. That's the way it happened. They all came to Erie, except for some distant relative who stayed in New York. [In fact, Morris and his pregnant wife Luba remained in Europe until the *Olympic* returned months later. Why is uncertain, but Morris' general willingness to volunteer for the more difficult course, and Luba's absolute devotion to her husband, even if it meant delivering a baby at sea, would be a likely explanation. It also means that the family arrival picture, A1-2, had to be shot in Europe. It is thus more accurately a departure picturel. Here he had to get housing for them and jobs. Jenny [Cherna] married a fellow named [Wolf] Bass. He was a diamond cutter. They didn't last very long in Erie. They went to New York and eventually California. Raful Carl and his wife [Menya] and their children: my father and Mr. Carl started up an ice cream parlor, on 21st and State, across the street from the Erie County Milk Association, where they made the ice cream.

Jewelry Wolf Bass made for Cherna as an engagement gift, around 1917. Cherna sewed it into her bra, so she could smuggle it out of Soviet Russia.

- S: ECOMA.
- B: ECOMA. Beautiful roof. Lattice upstairs. Fancy wire chairs.
- S: Old soda palace.



Minnie Carol Sakol

- B: That's right. My dad wasn't there, but Mr. Carol and his oldest daughter, Minnie, ran the place. Right next door to it was his wholesale fruit and produce. He put Peter, Pasey, his older brother and his wife into the markets. His sister-in-law, Esther, didn't speak much English. She learned to say "beautiful nice." "How's the fruit today." "Beautiful nice. Beautiful nice."
- S: She would say it twice?
- B: Yes. They had no children. After a couple of years, Mr. Brugger, who had the wholesale cigars my father smoked, called him up one day and said, "Hey, Joe, I want to see you." He went up to see him. "What's wrong?". "You owe me almost \$2,500." "What do you mean I owe you \$2,500?" The bills haven't been paid?" "No." So, he confronted his brother-in-law [Raful] and they made a deal. My father said "I don't want to have anything to with you anymore. Sell the business. Get rid of it." He kept on with the produce business until the Depression. The Depression killed us all.



Raful and Menya Carol - 1930

- S: Did the brother-in-law move out of Erie?
- B: No, no. He went his own way.
- S: Did you work in high school?
- B: No. I worked summers. We bought a Ford truck and we would go out huckstering fruit, yelling "strawberries, watermelons," in the richer neighborhoods. I'd go with my brother Morris.
- S: You went to Academy [High School]?



Temple University, Philadelphia

- B: Everyone in our family went to Academy, except my brother Sam. After high school, I went to Temple University, in Philadelphia. I got a scholarship from the Senator, Miles B. Kitts. He later became the judge. He was a drunk. Everybody knew that. He only wanted my mother's *gefilte* fish, and he got it. My father went up there to talk to him and he said, "Joe. Why didn't you tell me sooner? I would have gotten him a scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania." But Temple was a good school.
- S: You must have been a pretty good student.
- B: I was a B, B+ student. But in high school, I was valedictorian. At Temple, I was going to become a doctor. I got my B.A. I was going to stay out one year because we had no money. My father was broke. My brother Gus was practically feeding our family. He wasn't married yet.
- S: He was an accountant.
- B: He was an accountant. At first, he went all over town trying to get a job. "Oh, no, you're Jewish." One guy said "You're Jewish. You're not going to stay with us. You'll want to be your own boss in 2 or 3 years."
- S: You graduated Temple.



Edinburgh Medical School, Scotland

S: Edinburgh, Scotland.

B: In 1935. I came home. It was the Depression. You couldn't get a job anyplace. I was going to go to medical school. But because there were so many doctors and lawyers who weren't making a living, they wanted to stretch it out. So Case Western wanted me to go there another year before they would let me in the medical school. University of Pittsburgh wanted me to go for 2 years. I said what am I doing. I'm draining my parents of money. Then I got accepted to Edinburgh, Scotland.

- B: One of my fraternity brothers had been there. Said it was a fine school. I said, "Hitler's raising his head. If he ever gets over there, I'll never get home. And beside, we don't have any money."
- S: That's a good reason to stay home.
- B: Joe Gold was running the campaign for Judge Kitts. He said, "I'll get you a job in the Courthouse." One day I get a call from Judge Kitts. "I want to see you." He said, "I want you to make a speech. All the people I've helped are giving a speech. One from each nationality." I was so nervous I couldn't eat. Trying to memorize it. I made the speech. Kitts got elected. His law partner, Sam Roberts, a Jewish guy, family friend [later Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court] said, "Barney, he'll never give you a job." I never got the job.



Erie, Pennsylvania Courthouse

- S: So how did you get a job?
- B: My Uncle Morris came over one day. He said, "I admire education. I did in Russia. I can use you, but I can't pay you very much. \$12 a week." I said, "I don't care if you start me with a dollar. But if I can help you grow, I want to grow with you." I lasted for 49½ years there.
- S: You helped him grow.
- B: The first week, I never got the \$12. My brother Morris [J.] was working there: he was making \$15. Morris [P.] came over to us both and gave me \$15 and my brother \$20.
- S: Did your brothers graduate college?
- B: Gus graduated Beckley College [now Thompson Institute] in Harrisburg as an accountant. Morris went to college: he wanted to have a foundry. He took all the courses.
- S: Your parents worked hard to get everyone through.



Nancy, Gus, and Patti Radov - 1959

B: Yes. One day Gus went into a pawn shop. Gus said, "You buy old gold and silver. I want my father to do something." My father was getting very despondent, tending

toward suicide. So he went to work for the pawn broker buying gold and silver. Eventually, he went out on his own, selling it to a wholesaler in Buffalo. Every week he would buy \$100, \$200 or more worth of gold. He would go to little towns in New York State, as far as the Thousand Islands. After I was through college, I went with him, and he taught me the business. We'd leave Monday morning and come back Friday night, stopping in Buffalo on the way to sell the gold. He paid off a lot of debt. He'd give my mother \$25, but leave himself enough money to buy this stuff. Then, one day, Morris Radov said to him. "Why don't you come and be my wholesale representative?" This was a way of expanding the business. My father did that.

S: What was Morris [J.] Radov's business?



Independent Iron & Metal Co.

- B: He got a truck and went out picking up scrap, from farmers, garages, and so on. Eventually, he and Dave Gabin formed a partnership. Morris would still go out every morning to buy scrap. After lunch, horses and wagons would come in, get their loads, and Morris would sell to the Jewish peddlers. It was only Jewish peddlers. Then, Dave Gabin said, "I can handle it on my own." So there was a pump factory with a piece of land. Morris rented the land. [This was Independent Iron & Metal Co. He worked from 7:00 in the morning to 9:00 at night. Then my brother Morris [J.] got into this. He would get out of high school at 2:30, walk home, have milk and cake, and then go to work. He would never get home before 8:00. He would be paid \$15 a week.
- S: You both worked for M.P.
- B: We both did. My brother felt he could never get any place working there. A guy in Meadville wanted to retire and sell the place, but with no stock. He went to big Morris and little Morris. My brother gave him \$500 and he got the key to the place. M.P. backed him with money to buy stock. Young Morris would sell back to big Morris. My brother did very well for himself.



Morris Radov – 1925



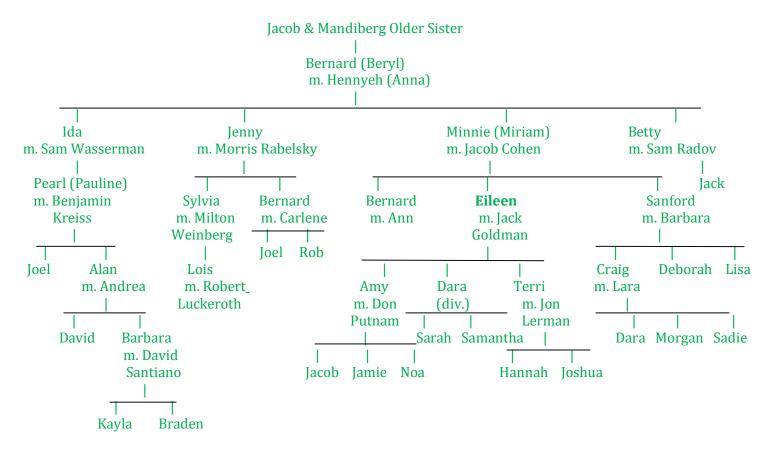
CBS Cemetery

- S: How would you like to be remembered Barney?
- B: [With a broad smile]. Just bury me. Put up a headstone and just bury me. [He is now in CBS, A99-107. Eve, his late wife, is not buried there, but, per her request, had her remains scattered].



Front row: Jennifer Radov on Barney B.'s lap, Anna Heller, Dylan Rogers on Eve's lap, Middle row: Westy & Marlene Radov, Marci Rogers Last row: Mitch Radov and Paul Rogers (1982).

EILEEN COHEN GOLDMAN



Eileen Goldman; Conversation with Joel Levin – Wednesday, August 3, 2011

- J: What year were you born Eileen?
- E: 1934, to Minnie Radov and Jacob Cohen.
- J: Minnie was the daughter of Beryl and Hennyeh.
- E: I knew her as Anna.
- J: Did Beryl or Anna came to the United States?
- E: Oh yes. She [Anna] lived with us for a while. She died in our house right after Sandy was born.
- J: Which would have been what year?
- E: He was born in 1938 and she may have died in 1939, in the spring.
- J: Did your grandfather make it to the United States?



Ida Wasserman

- J: There were four sisters: Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty.
- E: Right.
- J: Your mother was Minnie. Betty married her cousin, Sam Radov. Betty was the best one known in Erie because of that, because she married someone from Erie.

E: No. My Uncle Frank Shabansky, Anna's brother, paid for their passage over. He brought his sister. There were four little girls all together. There were three sisters and the daughter of the sister who died. Now I don't think the sister's daughter, the oldest daughter's daughter was in Russia, but I'm not sure. She may have been born in this country. I know Ida died. Ida was the oldest sister. She died and they raised Pearl.



Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty with their mother, Hennyeh.

- E: Right. That was basically our connection to Erie. We visited several times, but I don't know if that would have happened if Betty wasn't living there.
- J: Then Minnie had three children, you, Sandy and Bernie. Bernie knew my mother from the University of Oklahoma.
- E: Right. Bernie was born 1926 and I think he was 71 when he died, 1997. He was an electrical engineer.
- J: Let me go back to Russia again. Did *Baba* Enya come over as a widow?
- E: Yes.
- J: Do you know when she was born?
- E: I have no idea. I bet she didn't know either.
- J: She had four children.

- E: Right.
- J: Did you ever hear anything about her husband Beryl or Bernard?
- E: Not very much.
- J: When I talked to Sandy [Cohen] briefly, he thought he was a baker.
- E: Yes, but I don't know if he was or whether Enya baked and then supported her children by going to this market and selling the bread in the market. I don't know if it is something that he did and she took over.
- J: They could have actually run a bakery together or he may have started it and she could have succeeded to it.
- E: Right.



Bernard (Beryl) Radov (with uniform superimposed)

- J: How did he die?
- E: Beryl, a burst appendix. My mother used to say that had they gotten him to hospital sooner, he wouldn't have died.
- J: This would have been in Russia in the early 1900s?
- E: Right.
- J: What year did your mother come over?

- E: 1911.
- J: She did not travel with the rest of the Radovs. She came over under her own family's energy?
- E: Right. The earlier Radovs, there was one grandfather and, when the grandmother died, he married the sister?
- J: That's right. It was Jacob Radov and he married two Mandiberg sisters. The younger was Scheindel Bossie Mandiberg and she had five children. We do not know the name of the other Mandiberg sister. Do you know that name?
- E: No, so that was my mother's grandmother.

- J: Right. That was your mother's grandmother and she is just known as the older sister Mandiberg. It would be nice to give her a name.
- E: I don't have it.



Jacob Radov

- J: You don't know anything that her and her husband Jacob did in Russia?
- E: I'm assuming I do, since he was a Rabbi, right.
- J: He was a Clerk of Courts. [They are not incompatible. Barney B. Radov knew of Jacob's rabbinical training first hand. In general, rabbinic training was not uncommon, but paying careers were often more secular].
- J: My only picture of him is black and white. If you have a better, I would love to have it.
- E: No. The only picture I have is one that Eve [Radov] had made for us. A copy of the one that you have probably.
- J: He has a white beard in this [See Family Picture, A1-2] as far as I can tell. He would have been in his 70s. There is red hair throughout the family, but not much remaining by their 70s.
- E: Right. My mother used to tell me that her grandfather had a red beard, but I don't know which grandfather it was.



Makarov, Russia

- J: That's interesting. Do you know the *shtetl* she grew up in?
- E: Sandy knows that and it begins with an M.
- J: Makarov [Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6].
- E: That's the one that Sandy has always said.
- J: Your grandfather was one of three children by the first Mandiberg wife. Did you know Peter, the youngest brother?
- E: Is he the one who converted?
- J: No. Kayfman's the one who converted.

- E: My mother, whenever she heard the Peter. She spit.
- J: Really.
- E: She would say "Peter the *goy*," and spit. So I don't know if there are two Peters or what. [See Familiarity, Theology and the World, A108-111].
- J: Peter was in Erie with Esther. In any case, there were three brothers in the family tree. There could have been cousins. There was Kayfman, Beryl and Pasey, or Peter. Peter lived in Erie and was well-known to the Erie family as a gem.
- E: Then there must have been another Peter. Or maybe she had Peter mixed up with Pasey.
- J: Pasey is Peter. Maybe she had Kayfman mixed up with Pasey.
- E: I don't know. There is one conversion I know. I associated it with the name Peter.
- J: She used to spit when she said the one who converted.
- E: Yes. She used to say "Peter the *goy*." And she would do that Jewish little thing with her mouth.
- J: Did you ever come to Erie?
- E: Yes. But I was very young. I came around the time of my 16th birthday, so it was 1950. I was there with the family, once or twice, when I was very young. I barely remember it. We stayed and there were two houses.
- J: They were on 37th Street, next door to each other. [Morris and Luba were 137 W. 37].



Morris and Luba Radov

- E: Right. We stayed, not in Joe and Cirka's house, but in the house next door.
- J: Right. You stayed in Morris and Luba's house. It was the brick house, not the white wooden one.
- J: At that point, was Mitzi living there or had she left?
- E: Yes. Mitzi and I became friends actually. Sort of friends and I visited her when I was 16. I made a trip alone and went to visit Mitzi.

- J: Do you have any memories of Joe and Cirka or Morris and Luba?
- E: Not really. I remember that Cirka had a clothes ringer. I thought that was very wonderful. I liked her very much. I liked both of them very much. They were very nice to us. That's all I remember.
- J: Both meaning both couples or both women?
- E: Cirka and Joe. I don't remember Moisha and Luba very much.
- J: There was another Minnie and there was another Jenny and there was another Ida in the family with the same names. Did you know of them?
- E: No.
- J: Could you then just bring me to date on the four women, Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty. Ida was the oldest sister.
- E: So Ida had Pearl and Pearl has died. Pearl had two sons. Pearl married Benjamin Kreiss. They had two sons, Joel and Alan. Pearl died in 1991.
- J: Did Ida only have one child, Pearl?



Ida Wasserman

- E: Just Pearl. Ida married Sam Wasserman.
- I: Where did they live?
- E: I have no idea where they lived. But Pearl lived in the Bronx when I knew her growing up.
- J: Where did Joel and Alan live?



Pearl Wasserman

- E: Joel has passed away. I lost touch after Pearl died, as I did with Alan, who lives not too far away from us.
- J: Where do you live?
- E: I lived in Brookline, right outside of Boston. Alan lives in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. I assume he's still living there. He has two children.

- J: Did Joel have any children?
- E: Joel never married.



Coolidge Corner, Brookline, MA

- J: Where do you live in Brookline? I used to live in Brookline.
- E: Oh where?
- J: Where does everybody live when they are young and poor? In Coolidge Corner.
- E: That's where we lived.
- J: I lived on Dwight Street. Do you know where that is?
- E: Oh god yes. When we first moved to Brookline we moved to 54 Dwight Street.
- J: We probably saw each other and did not know it.
- E: Right.
- J: Let me return to things less interesting than that. What was Jenny's last name?
- E: Rabelsky.
- J: It wasn't Cherna was it?
- E: Oh, maybe it was.



Jenny Rabelsky

- J: Because the other side of the family has a Cherna who was also called Jenny? And that's why I think that. That seems to be a common name for many women in the family.
- E: My mother's name was actually Miriam. My mother was always Minnie to us.
- J: Where was your mother born?
- E: In Russia. She came here when she was 11 years old, in 1911.
- J: So your mother grew up speaking Russian and Yiddish.

- E: She did not know very much Russian or maybe she forgot it and she spoke Yiddish with her mother and my father's mother. [See Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-110].
- J: In Erie, it was a little more complicated. They spoke Russian occasionally just because the kids didn't understand it. What was Jenny's husband's name.
- E: Morris. They lived in the Bronx. They had two children, both deceased. One was Sylvia and the other was Bernie. Everyone was named after Beryl.
- J: The number of Barneys, Beryls and Barrys are overwhelming. You would think that the family could be more creative.
- E: Yes.
- J: What happened to them?
- E: Sylvia died very young of a heart attack. She married someone named Weinberg.
- J: Do you know his first name?
- E: I think maybe his first name was Milton. She died and left a little girl, Lois and Lois was about four at the time and she stayed with her father but I think she came at a very early age and Jenny raised her. She was very bright and she went to Hunter College. Then she became a flower child and I lost track of her. She went to San Francisco in the 1960s. I saw her there in 1965. That was the last contact I had.



Lois Weinberg Luckeroth

- J: How old would she have been then?
- E: I think she was born in 1948. Luckeroth is her married name and she moved to Portland or Seattle. She was running the dog races up there. An interesting person, very bright. I haven't been able to really reach her. I don't know if she has children. [She lives in Eagle Creek, Oregon, married without children].
- J: You say there was an additional Bernie?
- E: Yes. There was another Bernie. Sylvia's brother's name was Bernie Rabelsky. He married a woman named Carlene. I don't know her maiden name. They had two boys, Joel and I don't remember the other [Rob].



Sandy Cohen

- J: What happened to Bernie?
- E: He died 10 or 15 years ago. He was a pattern cutter. He grew up in the Bronx but then they moved to Florida. I think Hollywood.
- J: So then Minnie had three children. You, Sandy and Bernie. When were each of you born?
- E: Bernie was born in 1926, I was born in 1934 and Sandy was born in 1938.



Bernie Cohen

- J: Bernie was an electrical engineer. Did he have any children?
- E: No. He married Ann. I don't remember her maiden name. She died 4 or 5 years ago.
- J: You are married to?
- E: Jack. Not Jacob. Just plain Jack.



- J: What do you and Jack do for a living?
- E: I am a textile designer, basically I'm a weaver. I sell to galleries. Mostly hand-woven scarf's. That's where the money is these days and that's what I do.

Weavers' Guild of Boston

J: What does Jack do?



Eileen and Jack Goldman - 2006

- E: Jack is semi-retired now. He's in records' management.
- J: How many children do you have?
- E: Three. Amy, Dara, and Terri is the third one. Amy is married to Don Putman. She's not working right now. She was the creative art director for CBS News International for 20 years. She had a big job.

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- J: Was that in New York?
- E: Yes. She moved to New York. Her husband is a pediatric cardiologist. They have three children. The oldest one is Jacob, after my father. They have two daughters: Jamie, and Noa. Jacob starts the University of Miami this September, Jamie is still in high school and Noa is going into 5th grade. Now they live in Montclair, New Jersey.
- J: Sandy is married to?
- E: Barbara, who is not well. They have three children. Craig [b. 1962], Deborah [b. 1963] and Lisa.
- J: What does Craig do?
- E: Something to do with computer software design. He is married to his second wife, Lara. He has two children by his first wife. Do you want their names?



Eileen Goldman w/all her grandchildren 2009 Top: Sarah and Sammi Goldman, Eileen Goldman, Jamie and Jacob Putman, Bottom: Noa Putman, Hannah and Joshua Lerman

- J: Yes. I am doing this by stories, but also names so, in about 10 or 20 years, the kids can look each other up.
- E: Do you have any children?
- J: Yes. I have three children.

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- E: What are their names?
- J: It's good to be interviewed. I appreciate it. Reid, Jenny and Ava.
- E: Where do they live?



Jenny, Joel, Rachel, Mary Jane and Ava Levin

- J: Reid lives in Cleveland. Jenny lives in Portland, Oregon and Ava is going into 7th grade.
- E: Oh, you have a young one.
- J: Basically, 27, 23 and 13. Reid is a tennis pro, Jenny is an engineer.
- E: It seems to be heavy in the family.
- J: She works for General Electric. I know there is a fair amount of engineering on your side of the family.
- E: Yes. And my youngest daughter married an engineer. Craig has three girls. Dara, Morgan and the baby is Sadie. He lives in Newton with his second wife and the baby Sadie. His first wife lives in Sudbury with the two older girls.
- J: What about Deborah?
- E: Debbie lives in Wayland. She is a lawyer. She is married to gastroenterologist, George Dickstein. Debbie goes by Cohen. She refuses to be called Dickstein.
- J: Do they have children?
- E: The first one is Jared, going on 16. Benjamin is going have his *Bar Mitzvah* in a couple of weeks, so he is 13. Alyssa, maybe 8. I lose track. We have a lot grandchildren. Lisa lives in Montclair and she is married to Matt. She has two girls, Abigail and Mia, 9 and 6.



Henry with Ties by Dara Goldman

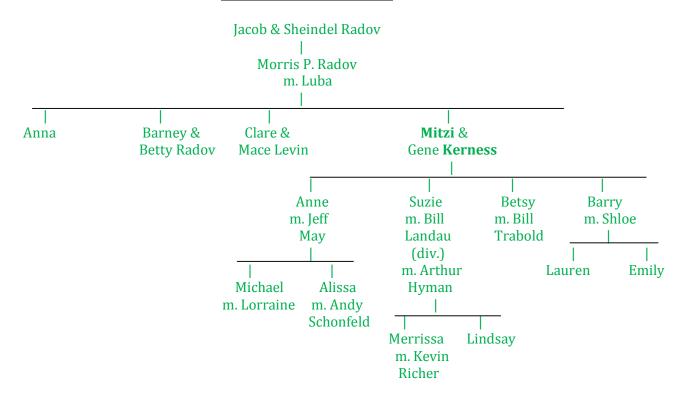
- J: What about your second daughter, Dara?
- E: She is a children's book illustrator in Sudbury with two girls. She is divorced, with two children, Sarah, 20, who goes to the University of Maryland and Sammi, who will be 18.
- J: Am I missing one of your children?
- E: You're missing Terri. Terri [b. 1965] is my youngest one, with two children: Hannah, 16 and Joshua, 13. They live in Marion. She's married to Jonathan Lerman who is an electrical engineer.
- J: Many Radov offspring. Although there were originally eight Radov children, one became a priest and one had no children. The other six were relied on.



Amy Putman, Eileen & Jack Goldman, Terri Lerman and Dara Goldman - 2009

- E: One became a priest?
- J: Yes. Kayfman became a priest.
- E: And that's probably the one that my mother remembered and spit on.
- J: Kayfman became a priest and then Beryl was the second and he obviously died in Russia. Peter came over in 1922 with the last of the Radovs who left. Joe and Ida had made it out earlier in 1908 and 1911 and the rest Peter, Menya, Cherna and Morris all came over in 1922. You heard no other stories back from Russia?
- E: No. I didn't. My mother's memories were of this country.

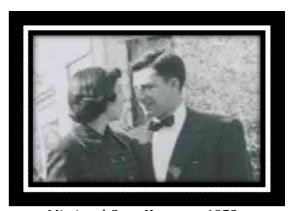
MITZI RADOV KERNESS



Mitzi Radov Kerness; Conversation with Joel Levin - Tuesday, July 26, 2011

J: Mitzi, I know you remember a story about the Korean War, and Gene [Kerness] and Jackie [Jack Radov, 1931 - 2007].

M:



Mitzi and Gene Kerness - 1953

Right, they were in the army. Jackie and Gene looked one another up in Korea. One of them, and I don't know which one, said they ran into a chaplain with the name of either Radov or Radovsky. They both said it couldn't possibly be a relative, because he wasn't Jewish. Then we figured out later that it had to have been the one relative that left the family. I was always told the one brother that left the Radov family married out of the religion and they sat *Shiva* for him and everything. I was never told that he left and converted to Catholicism or Christianity. I didn't know that.

J: But this brother would have been too old to have been in Korea.

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- M: This had to be a son or grandson.
- J: Catholic priests don't normally have children. But it could have been Russian Orthodox. The Orthodox clergy have children.
- M: He also could have been a Protestant. They did not specifically say he was Catholic, they just said Chaplain.
- J: Let me ask you a couple of quick things. I know we'll finish tomorrow. You don't remember anything about your grandmother, do you?
- M: No. Clare [Radov Levin] used to play Casino with her.
- J: The oldest Radov you knew was Peter. You knew Peter and Esther.
- M: I loved them. Suzie is named after Esther: Ellen. She doesn't use it, but she is Sue Ellen.
- J: My mother [Clare] said that, when you were little girls, you sometimes would go to Peter's stand.



Suzie (Kerness), Lindsay and Merissa Landau - 1995

- M: I loved being in the market with them. Yes.
- J: What do you remember about that?
- M: Well, he just sold a lot of potatoes and apples. That's all I remember as a child. And she was the best baker. She used to make a pastry with cheese and she rolled the dough really thin and put it in the shape of an S. I could never get anyone to duplicate it. After Peter died, she lived with Cirka and Joe.
- J: That was next door to your parents.

M: Right. They were next door and I saw them very often. I happen to be visiting and I was pregnant with Suzie at the time [1954]. I came down to do something at my parents and my aunt called, Cirka from next door, come quick because Esther had fallen in the bathtub. She went to get out and she went to hang onto the soap bar and it pulled off away from the tile. So I ran next door and we called an ambulance and she died. Here I was pregnant. I helped her out of the tub, helped her, and then I wasn't allowed to go to the funeral because they were very Orthodox and you don't go when you're pregnant. [Actually, it was not Jewish theology, but Jewish superstition that barred Mitzi. Pregnant women at funerals were subject to avin hara, the evil eye. Endorsed in Pirkei Avot (The Sayings of our Fathers), such superstition was one of many involving ayin hara that dominated traditional Jews. That said, the rabbi himself, following superstition, told Mitzi to stay away. (See Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-111)].



From the *Talmud* (*Gemara*), which teaches that most suffering comes from the evil eye (*ayin hara*).

- J: Did Esther ever mention her family in Russia?
- M: Not to me, but she may have to others.



Russian Pogrom

- J: My mother knew a story about Peter being attacked by Cossacks in a pogrom. Did you know that story? [See Humor, Cossacks & Pogroms, A63-66].
- M: No, but I was told it caused his stuttering.
- J: They had put a sword through his hand.
 - I just heard the story that he went down to the market and someone held him up for money at his stand and that's why he stuttered.

M:

- J: So you didn't hear the other story.
- M: Not at all.
- J: You had a picture of Anna?
- M: I have it.
- J: You got it from your father's office after he passed away. He had kept it at work.



Anna Radov

- M: Barney [R. Radov] moved into my father's office after my father passed away and Gene told Barney that I would love it. That's how I got it.
- J: But your mother [Luba] never mentioned Anna, right? [Ironically, for most of the rest of her life, her two other daughters were not specified by individual name, either, but were always called 'Mitzi-Clare.']
- M: Never.
- J: Did she ever speak about her sisters and brothers?
- M: Not to me.
- J: My mother said there was a picture of them.
- M: Yes. We can't seem to find that. I've got to take cookies out of the oven, Joel. I promise to call you tomorrow night at home.

Continued

J: What do you remember about Anna's death?



Black Chow Chow

M: Frank McCarthy, who was very big at St. Vincent Hospital, was our doctor. He eventually felt terrible that he was out of town when Anna got sick. I don't think anything would have helped, because they did not have penicillin. So Dr. Roth came to the house. But when she died, now this is what I'm been told, I remember very little of it, my sister Anna used to play the piano beautifully and that's why we had the baby grand. The black chow dog was really hers and used to sit under the piano when she played. When she died, the dog just sat under the piano and howled and they could not stop it and my father had to give it to a friend out in the country.

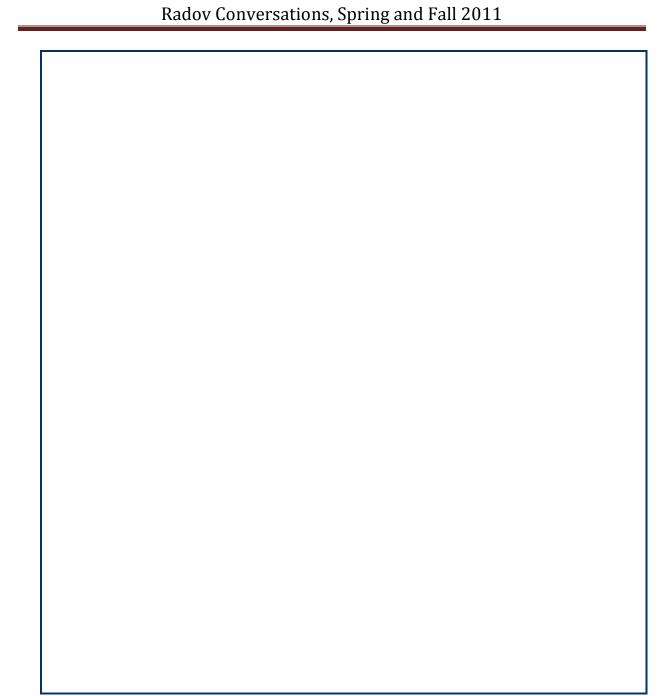
Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- J: What was the dog's name?
- M: I can't remember. I keep thinking 'Cutie.'
- J: Let me go back. Did Esther actually die in your arms?
- M: Yes. I thought, isn't that something, she died in my arms, I held her. Back then, I was not allowed to the funeral.
- J: You were close to Pasey and Esther?
- M: They were wonderful.



Esther Radov

- J: They didn't have any kids, so you and my mother were close to them. [At least not reported. Per Peter's Naturalization papers, he had a child, likely stranded in Russia].
- M: Yes. I would see her next door a lot.
- J: In the later years.
- M: Right. But I remember visiting her on 17th Street and having her bake and going to the market with Pasey, with Peter.
- J: But she didn't have any relatives in the United States, did she?
- M: No.
- J: You knew Minnie and Morry, who lived in Chicago.
- M: Their daughter and I were very close. I was in her wedding.



Peter Radov's Declaration of Intention shows all three of his names – Peter Radov (English), Pesach Radovsky (Hebrew) and Pasia Radovsky (Yiddish). It has him both originally born and last living in Kieve (Kiev), not any of the other Radov towns – Makarov, Fastov and Ekaterinoslav – and married to Esther (nee Kozlow) since August 15, 1902. It lists Esther's birthday as his, and his as either hers (10 years earlier) or who knows what. Also, in addition to denouncing anarchism, polygamy and loyalty to foreign potentates, he refers to himself as a peddler, elsewhere as a fruit and produce dealer. Certainly the most interesting statement is that he has a child (whether with Esther or his first wife is unclear), otherwise virtually nowhere ever mentioned.



Shloe, Lauren, Emily and Barry Kerness - 2002

J: That's Barbara?

M: Right. Cookie. Barry is named after her. She had MS, but then the cancer set in.

J: What was she like?

M: She was gorgeous. She was probably an inch or so taller than I and she had Minnie's big eyes, but Minnie's protruded from being a diabetic. But Cookie had her great big eyes. They lived in a little town outside of Chicago, where there were not very many Jewish people and they had a shoe store. They used to send her to Erie to visit cousin Lena for the summer, so I always hung out with her.



Ted, Barbara (Herman) and Jordan Sakol - 1952

- J: You and Cookie?
- M: Yes. There were two other brothers, I think Clare probably told you, Ted and Jordan.
- J: Right. I knew Ted and Jordan both from going to college in Chicago. What happened to Barbara's kids?



Bill and Bety Trabold - 1982

J: How many children are there?

M: She had one child. Betsy [Kerness] was born May 1 [1957] and Michael was born May 31. She had MS when she carried him and as a very small child, at one year old, he had a stroke. If he hadn't needed some special attention, I would have brought him to Erie and raised Betsy and Michael together like twins. But then she had two other boys before Michael. Her husband married someone with a couple of boys who died of cancer.

- M: There should be three. She had two before she had Michael. She had a total of three. But Michael is in a nursing home or facility.
- J: What was her husband's name?
- M: Morty Herman. We would talk now and then, especially about the children, but I think he really wanted to forget the past and start anew with his second wife. I couldn't blame him. So we didn't keep in touch.
- J: You knew Menya's son, Beryl.
- M: Bill was Beryl.
- J: Bill Carol. What happened to him?
- M: I don't know. He had a wife and two daughters, but he divorced her. The last I saw him was when I was in California with my father when Lena's son Murray was so ill and he died.
- J: Bill's wife was Beatrice?
- M: Right. They lived on 21st between Holland and German.



Anne, Betsy, Suzie and Barry Kerness - 1961



Beatrice and Bill Carol - 1950

- J: What did they do in Erie?
- M: I have no idea. I don't remember. Lena's husband, Harry, was a house painter, I believe, and Sheila married a bigamist.
- J: Right. But did they work that out?
- M: I don't know. Clare might, because when she was in California, she would see them.
- J: I know. I saw them when I was out in California. What about Muni?

- M: All I know from growing up, they used to say he was a communist or a socialist. That's all. I don't remember him. Someone said he came to my father's funeral [1967].
- J: His kids have become friendly with Jenny [Levin, b. 1987].
- M: How did they become friends?





Portland roommates Molly Smith and Jenny Levin

- J: At Adele Radov's funeral [1924-2011], Westy [Radov] told me that he had been friendly with Lynda [Falkenstein] and that they had been corresponding. I did not know that the two daughters were in Portland, Lynda and Pam, until I got an email from Lynda. She was great. Now Jenny is rooming with Pam's daughter, Molly.
- M: Isn't that something.
- J: Did you know about Lena and her sister being attacked?
- M: No, I never did.
- J: Nobody talked about anything.
- M: No. You just swept it under the rug. You did not talk about that.
- J: How well did you know Beryl?
- M: I knew Bill Carol very well. We would have them for dinner. I can remember going over there to have dinner, and why it was just me and not your mother, I don't know. I would have dinner with mother and dad and we had dinner at their house on 21st. I met his wife when I was out in California. Bill and Lena were very, very close. He really took care of her.



Harry and Lena Smith -1930

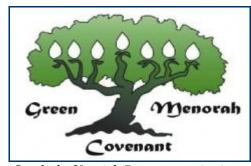
- J: Did she need help at the end?
- M: I would not know about the end. I was just saying that, all the years in Erie, Bill was very good to Lena and they had a very loving relationship.

- J: So your grandmother was a Mandiberg and obviously her sister, the first wife, was a Manidberg. You knew that your grandfather married two sisters.
- M: That I knew, that I was told.
- J: You knew Jack and Helen?
- M: Clare knew them somehow. I don't know where she got the names or how she found the Mandibergs. All I know is they said that, if we wanted, we could stay with them while we visited Cookie in the hospital.
- J: Which would have been in the 60s.
- M: They said they would be at their summer place on the lake and we could bring warm clothes which we did, and I think they were Reconstructionists and they were singing. Anyway, that's all I remember about them.
- J: Did you ever meet any of the other Mandibergs, other than Jack and Helen, who are both deceased?





Clare and Mace Levin - 1964



Symbol of Jewish Reconstructionist Federation

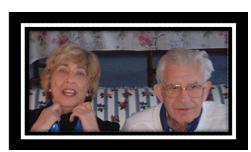
- M: No. Not at all. Never met another one.
- J: Did you ever hear stories about the bootlegging and gambling that the family activity in the early days in the 20s and 30s.
- M: Very little. I do remember my father 's friend Mr. Scolio, who lived on upper State Street. They had a gate at the front and they had a sunken living room and the daughter and I were very good friends. I can remember going to Jean Marie's birthday and it was all relatives and me.
- J: Who were they?



Jefferson Elementary School, Erie

M: I think my father had some kind of dealing with him at one time. Mrs. Scolio would pull up to Jefferson [Elementary School] in this great big car. What did I know about cars but it was the biggest car made they said. Even if it was raining and out of the way, she would drive me home. The connection was something from way back, bootlegging, I think.

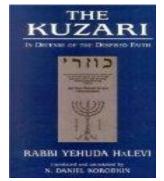
- J: Did you ever hear about the story about how everybody made it over from Russia, about the trip? Joe had 3 trips and then Morris and Luba came over in 1922.
- M: I was told that my father was an officer in the Russian Army, which was very rare for a Jew and that when he got married, to go on his honeymoon, they gave him a railroad car. He took it right out of Russia and kept on going. Joe had paid the way somehow for him to get out. [The family likely left Russia from Fastov, where Morris and Luba, and maybe others, were living, according to their passport. See Morris and Luba's Passport, A60-62. In fact, Morris and Luba had been married for some time. The railroad station where Morris worked and the family departed, as shown in *circa* 1900, is A70-71].
- J: Well, I'm not sure that's not true. He made it to Bucharest at least.
- M: I know that when my sister died, the casket was at home, they took me over to Cirka and Joe's to get me out of the house, so I never knew what was going on. You know with a 4-year old today, you explain things, but in those days you didn't. I know that my mother had a nervous breakdown and went to bed. There we were in a 2 bedroom flat with a live-in, and the live-in person enrolled me in kindergarten, and although my birth certificate says Madeline Miriam, my mother would call me Mitzi or Miriam. To this day, I have trouble with passports.
- J: Because the name on your birth certificate is what?



Mitzi and Gene Kerness - 1995

M: The original birth certificate is Madeline Miriam Radov. And when we would go for a ride after dinner, my father would try to avoid streets where there were cemeteries because my mother would see a cemetery and start crying. So if we were ever on a ride with them, we would say, oh, look at this house, and we'd divert her attention. Then my father did business with the Heldemanns, Morris Heldemann, and happened to say how much trouble he was having with Luba and why don't you come in, and they did come in and the Heldemanns became very good friends. That really helped my mother.

- J: Now, your mother [Luba] did not speak Yiddish growing up.
- M: She learned it here.
- J: Did you ever hear what her parents did back in Russia?
- M: Not a word. A couple of times, when I would ask her questions when I was little and in Jefferson [grade school], she couldn't talk about, so I knew nothing.



The Kazari, by Yehuda HaLevi, 1140, a philosophical treatment of the Khazars.

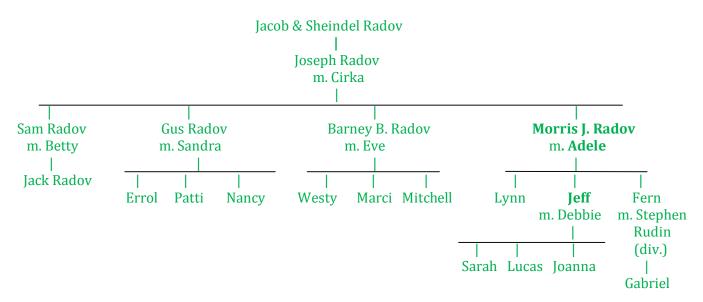
- J: Did you ever hear from your mother that she was a member of the Khazar Jews?
- M: No, you told me that before but you said she looked like she could be.
- J: Well, they didn't know Yiddish, they were traders, they were from her part of the world, they had slightly broader cheeks and flashy eyes, they married another Jewish tribe that had red hair and the two were more red haired, blue-eyed and blond than the rest of the Russian Jews.
- M: I never heard that.
- J: Did you see that Barney last week sent me Luba and Morris's passport?
- M: Isn't that wonderful. All these years they had it.
- J: Interestingly enough, it has a picture of Morris and Luba taken in Russia. Did you see that? They looked very young.



Luba Radov - 1921

M: She was a beauty. I can remember Mrs. Emerman stopping me and saying should have been a movie star and then they had their pictures taken and that would have been the days before colored film. Shava took their pictures and then Mrs. Shava would paint them and he kept them in his window he said for the longest time because he got more customers from it. I have those pictures.

MORRIS, ADELE AND JEFF RADOV

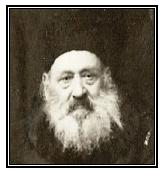


Conversation among Morris J. Radov [1916-2003], Adele Radov [1924-2011] and Jeff Radov on June 29, 2002, at 237 Jefferson St., Meadville, PA.

- JR: The family was originally from what is now Ukraine, but then was Russia. Do you know the town?
- M: I heard it was Ekaterinoslav. [See Yekaterinoslav and Ekaterinoslav, A81-85]. It's near Kiev.
- JR: Yekaterinoslav was home to Catherine the Great's Summer Palace, on the Dnieper River. The communists called it Ekaterinoslav. Now it is again called Yekaterinoslav. It's home to Radovs and President Leonid Brezhnev [of the Soviet Union; he was, like many Radovs, a metal worker]. How did your family come to this country?



Yekaterinoslav - Dnepropetrovsk Synagogue



Jacob Radov

- M: I was born on August 25, 1916. I was the youngest son of Joseph and Sarah [Cirka] Radov. My mother had eight children, but four lived. She had one daughter. The earliest story I remember from when I was a little fellow was that my grandfather [Jacob] was the Clerk of Courts in this city. He was a very religious, Jewish Orthodox man, with a beautiful white beard and a beautiful head of white hair.
- A: He had hair on his head?
- M: Well, he was bald, but he had the Radov rim.
- JR: What was his name?
- M: His name was Jacob [or Yakov or Yankel] Radov and his wife was Sheindel.
- A: Excuse me, his name was Jacob Radovsky.
- M: Radovsky was their Russian name, How my dad got here, I don't know. He and my mother were married around 1904. My paternal grandfather, as I say, was the Clerk of Courts and he was well-educated. He educated all his sons and his daughters very well. Most of the people in the Russian era, the women, the girls, did not get an education. My aunts were very well read and very well learned.

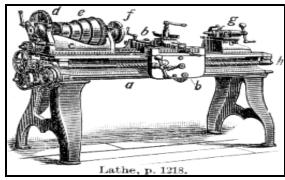


Morris and Adele Radov - 1969

- JR: What were the names of your father's [Joseph's] brothers and sisters?
- M: Let me go back a little further. My grandfather married and his first wife died. It was customary to wed the unmarried sister. [This type of marriage, a sororate marriage, was always a very relaxed custom. Its counter-part was the *yibbun* or levirate marriage. There, a brother is obligated to marry the widow. [Deuteronomy 25: 5-6). The failure to do so (*halizah*) allows the widow to spit in her brother-in-law's face, take one of his shoes, and require the community to call him "the one without a shoe." Jacob and Sheindel's marriage was likely motivated (in part) by convenience and the call of custom, with affection hopefully a by-product, but it was in no sense a duty]. My dad had three sisters and two brothers. The oldest brother was Peter, but he was from the first wife. The others were from his second wife. My dad, in his younger years, when he was a little fellow, I think about 12, was an apprentice in a valve-spigot manufacturing plant. The little boys lived upstairs in a dormitory and they worked downstairs for their keep. He learned how to be a lathe operator who fixed brass valves. My mother came from a very small family. My

mother had a younger sister, but my mother's mother died when she was about 12 years old. She became the head of family. She worked at a mattress factory during the day and took care of the house at night. How my mother and father got together, I don't know. My dad was six foot tall and my mother was very short. My mother was several years older than my dad. 1907 was the Russian-Japanese War and my dad left the country and came to America. [The war lasted, in fact, from February 1904 to November 1905].

M:



Traditional Lathe

IR: He went to Erie.

My mother's younger sister married a man who came to America and my aunt and her husband came to America. She went to Erie, Pennsylvania, because that's where his brother was, in the fish business. He was a fish dealer.

JR: What were their names?

M: Their name was Katowitz. So my dad had some place to go and he came to Erie. That's where the relatives were and the climate was close to what it was in Russia. Well, anyhow, the climate didn't matter.

A: Being next to your family.

M: He didn't worry and he had someplace to stay. My dad worked in a factory on West 12th Street in Erie as a lathe operator. He left there and got a horse [See Joseph Radov with Huckster, A73-74] and a wagon and went into business for himself picking up scrap and peddling fruit. He saved enough money to bring my mother over and she brought over a niece, Ida, who was my dad's sister, and his two children, two sons, Sam, the oldest, Samuel, and Gustave, who was the second oldest. They came to Erie.

JR: The other four children had passed away in Europe?

M: Yes. But my father made a life in America. My dad was energetic and he saved enough money to bring the family over. Then things progressed and, after WWI, my dad had an ice cream parlor on 21st and State and a fruit market next door. He managed to make enough money to go back to Europe for three months to bring his family and other people. He brought 21 people over. Kept them there for three months. [See Bucharest and its Consul, A93-98].

A: He took them across several borders.

M: He had to buy his way across every border, from Russia to France. Then he brought them over here and had to guarantee the government that he would keep them and they would not be a burden on the government and they would have a job and have food and lodging. My dad did that. In fact, my older brother, Gus, became an accountant and he said that my dad went broke. He must have spent at least \$40,000. In those days, that was a huge amount of money. He spent it all in three months to keep them there and here.

JR: In 1922, when they came, how old were you?



Raful, Muni, Bill and Menya Carol

M: I was 6 years old. Now my grandfather, my grandmother, two brothers, Morris and his wife, Peter and his wife, Menya and her kids, I meant Mrs. Carl, that's the third sister and her children, Mrs. Bass and her husband and one child, and several other people all came. Some of the people stayed in New York. They had relatives or whatever it was, they stayed in New York. Some of them came to Erie. My dad's two brothers came to Erie. My dad tried to help them to make a living. They had market houses in those days, no supermarket. My dad was in the produce business and he set them up with stands. The older brother, Peter, was considerably older, because he was from the first wife. The younger one, Morris, was much younger and he was energetic. In fact, he was a Captain in the Tsar's Army. He saved Peter's life. Peter, the older one, had a livery stable. He would take the commodities from the railroad track [see Fastov, A71-72] and deliver it to warehousing. He had horses and wagons.



Esther Radov

A: In America?

M: In Europe. When the communists or Bolsheviks took over, they were going to kill him and his wife. So his younger brother [Morris] said to them, "Hey, I'm one of you, why do you want to kill my brother? You want his horses and wagons. Take them."

JR: But Morris was in the Tsar's Army?

M: He switched.

JR: Oh, he switched.

- M: He [Morris P. Radov] switched sides to try to keep alive. He had to switch sides.
- JR: Why don't you take a break, so mom could talk about her family in Russia. You have your adoptive parents. We don't know the story of your birth parents, because you were adopted at less than a week. [See Jews, Adoption & Radovs, A121-122].
- A: I was born in the Hungarian Hospital, it was a charity hospital.
- JR: Somehow, with the help of your family doctor, Dr. Goldstein, your parents were willing to adopt you.
- A: My adoptive parents were even on my birth certificate.
- JR: Where were they from?



1900 Kiev

- A: They were from Kiev. My mother's family had an appetizing store, which means all kinds of delicacies, pickles, caviar, and all that kind of stuff. Her mother and father worked together in that appetizing store. The children, my mother and her sisters and brothers, were left at home with a nurse. The house was always in the back of the store. My adoptive dad, Grandpa Izzy, originally lived a couple blocks away from my mother, so they knew each other growing up, but they didn't pay too much attention to each other.
- IR: What was your mother's maiden name?
- A: Horabetski. But she chose the name of Khufa, when she came here.
- JR: Your mother's family was not religious.
- A: Well, she knew she was Jewish. My mother was very well educated. She read Russian, she read Yiddish, she read American papers. My father and mother both went to my school.
- IR: In America.
- A: In America and got their diplomas and became citizens.

- JR: How did you meet?
- A: I met him [Morris] in Franklin. I met him at Paul Wesley Blau's briss.
- JR: Paul Wesley Blau was the child of your [Morris'] first cousin, Bertha Halperin Blau. Did you come there from Meadville?
- A: We came from Erie, with Morris's aunt.
- JR: Which aunt?
- A: Aunt Cherna. That's where we stayed when we visited.
- JR: Let's go back to Joe's family. What was he doing in the 1920s?



Paul Blau - 1955



Cherna Thompson

- M: First, we moved back into the produce business. My oldest brother, Sam, married a cousin [Betty], actually she was a first cousin, from New York. Her father was one of the first wife's children, my grandfather's first wife. Sam and his daughter Betty met and they wanted to get married. They had to get permission from the Rabbis to get married.
- IR: What about Joe's business?
- M: During the 1920s, my dad had a Kosher restaurant, at 1216 State St., Erie, on the second and third floor. My mother and aunt, Peter's wife [Esther], were the cooks. A Kosher restaurant at that time didn't do too well. I want to tell you what happened, what kind of a restaurant it was upstairs and downstairs. In those days, we had Prohibition.
- JR: When did the Prohibition begin?



Morris J. Radov

M: In 1921 and it lasted until 1933. When I was a kid, 10 or 11 years old, upstairs on the third floor, a lot of the men had poker games and they would take from the pot. They played poker. I would bring them sandwiches and beer and they would tip me from the pot. During one winter, my mother used to scream that I stayed up there with them. But I made \$400. \$400 in those days was a mint. I used to stay there to 12:00 or 1:00. I could hardly get up to go to school the



Barney B. Radov

next day. I would split the money with my brother, Barney [B.]. I gave him half. Later, we closed the restaurant. We had a speakeasy up there, too. You talk about the movies. We had a steel door with a lock on it, a handle lock, and this is on the third floor and there were huge steps, but people would come up there. We had a little bar, we had a slot machine in the bar. These were the speakeasy days. I can say more about that, but I shall not do that on a recording.

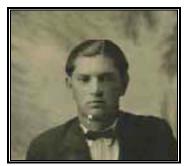
- JR: The statute of limitations has expired. I know you also manufactured bootleg.
- M: May I go back a little further? Let's go back to when I was 5 years old. We lived on 21st Street, between French and Holland. This is something you should put on the record, because it is unusual. It shows the way of life. These people were trying to make a living. They're not alcoholics. In the city of Erie, there were a few people who were in the whiskey business. One was Meyer Gold. He lived on the other side of 21st Street. He had a speed boat. It would go to Canada. It had twin Packard engines in it. It would outrun the Coast Guard by miles. They would bring whiskey from Canada, across Lake Erie. The unloading was way up east at a farmer's farm, who was paid. He had a huge cliff. Nobody would ever think he was bringing whiskey up that cliff, but they did. The boat could not land there, so they brought it in on a small skiff and they would unload it and took it in trucks and brought it to Erie. The processions of trucks were led in from Northeast to Erie by a city policeman, Carl Altoff, on a motorcycle. I was a kid and this Carl Altoff would sit in my mother's kitchen and he would let me hold his .45 revolver. I used to play with it. There were no bullets in it, of course. I knew Carl Altoff. He was a great guy. He led the procession into Erie. My dad originally had a horse named Charley. He had a stall and a barn in the back of the house and a chicken coup where mother raised chickens. We had a Jewish contractor across the street, Harry Wexler. He tore down the barn and the chicken coups and we built four garages, four beautiful garages. Now, at that time, my dad had a Reo truck. This garage was unique. This garage had four stalls, three feet from the back and inside was a partition. It had an electric door on it. In order to get in, you had to know where the switch was. I knew where the switch was. I was just a little fellow, but in those days, when they told you, this was to be kept secret, there was no question that you don't say anything, because people's lives depended on it. We could unload this whiskey in back of this garage. To get to this electric switch, you had to take the shelves out. With one shelf, you could put your finger in and hit the electric switch. It would open up the door. We could carry the whiskey in, put it inside 36 inches, just enough to fit the case. That was one of the storage places. Let me tell you something. My oldest brother, Sam, he wasn't good in school, because he quit school when he was young, but he was a worker.



Reo Truck

A: But he was a wise guy. That's why he wasn't good in school. He was a smart man.

M: In 1928, my dad bought Sam a brand new Nash. We had that Nash reconverted. In between the frames was a steel trough. My brother Sam would take the seats out. He could put this whiskey back in the straw in these things. You could look at the car all week and not tell what was in it. We used to sell it. Sam was a terrific salesman on this stuff. In fact, we sold whiskey to the President of the Bank of Titusville, because I went with Sam to deliver it. This man in Titusville had two Rolls Royces in his garage and he bought his niece a Rolls Royce. He wanted his Canadian whiskey. [The same kind of whiskey that Sam was later charged in federal court with selling. See Bootlegging Case, A29-31].



Sam Radov - 1925



Presque Isle State Park

JR: Titusville was wealthy because it was once the home of the oil industry. It had very wealthy people.

M: This one day, Sam loaded the car and he said to me, "You're going with me." I had been to the peninsula [Presque Isle State Park] and I had a sunburn on my back. The Nash had mohair. I said, "What do you mean, I'm going with you?" He says, "You're going with me tonight." He said, "It's better if you sit next to me with this whiskey in the car." It's 1928. I'm 12 years old. This is 12:00 midnight. Sam said, "Get in the car." I didn't have nothing. No clothes. "You don't need it. I'll bring you back." Bring me back? There were no roads in those days except Route 20. The roads were mostly brick. We went from Erie to Buffalo to Rochester to Syracuse, day and night, all night. Sam was the only driver. We wound up in Hartford, Connecticut. We stopped at a red light and Sam was sleeping. He drove over 600 miles. Then we went to a drug store, and the pharmacist bought the whiskey. Sam got his money and we drove from Hartford to New York. I was sunburned and ached all over. He got to his sister-in-law, Minnie Cohen's, house in the Bronx. He said to me, "You're going to stay here for a few days." I said, "What are you talking about? I'm 12 years

old and I don't have a nickel." He gave me a few pennies and he left me there. Minnie had to wash my clothes. She had to give me her husband, Jack's, clothes. I went all over the town. For a nickel, I went to the Lower East Side. I found Cherna, my dad's sister, and their family. I saw Leka [Lena] Smith and her family, my father's niece, Menya's daughter. They put me up for the night. When I put my hand under the pillow and bed bugs bit me, I went running out of the bed. This was not at Minnie's house. Minnie had a husband named Jack. He was the greatest guy. He was a printer. Always had partners in Manhattan. They were well-to-do. They owned their own house, renters upstairs. They were the greatest people. I don't remember when Sam came back and got me. Can I go a little further?

- IR: Please do.
- M: I've got to tell you what happened during the Depression. This Nash deal couldn't be made any more. It fell apart. How, I don't remember. My mother had two brothers who came over and lived on the second floor of our house. My mother married them off and they moved out. My brother Sam said he was going to make whiskey. Even our doctor, Dr. McCarthy, loved the whiskey he made. My brother Gus was an accountant. He was getting jobs downtown. He was keeping the family.
- JR: You were now struggling to pay the bills?
- M: Terribly.
- JR: All this bootlegging: it didn't make you rich.
- M: No, no, no, no. We're just trying to keep our heads above water.
- IR: You say your parents lost your house.
- M: We lost the house to the bank, but the bank was very good to my parents, because we were very good customers. They said, "We know everyone's losing. Keep your house. Do what you can." So my dad kept the house. We were in the produce business. The Depression came in. We were not in the whiskey business. We were in the produce business. We had a stall in the French Street Market, near 12th. Sam would take this Reo truck and go to Cleveland in the morning and buy produce and come back. We built an icebox in the garage. We carried 100 pound cakes from the truck to the loft to keep the produce fresh.
- JR: Cakes of ice?



Chicken Cock Whiskey

M: 100 pound cakes of ice. My dad would supply the other people in the market house with produce. Sam would go to Cleveland to the Commission House on 40th and Woodland, and he would take me with him to help. Sam knew how to buy. The best account in Erie was the Erie Restaurant. They were two Greek brothers [Tom and Louis Galanos. They would treat M.P., my father and me like royalty when, almost every Saturday in the 1960s, we had lunch there], and Sam was their best friend. But the people in the market house didn't pay their bills. So my dad went broke. That's when we went back to Sam making whiskey.

JR: At your house?

M: Our house was an old farmhouse. The back staircase was narrow. Two people couldn't go up it. Just enough for a barrel to go through. We took those barrels up into the second room. We built racks. We built drawers. Sam went to Buffalo. Buffalo was the hot spot for that. We got manufactured bottles with the name Chicken Cock, the name of a Canadian whiskey. [See Chicken Cock Whiskey, A86-88]. We had empty bottles and all the paraphernalia. These were oak barrels. I think they held 40 gallons apiece. We had water upstairs, but you could not open the window. We worked in the two rooms, no windows, because the odor would give it away. We would buy ethyl alcohol, pure, 180 proof alcohol. In fact, on 23rd Street, they used to make the alcohol. My uncle Morris, in Brown's basement, they used to have a still. [Brown was Sam's co-defendant in *U.S. v. Radov*, Bootlegging Case, A29-31].

M: Keep going.

A: He wants to know more about you, Morris.

M: Okay. I'll tell him later.

JR: No. Keep going.

M: We would make it from the alcohol, dilute it in the barrel, and the barrels would sit for a couple weeks. We had to rotate the barrels back and forth. We washed the bottles. It was the best whiskey you ever saw. We had a filter, we had 3 different kinds of filters.

JR: Dad, maybe something else.

M: I'll tell you, anyhow, I've got to tell you. We had hydrometers, we had filters, we had everything. We put out a package in a steel container, we had a machine to roll the steel in and we put out the greatest package you ever saw.

JR: In 1933, Prohibition ended, right?

M: In 1933, Prohibition ended and we had ended it before.

JR: Before?



Gus Radov

M: We ended it before. My dad and brother went to California to sell neckties and my dad came back and my brother stayed there. It didn't work out. My dad came back and he started to buy my brother, Gus, had an account who was a pawn broker - and they taught my dad how to buy a little gold in 1933. My dad started to buy a little gold. It was the greatest thing he ever did because he was a natural salesman, a buyer and a salesman.

JR: And then he would go around...

M: Door to door and they sent him from one to the other. My dad would take a gold watch and put a gold filled case on it and the people would get \$20 and in those days on \$20 they could live for 3 weeks or a month.

JR: Was it mostly from upstate New York?

M: Then he went upstate New York.

JR: Okay.



Joe Radov

M: But first, he started in Erie where they taught him, but Erie was not a good spot for him. I'll tell you, my dad, when everybody else was making \$10-\$20 a week, he was bringing back \$100, \$200, \$500 a week.

JR: In that period.

M: In that period and boy, we just blossomed. Then that thing went out.

JR: Why? Was it illegal to buy gold?

M: No, it was still legal, but the price was only \$35 an ounce. My dad had a case and he could test it [the gold content]. Anyhow, by that time, my uncle was established in the scrap business.

JR: Uncle Morris.

M: Uncle Morris. I went to work, well let me say this, it was the Depression, 1930. My brother Barney graduated from high school in 1930. He got a scholarship to Temple University. He went there, but my dad had very little money to send him. I didn't have any money. I went to work for a friend at 24th between State and Peach. On the hill was a place where my dad's friend had a basket factory making 8 quart and 12 quart baskets for the market house. He gave me a job right after school, from 3:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m. The women, he had quite a few women working there. They taught me how to take the wet wood and interlace it to make a basket. I had an anvil and I would put the tacks, steel tacks, and then hit it with a hammer. I got 50¢ a day for 3 hours. So that's what I had for lunch money. My uncle, at that time, he was broke.



Barney B. Radov

- IR: Your uncle was broke then?
- M: This was going back a couple years, in 1930, 31, my uncle, who had been working, got out of the produce business and went to work in the scrap yard with Dave Gabin, learned the business and went in for himself. The Second National Bank, he had a few dollars and then went broke. Everybody was not like guaranteed today. Everybody lost their money. The only thing he had, Morris Radov my uncle, his name was Morris P., Fishel, Philip, and his wife had an insurance policy with a cash value of \$800. They borrowed the \$800 and he bought this little scrap yard at 19th and Parade. It had a little tiny wagon scale in it.
- A: [Returning to the room]. How much did you get paid working at the factory?
- IR: We covered that.
- M: 50¢ I got a day. He said listen, "I'll give you \$2 a week. Come to work for me. I need somebody that can write and make the bills out." So I said to my mother, I don't want to go work in that dirty old scrap yard. She said, "Go try it." So I left the basket factory and I went to work for him and I started to work from 3:00 in the afternoon, I went home, got a glass of milk and a cookie or something and went to work and walked to 19th and Parade, starting ringing up customers and making out bills and paying checks and so on and so forth. And from 3:00 in the afternoon until about 7:00-8:00 at night, the fact that we were low on batteries with flashlights, my mother would scream she had dinner on the stove. But I worked for him for 2 years. Oh, and the \$2 that I got, I sent to my brother, Barney. He didn't have nothing there. My dad would give me little bits of gold at lunch. Anyhow, most of the time I just lucky to cash a check. I'd sign the check and send it to my brother.

JR: But it was more than 2 years.

M: I stayed with Morris from 1931 until 1936.

JR: When did you finish high school?

M: I finished high school in 1933.



Erie YMCA

- A: How old were you?
- M: I was 16. At night, after I got through working, I would go grab a bite and then go to night school, Penn State extension school down at the YMCA at 10th and Peach. I studied business administration and accounting. I did that for 3 years, from 1933 to 1936. That was quite a chore, to work like a dog all day in the heat and the sweat, and then go down and try to make a 7:00 class. Most of the time I didn't. It was tough.
- JR: You actually started driving when you were working for Morris. You started driving a truck.
- M: Not on the road. When I was 16, I bought several trucks for him before, but I didn't drive them on the highway, because I didn't have any license.
- JR: So in 1936, you quit working for Uncle Morris so you could go to school.



Morris Radov – 1925

- M: Go to school. What I actually wanted to do was to learn chemistry and become an ingot maker, but it didn't work out.
- JR: Okay.
- M: You know, while I was at Morris's business, I built him a ramp, increased his production from a half a [rail] car, to a car and a half a day to ship. I bought him Mack trucks with solid tired wheels. We bought 3,000 ton of steel rails, cut them up and chopped them up.

- A: You signed checks for him.
- M: Oh, I signed more checks than he did. He signed them and the bank wouldn't cash the checks. I used to make out the payroll, make out everything and my brother Gus was his accountant. So I followed Gus's order. I paid everybody by cash and by check. I signed his name to everything. We did more things in those Depression days than you would ever think of today. I drove through snow storms that could only go through telegraph poles. Route 7 in Ohio was a two-lane highway and I had to go from Erie to Youngstown to get a check so we could make the payroll.



Allegheny College, Meadville, PA

- JR: So in 1936, you went to school.
- M: Yes, in 1936 at night I went.
- JR: Where did you go?
- M: I told you, Penn State extension school.
- JR: So in 1936 you did that?



Barney Halperin

- M: In 1936, no, I went to Allegheny. I came here and Barney Halperin was here going to school.
- JR: Okay. In Meadville.
- JR: So you started taking classes at Allegheny.
- M: I only took two classes: both in chemistry.
- A: You came in as a special student.
- M: I never took freshman chemistry. I was put in qualitative analysis and organic chemistry. In the first six weeks, I didn't know what the hell the professor was talking about. I was a scrap man. What the hell did I know about chemistry? I had high school chemistry and I was good at it. I liked it.
- JR: Then what did you do?
- M: After 6 weeks, I caught on as to what they were talking about. I got a B in the subject. [Laughs]. That was good. I went to work that summer for my uncle. I would drive the semi-trailers from Erie to Cleveland to buy.

M:

A: All because you didn't have money to continue.



Case Metallurgical Department

No. I got a job. He let me make some money. To go [to college], I needed to work. I saved up some money, about \$750. I tried to get into the Case School of Applied Science. They said, "We don't have bad engineers." [Laughing]. "You have to start as a freshman." I said, "I don't have money to be a freshman." So I went downtown. There was a little school called Fenn College [now Cleveland State University]. It had a metallurgical department and 5 young men in the class. So they took me in. I had metallurgy, metallography and they stuck me in industrial electricity.

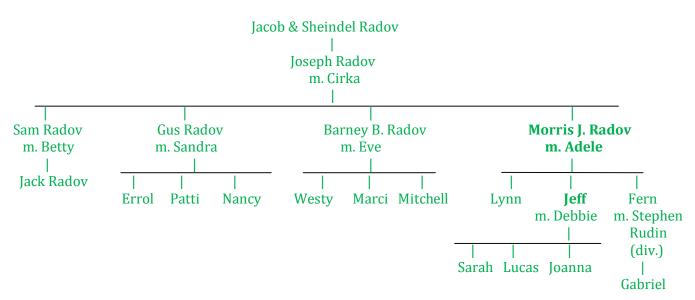
JR: Right.

M: I had 22 hours of lecture a week. I really worked on Monday nights. I went down to Cleveland Trade School and I learned foundry practice. Sandcasting. I learned how to sandcast in a flask. Pretty good at it. [Laughing].



Back row: Debbie holding Joanna, Lynn, Sarah and Jeff Radov Front row: Gabriel and Fern Rudin, Lucas, Adele and Morris J. Radov

MORRIS, ADELE AND JEFF RADOV



Second tape of Conversation among Morris J. Radov [1916-2003], Adele Radov [1924-2011] and Jeff Radov on June 29, 2002, at 237 Jefferson St., Meadville, PA.



Cleveland YMCA

JR: How did you live in Cleveland?

M: Well, when I went to Fenn College, I had just \$5 a week to live on. I got a room in the dormatory. There was a townhouse on 22nd and Euclid that the school took over because somebody was going to make a town club out of it, but the secretary ran away with the money, so they were broke, so the school took it over. Anyhow, I had a room on the 10th floor, a room with maid service, telephone, our own bath for \$2.50 a week and a parking lot. I had \$2.50 to eat; 10 cents was two donuts and coffee at the YMCA. Lunchtime, another guy and I would go down across the street to the grocery store and get a loaf of bread and peanuts and jelly and a bottle of milk, to share between us. That was lunch. Once a week, I could spend 40 cents down at 9th Street, between Euclid and Chester, at the Forum Cafeteria. We could get meatloaf, potatoes and so on for 40 cents. We'd walk down there and get it once a week. 65 cents I had to spend to get back to Erie in my little car. I had a two

passenger Chevrolet car. I drove that thing from Cleveland to Erie every week. My brother Gus would give me gas to go back to Cleveland. One of his clients would go and he would fill my tank. Anyhow, that's how I got through. Then when I got through with school, I didn't have enough money. I had to go to the Cleveland Engineering Society to borrow \$100 to finish the semester. They wanted my little insurance policy, so I gave them my insurance policy. They gave me \$100 to finish. I got back to Erie and I had no job. I had no job. Meyer Prosser wanted me to take over his overall company, but he said, "You're going to leave me." I said, "Yea, I'm going to leave you. I'm going back to school." He said, "No, I want you to stay. I'll give you the whole place on stake, because I know you're good man." I said, "I know that. I'll take care of you." But he didn't give me the job. I had nothing to do and I couldn't get a job. My Uncle Morris didn't have enough work for me.

- A: Well, they gave a job to your brother, Barney.
- M: His son was there [Barney R.] and my brother Barney [B.] was there and there was nothing for me to do. So Morris thought I could work for Wilcoff Company at the time. He said "There's a man in Meadville who wants to sell his scrap yard. Come on, take a ride with me." So I rode with him down to Meadville and the guy from Wilcoff said "Give me \$500 and I'll give you the key." I said, "OK, I'll stay here a year and I'll go back to school."



Barney R. Radov - 1943

- JR: In 1939?
- M: 1938 or 1939. So I didn't have the \$500. I went to the Security Peoples Bank in Erie and they said "Morris take \$1,000. You can't just have \$500. Take \$1,000." I said, "I'm only going to be there a year and then I'll sell it."
- JR: So you bought the yard.
- M: Well, what happened was, this guy in Erie wanted to put his brother-in-law, a window cleaner, in the business and he got mad at me. He wanted to buy the yard, because it was a customer, but the owner never gave it to him. So I bought it. So I went over to him in Erie and I said to him, "I didn't want to take your customer away. I didn't know you wanted it. All I want to do is go back to school." He said, "I know what you paid for it." I said, "I paid \$500. Give me \$1,000 and here's the key." He said, "I'll chase you out of the town." I said, "You greedy little bastard, my dad thought good of you. You'll never chase me out of town." He went and I was left. It was unfortunate what happened, but I knew the scrap business and I had to move from their plant. He bought the building and I had to move and started down where it is now.

JR: He went after you legally and bought the building that you were in. So you had to move the business. You bought a little business. You got a little crane, with a wooden clutch.

M: An old oak crane and just a little tiny shoe was cracked. I moved into an old wooden building. The Bessemer Lake Erie railroad, the agent showed me where it was, and I rented this building and they fixed it up for \$35 a month and I started there.

JR: You made a lot of money in the beginning, right?

M: Nothing. It was a swamp. It flooded two, three times a year.

JR: That was on French Creek.



French Creek

M: On French Creek.

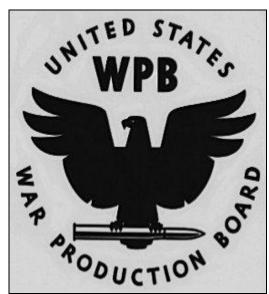
JR: So you didn't make money, you didn't go back to school right away and then the Second World War broke out.

M: True.

JR: What did you want to do?

M: They were advertising that they needed five men to go to North Africa to get the scrap and bring it back. So I went to Pittsburgh and took a physical. Three times, I had to go take a physical. My draft board, I was single at that time and when I signed in, I signed in Erie. I applied, but I wasn't quite qualified to take this job. I applied for it anyhow, in Erie, but they wouldn't let me go because there were 15 essential categories and the scrap business was 14th. They had essential businesses for the war and I said, "I've got to close this business, because I don't have anybody to leave it to." They said, "Oh, let your dad do it." I said, "My dad can't do it." They said, "Let your relatives run it." I said, "There's nobody here." "Let your foreman do it." I said, "What are you talking about? He doesn't know how to write a checkbook or nothing." I said, "You either leave me here or let me close the business, one of the two." They would not let me close. So they said, whatever the department was, they wouldn't let me close the plant. So I put on scrap guys in the Crawford County. I put on paper drives and I shipped the scrap, whatever they wanted, to the steel mills, whatever the War Production Board said. Finally, the Production Board came in and they said to me "Well, you're eligible to go into the Army now." I said, "What are you talking about?" He said, "We need somebody to watch the Japanese." I said, "You think I'm going to go watch Japanese? After sweating this thing out the whole war, now you want me to close the plant and go." I said. "No. no. no." So I didn't do it. I

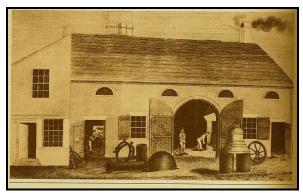
- got married and then, I don't know what happened, they didn't take married men. I didn't go into the service.
- A: Then you were too old.
- JR: So during the war, the scrap business wasn't a good business.
- M: Terrible. We scrapped things at the lowest price. We never got more than \$20 a ton. The freight was \$2.08. All I had was old men. I worked my hair off and I couldn't do nothing.
- JR: After the war, the economy was great.
- M: 1946. The OPA [Office of Price Administration] went off. The same scrap I was selling for \$20 a ton went to \$120 a ton, or \$90 a ton, \$80 a ton. Then we started to make some money. Then I started to be able to get some help. Then I started buying equipment and then I could do something. I bought the place that I had for the simple reason it had railroad tracks in there. In those days you couldn't ship by truck to a mill. They couldn't get into the mill, only trains. So I had 1500 feet of track, one on each side of my yard. And I was the second best customer for the Bessemer Lake Erie Railroad. They gave me everything.



War Production Board

- JR: So you had those rail lines that you could put scrap onto.
- M: Every night, I would take two trucks and go down to the railroad crane and you could give the crane operator a \$5.00 bill and he would give you the ashes from the cranes, from the locomotives and from this and that. But then the railroad got wise and they stopped it. But by that time I had filled in all the swamp. My whole yard was filled.
- JR: There is no statute of limitations on ruining nature.
- M: In England, International Nickel Company made ductile iron. What happened was the laminated carbon that I took seconds, and sold it to them. They wanted more money, based on their share of the patent at a foundry, so decided to go to Niagara Falls and I bought magnesium copper shot. I made ductile iron at a foundry in Oklahoma [interestingly, in a single generation, moving from apprentice to a foundry owner (Morris' father, Joe) to the son being an owner himself], but the Korean War along and the thing went apart. We never got enough orders and it was losing too much money. The foundry was losing \$500 to \$600 a week.

IR:



Traditional Brass Foundry

the whole process. When did you sell the scrap yard?

But you kept the scrap yard through

M: I sold the scrap yard 40 years to the day that I bought it.

JR: So you sold it in 1979.

M: 1979, November 1. You didn't want it.

- JR: No, I wanted to try other things and my sisters didn't want to be here.
- A: You could leave it to your grandsons. [All laugh].
- JR: What did your father do in the last part of his working career?



Morris & Adele with grandchildren - 1996

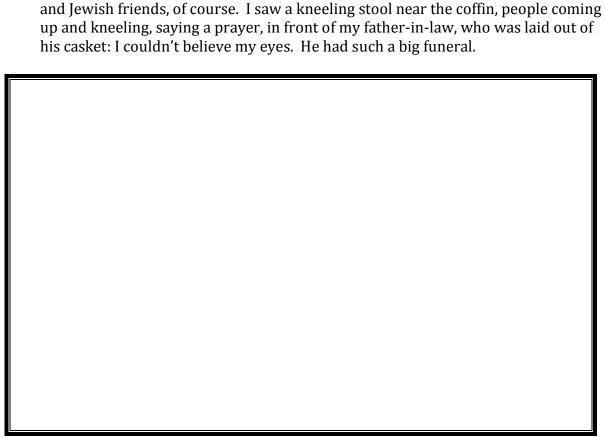


CBS Cemetery, Erie

- M: Well, In the 1930s, my dad was a very big worker in the City of Erie. He didn't have the most money but, from the Bishop to the Mayor and everybody, he was a front man for the Jewish community. He was very, very good at it. He found this place in the City of Erie on 32nd and State and built a Jewish Center. Also, he built the CBS Cemetery [Congregation *Brith Sholom*], where he is today. [See CBS Old Building & Cemetery, A99-107].
- A: That's where he's buried with his wife.
- M: Yes. But he moved the cemetery from one place to there and that was way way out in the country. When I was a kid it used to take hours to get there and now it's just minutes. But the CBS Cemetery is still there and that's where her [Adele's] mother and father are buried and my mother and father are buried. My brothers are buried there. I am the last of the Mohicans.
- A: I must tell you. I never went to a funeral in my life until I went to father-in-law's funeral. The funeral was so big that they couldn't have it in the funeral parlor. So they moved the funeral to the Temple, to the Jewish Center in Erie, which is large. There were over 500 people that attended. The Bishop of Erie came, the Mayor and

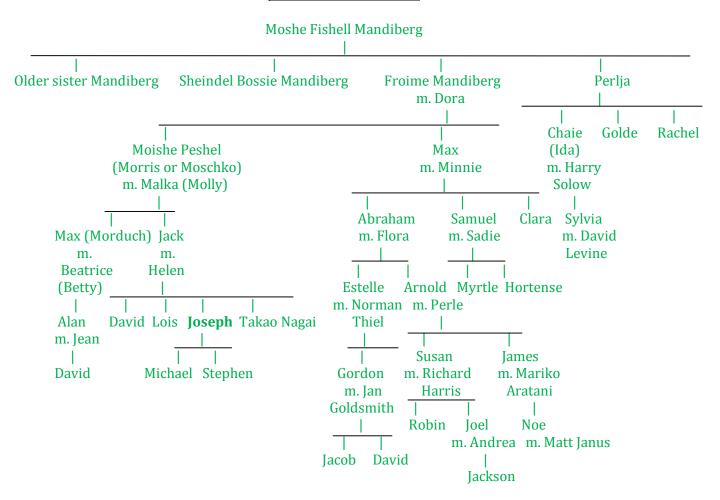
Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

several other big dignitaries that were not Jewish. Plus, other non-Jewish friends



Back row: Debbie Radov, Fern Rudin, Lynn, Adele and Jeff Radov Front row: Joanna Radov, Gabriel Rudin, Sarah and Lucas Radov

JOSEPH MANDIBERG



Joseph Mandiberg; Conversation with Joel Levin – Monday, August 1, 2011

J: Let's go back. Your parents were Jack and Helen.



Helen and Jack Mandiberg

- JM: Jack Mandiberg and Helen, yes. My father was from New York City and my mother Detroit.
- J: Did you ever meet your father's father?

JM: My father's father was Morris. I met him only on one occasion – actually twice. In the early 50s, he came to Detroit with his wife Molly, and I have no recollection of them per say, other than remembering a picture of them at the Henry Ford Museum. We took a trip, I think it was 1954, to New York to stay with my father's best friends. We went down to Patterson and stayed with them a day. They had a delicatessen in Patterson, New Jersey at that point. My grandfather Morris flew in to see my father

in Detroit in 1956. He had a pulmonary embolus on the airplane and died in Detroit. I have great remembrance of that because we were farmed out to my aunt's house when this happened. Otherwise, my grandmother Molly had died by then, so I have no recollection.

J: Do you know where your grandfather, Morris, was born?

JM: I don't know. I don't have any of that information.

J: Do you know when was he born?

JM: My father had one brother, Max. He was older than my father. My father was born in 1913, at least 25 years before that. So it's at least 25 or 30 years before that. Max was probably 5 or 6 years older than my father.

J: Your father was born in New York?

JM: Yes. He was born in New York City.

J: Was your Uncle Max also born in New York?

JM: Yes.



Shtetl Housing

- J: But your grandfather was born in Russia?
- JM: Yes. That's my understanding, yes. Both of them. I don't know where, though, in Russia.
- J: It appears they might have lived in either Makarov, Yekaterinoslav or Fastov. I am happy to email you what I have.
- JM: Oh yes, please do. By the way I have another cousin named Jean. She's a professor at Evergreen University in Olympia, Washington. I just left message on the phone because I don't know if she has any recollection. Her father passed away. I'm not sure if her mother is still alive. If her mother is still alive, you may some ability to get some information.
- J: It's your cousin.

JM: See, Mandiberg can be spelled two ways, with an *i* or with an *e*. Mandiberg or Mandeberg. Mitchell spelled it with an *e* and so Jeanie spells it with an *e*, but we're cousins. But how the cousins are related, I don't know the answer. We'll try and see if Jeanie knows the answer to that question. There's also a cousin here called Suzie Mandiberg and I will call Susan and get as much information as I can. Susan is a professor of law at Lewis & Clark College.



Susan Mandiberg

- J: What is Susan's last name?
- JM: Mandiberg, with an i. I didn't know I had a cousin, Susan Mandiberg, until I moved here in 1978. My father came in. The first thing he did was look through the phone book and see if there was another Mandiberg, and there was another Mandiberg. We called her up and said we're related, but I don't know how and so we went out to dinner with her. I see her on occasion here, and she has a side of her family that she probably knows more about that.
- J: You have no idea when your grandfather came over?
- JM: No, I have no idea. You know, I've never gone through that business with looking on the Ellis Island business. We can probably pick it up on that can't we?
- J: Yes. It's a pain in the butt. The answer is yes, if you're patient, although a lot of the early Ellis Island stuff was all handwritten until they had people transcribe it, with the reading of the handwriting inaccurate. Mandiberg may turn into Vandiberg and you won't necessarily pick it up. There are also widely different spellings. Those who came over, I don't know how good they were about writing English or even Russian. They knew Yiddish. The men knew Hebrew and everybody spoke Russian, but I'm not sure of their fluency with the Cyrillic alphabet. As for transcriptions, the Old Russian is different than new Russian and hardly anybody knows Old Russian. It's more of a pain than you might think.



University of Michigan Medical School

JM: [Laughing].

J: One Mandiberg, my great grandmother, is buried in Erie, Pennsylvania and as I say, Bertha Blau remembers going to the delicatessen – she thought there may have been two, one in New York and one in Patterson.

- JM: Right. There was one in New York. My recollection is my father was a partner in the Gaiety Delicatessen back in the 1920s. [This was the famous New York Deli of Broadway song fame. See The Gaiety Delicatessen, A67-681. That's just total recollection of something in the 30, 40, 50 year past. But my father was born in the city and there's actually some pictures that I have of him when he graduated from high school at 15½, went to Columbia for 2 years, and then transferred to the University of Michigan, and then went 2 years at the University of Michigan. He then went to medical school and finished medical school when he was in his early 20s. Around the time he was in medical school or when he transferred to U. of M., the family moved to Patterson, New Jersey, and opened a delicatessen there. That's the delicatessen that I went to in the 50s. When he died, my uncle basically ran the delicatessen and then it became a liquor store. I have a cousin, Alan Mandiberg. He may be able to give you more information. He is older than I am and he was also from the New Jersey area and may have actually spent time with your cousins, with his aunts.
- J: Right. So your family owned the Gaiety Delicatessen?
- JM: My grandfather was a partner with other people in the Gaiety Delicatessen, maybe cousins, I'm not sure.
- J: The Gaiety is famous. There's a song about it.



Joseph Mandiberg

- IM: I don't know if it was or wasn't.
- J: There's a Sammy Cahn and Jimmy Van Heusen song. [See The Gaiety Delicatessen, A67-68].
- JM: Right. What we're talking about something in the 20s and so it may have been more famous later on. He left that one. I know he left that one because he opened the one when he moved to New Jersey.
- J: Did you know the Mandibergs were located in the Kiev area?
- JM: I have no idea. It was not a discussion that we had. You learn stuff later on that you should have learned earlier. You should have asked some things. [In fact, Joseph supplemented this with more information, by email. See Joseph Mandiberg Email, A69-70].
- J: What language did your grandfather use?
- JM: I think he knew Russian, but he spoke Yiddish in the home. He knew Russian. He was from Russia.

- J: He never spoke of it?
- JM: I didn't hear anybody speaking Russian in my family. I know they spoke Yiddish in that household because my mother, who never spoke Yiddish or very little, had to learn it when she met my father.
- J: Did they ever mention how they got out of Russia?
- IM: No.
- J: You say you had some vague recollection that part of the family was in Erie.
- JM: I have this recollection that there was family or relations in Erie, in maybe discussions many years ago, and I think we might have even stopped in Erie on the way to friends in New Castle. I think I saw somebody in Erie.



Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov

- J: My great grandmother was Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov. Had you heard her name?
- JM: No. Now somebody came to Detroit you said.
- J: My mother and my aunt. My mother remembers coming over in the early 70s, my aunt remembers in the 60s. They both remember staying at your parents' cottage.
- JM: They stayed at Lake Angelus at the cottage.
- J: They both remember freezing there, I mean in a good-natured way, they remember thinking it was cold.
- JM: Well, if they stayed in the summertime it wouldn't be cold. If they came in the spring and they went out there for the weekend, it may be cold. [Laughing].
- J: So, I think that may have been what they did. Anyway, they had Radov cousins in Detroit.
- JM: Okay. Who were the cousins they visited other than maybe us that they visited in Detroit?
- J: Barbara Sakol was very ill. She was great, but a few in the family were imperfect.
- JM: My Uncle Matt, an inveterate gambler, during that time, was a craps player. My father would tell me during the Depression that he would have \$100,000 in cash

sitting in a trunk in his room, but that he gambled out of and lost it all. He was an indebted gambler his whole life.

- J: The one thing my great-grandmother Sheindel Bossie was remembered for when she came to the United States was that day and night she played cards with her grandchildren. That's all she did. My mother remembers them playing cards and speaking Yiddish. In fact, they played cards night and day. So that part of the Mandibergs may be very authentic. They may be estranged.
- JM: My father, when he was young, used to go the track all the time, but didn't do that later on in his life.





Michael Mandiberg

Stephen Mandiberg

- J: Linda is your wife's name?
- JM: Right.
- J: So, you have a wife and you have how many children?

IM: Two kids.

J: Who are they?





Books by Michael Mandiberg

JM: Stephen and Michael. Michael's the eldest. He's an artist and professor of new media. His brother is Stephen. Michael is 34. Stephen is 31 and he's getting a doctorate in communications at U.C., San Diego. My brother's name is David. I have a sister named Lois. Her name is Lois P. Mandiberg and my brother is David Mandiberg.

J: Thanks.

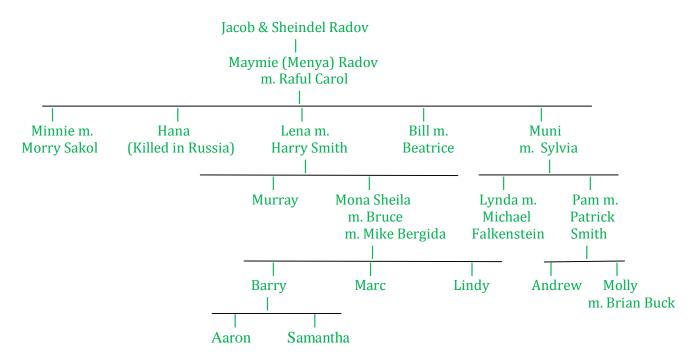
JM: Bertha remembers my father?

J: Right. As do my mother and my aunt, they all knew your father.

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- JM: Right. I would ask them if they knew Mitchell. That's the other, the only other Mandiberg that I know from Detroit would be Mitchell, which is my cousin. Through Susan, I'll get at least her father or get her grandfather and she and I can work it out that way.
- J: That'd be great. It was great talking to you.
- JM: Okay. Goodbye.

LYNDA FALKENSTEIN & PAM SMITH



Lynda Falkenstein (b. 1942); and Pam Smith (b. 1947); Conversation with Joel Levin – Wednesday, August 3, 2011.

- J: You both live in Portland. Have either of you ever been to Erie?
- L: No, I have not.
- P: Nor have I.



Muni and Sylvia Carl

- J: Letøs just go through the family. Your fatherøs name was Muni.
- L: Yes. It started out as Hyman Muni Carl. He despised his first name and I guess Bertha [Blau] said something about this when you were speaking to her.
- J: Yes. Did you ever know his parents?
- P: They died before we were born. They died before you too, didnøt they Lynda? I think they were all gone before they left New York.
- L: I remember when I was about five and that "Daddy was going on a big plane to Erie." That's when his father died. His father was not somebody, as Pam said earlier, who was very pleasant. Nobody liked him and he was very rough on the kids.

- P: My memory is a little different from what my mom told me. I was under the impression that he stayed with them until he died, but I don't know if that is 100% true. My dad told me that I know he did not like his Jewish name, and he took the name Muni from the actor Paul Muni. But I don't know if he was serious. I don't know why he would make it up.
- J: Your grandfather seemed to have several ways that he spelled his first name and his last name. Do you have information on the right way?
- P: I looked in the census for 1920. Sometimes it is spelled Carol, sometimes Carrol. Minnie was living with him and I am not certain who wrote that.



Ukrainian Pogrom

- J: How many children did your grandparents have? And I will get back to Menya. There was Minnie, Lena, Muni and there was Beryl. [Morris Carlstein is also, apparently, an older brother].
- L: There was supposedly one other that I know of. My dad had said he had a sister that was killed in Russia.
- J: Does anybody know her name? [Likely Hana].



Emblem of the White Russians.

- P: She was always the sister. The sister who died.
- J: Was she raped and killed at the same time Lena was?
- P: I don't know that. My father had said that she was raped and killed by a White Russian.
- J: Jack [Thompson] said that there were White Russians participating in a pogrom that led nearly to the death of his family.
- P: My dad was only nine when he came to this country. I don't know where he got his information or his memories.
- J: Do you know where he lived in Russia?
- P: He used to say Kiev, or in the vicinity.
- L: The area that they lived in was Makarov and the Dasilkov was the smaller area within Makarov [See Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6] was the town.

- J: My grandparents, and maybe others were living in Fastov [A70-71] when they left. Did you ever hear of that town?
- L: Oh yes. Fastov is close to the Dasilkov.
- J: Right. My grandparents were listed as living in Fastov in 1922 on their passports. Fastov may have been closed to Jews before the Russian Revolution, but my grandfather may have moved there after the war. He might have taken other relatives there. When I looked (on the Russian site, not an English site), there is a Radov still left in Fastov.
- L: I want to make this a correction on what I said before. Makarov was the specific area they were living in and Dasilkov is 29 miles from Makarov.





Minnie, Lena, Muni and Bill Carol

- J: Did you hear any Russian stories from any of the relatives other than the pogrom involving Lena and her sister?
- P: I have not.
- L: Nor did I.
- J: Did you hear the story about Peter my mother knew?
- P: What's the story?



From far back: Pat and Pam Smith along with Jenny, Mary Jane, Ava and Joel Levin at Ecola State Park, OR. – 2012.

- J: That he had a sword run through his hand by a Cossack during the pogrom.
- L: You told me. We never heard any of that at home. I think the closest to "the old country" we got was father writing Yiddish letters. I can see it like it was yesterday, from right to left. I always asked him as a little girl "What are you doing? This is funny looking writing." He was writing to the family in Erie. They exchanged lots with the Erie group, and he wrote to Lena and Cherna. They knew very little English.
- J: I remember their English. Do you have any of those letters?
- L: No. I wish. I don't have any of that.



1900 Kiev

- J: My grandmother Luba corresponded apparently with her family in the 1920s and 1930s back to Kiev. We don't know where those letters back are. She sent letters to Kiev in Russian, not in Yiddish. [Her family never emigrated. After the war, Morris retained investigators to locate Luba's family, without success. They apparently did not survive the Shoah].
- L: Wow.
- J: My grandmother didn't know Yiddish until she got married.
- L: No. This was definitely Yiddish and the closest Russian from the old country that we had was some of the food, particularly *borscht*. Would you say that, Pam?
- P: Yes, but I don't know if that was her dad or our mother, who was born in Brooklyn. She was the cook. She made all that.
- L: The beef *borscht* came with dad. That was uniquely Russian.
- J: Were you friendly with Minnie and Morry?
- P: Morry [1895-1976] came out to our house in Oregon. I don't even know if I had children yet. He came and visited, but that was after Minnie had passed away. [1899-1970]. I had only seen him a few times when I traveled to Chicago. When he came and visited and stayed with us for a while, that's how I knew him.
- I: This is when he was older and had lost his voice.



Lynda and Mike Falkenstein

- P: Yes. He had already lost his voice. I had met him at a wedding. Maybe it was one of Bertha's kids.
- L: I got to see them several times actually when I was a kid, I stayed with them. I visited their shoe store. Then, when I worked for the American Bar Association in Chicago I would see them, up to the point when they did not have the store.
- J: Were they photographers at the time?
- L: Teddy has a photography business initially and then Jordan joined him. Ultimately Jordan decided to go on his own and that caused a lasting rift in the family. What Jordan did was he decided, instead of baby pictures, which Teddy did, he was going to do special events, particularly special events for the Orthodox lewish community and particularly weddings and Bar Mitzvahs. When I talked to Jordan about this, and this was about five weeks ago, he went through the chronology and I said to him "Oh my god, what an incredible business." If you think about it, there were many more wedding pictures and many more Bar Mitzvahs photos you could sell compared to baby photographs. In any case, Jordan became quite successful.



Ted and Shelle Sakol - 1950

- J: Do you hear from Shelly?
- P: She splits her time between Chicago and Florida. She is remarried. She is just very sweet and outgoing.
- J: I used to live in Chicago and went to the University of Chicago, so I would see them in Morton Grove regularly. Then when my parents came to Chicago, we would all get together. When I interviewed there, Ted [1927-1996] said there were too many communists at U.C. and told my mother, Clare, absolutely not to send her son there.
- P: That's right. There were very particularly conservative, politically different from us. Lena also. They had very different political views, at least from our parents.

J: Or my parents. It turns out that Ted was not current on the U.C. By the time I got there, Milton Freidman (one of my teachers) was the hero. It was the U.C. of Leo Strauss, Friederich Hayek, Milton Friedman and Richard Coase, hardly very communist. I'm not sure I ever met a communist there. [Actually, likely one, a junior faculty member I was friendly with who, later, as Dean of Columbia, notoriously invited President Ahmadinejad to speak there]. Ted passed away, right?



Lynda Falkenstein

- P: I would say 15 years ago. Maybe 20. Shelly has been remarried for a while.
- J: They had four kids. Barre, Jerry, Cary and Teri, names hard to forget. Do you know what happened to any of them?
- P: I think she is very close to all of them. She sent me pictures of the wedding fantastic Barre's wedding.
- L: By the way, Jordan has a special lady friend. I believe she's his age. She was Faith's best friend and, I think, Faith kind of handed her off to Jordan.





Jordan and Faith Sakol

- J: But Faith is deceased, right?
- P: Faith [1934-2010] died, yes.
- J: What did your father do for a living?
- P: He was in the insurance business.
- J: When did he move to Portland?
- L: In 1943.
- J: Where were you born?
- L: I was born in Brooklyn.
- J: What did he do in Brooklyn?
- P: He was a printer.

- L: I don't know if he worked for a printer or for a printing company. That goes under the "I think" category.
- J: What about your grandmother, Menya? What do you remember about her?
- P: The only thing I remember is my father was very close to his mother.



Menya Radov Carol

- J: What did you hear about her?
- P: I have always been very curious about that, about the family. I wanted to know. My dad never would give information. I never asked what was his mother was like. My mother told me that dad was very close to his mother. He remarried after she died to a lady my mother said that he loved. They thought she was a lovely person.
- J: You mean your grandfather remarried.
- P: Yes. To Bobise. [To fill in the peripatetic Raful: his parents were Tevya and Mariam and his second wife was Margaret Smilowitz, nee Springer, probably of Shaker Hts., step-mother to Minnie, Lena, Bill and Muni. She married him in Erie on May 20, 1935.]
- J: What did your grandfather do for a living?
- P: I know when he was younger, my dad used to say he was a fruit peddler. On the census, it shows that he had a fruit company. It shows as a business.
- J: When he came over in 1922, where did he go?
- P: I thought they went directly to Erie. I don't know how long he was in Erie. My dad lived there until he graduated from high school. I don't know if that was when he left and went to New York. He did go to a community college. Maybe he attended that in New York or Erie. I don't know.



Muni Carl

J: When was your father born?



Academy High School in Erie.



Bertha Blau - 1959

- P: 1913.
- J: So he would have graduated high school in 1931.
- P: About or around there.
- J: Did he go to Academy?
- P: Yes, he did.
- J: That is where everybody went. All the Radovs went to Academy. Eventually Bertha became assistant principal. Were you friendly with any of the California Radovs, Lena's and Cherna's families?
- P: Lena's family. Yes. Sheila and her husband Mike. I didn't know Sheila's children too well. I knew her daughter who passed away. Of course, Bill came to Portland throughout his life and spent time with us. Our mother couldn't stand Bill and was always at him and calling him a racist. Which he was. Bill had the most incredible memory for jokes. From the time he would walk in the door he would be telling jokes. He could remember everything that you did. He could pop-up with a story. He was incredible that way. We had him quite often up here. He was difficult too. He was not always entirely honest. I don't think he was a pathological liar, but I do think he liked to say things to get a reaction.



Portland, Oregon

- L: That was one thing that was interesting about him, despite the fact that he was a poster child for so many things that were unpleasant to us.
- J: Like what?



Sylvia, Pam and Lynda Carl

- L: He was never without a girlfriend. But really pretty, grown-up, solid women. Remember Pam.
- P: He brought really nice ladies up here. He would tell them that he owned all this and he had a big business, he had 60 people working for him in the plumbing business and he owned this apartment building and he owned that. He did not have a dime. He never really worked, except as a house painter every now and then. But he was very entertaining.
- L: If you could have seen our mother with Uncle Bill.
- P: My dad would find work for him when he came to town. My dad would not be around and he would leave my poor mother to haul Bill all over and I think she did pretty well. She fed him, and she let him have it once in a while, but for the most part, I think she just held her tongue. I don't think that he was that fond of my mom either for that reason.



Beatrice and Bill Carol - 1950

- I: Did he have kids?
- P: He did. I want to say three. I never met them and they didn't have anything to do with him. I believe that they live in Chicago somewhere. I'm not positive. The last years of his life he went back there to meet them. All I know is that it didn't go well. He never had a relationship with them.
- J: What last name did he go by?
- P: Carol.
- J: Do Madelyn and Stanley ring a bell with you?
- P: Now that you mention it. Bill never really talked it. I think his wife got a TV one time and he threw it out the window because he said she would not have a TV. That's all I remember him telling me about her.
- J: What about Lena? How well did you know Lena?

- P: We traveled to L.A. often and she came up here also. We came up for Sheila's wedding. She came up to visit throughout the years. I wouldn't say very regularly. We would all pile in the car and go to L.A. every few years.
- J: She had a problematic relationship with her husband Harry. Is that what you remember?

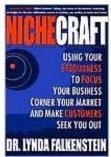


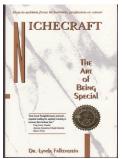
Mona Sheila Bergida

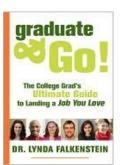
- L: We always felt that he was the paycheck. It was an arranged marriage.
- J: According to my mother, it wasn't a traditionally arranged marriage. My mother said that Lena needed a husband and so Cherna and Lena simply went to Ellis Island and found someone who was Jewish, didn't speak English and, to stay in the country, was willing to marry Lena. She just picked him out of a crowd.



Harry and Lena Smith - 1930







Works by Lynda Falkenstein, the Niche Doctor (Ph.D. from Stanford, but not in niche).

- L: I would call that a kind of an arranged marriage.
- J: I'm not arguing. My mother said that was what happened. Bertha doesn't entirely agree, but I think on that one, it is probably close to right. It wasn't as though they knew each other.
- L: I don't think he was really close to the kids either. I never observed any affection or anything like that.
- J: Were you friendly with the kids? Sheila died a few years ago. She had lung cancer at the end.
- P: I've kept in touch with her. We talked and emailed. When I went to California, I would see Sheila. That is when her daughter was alive and the three of us would get together. We just kept in touch. I still keep in touch with her husband, Mike. We check in every few months.
- J: Her daughter [Lindy] died suddenly.
- L: She was 16.

- J: There is a theory that she was taking some diet pills on her own. Is that what you heard?
- L: I never heard that.
- P: It was suspicious. It was something else and they didn't want to say.
- J: Pam, tell me about your kids: names, ages and what they are doing.
- P: Andy is Andrew and you can call him Andy. He is 30 and looking for full-time work. He graduated last year, and is freelancing for a couple of people in law. My daughter, Molly, will be 29 in a few days and she works for Bank America. [She is also the housemate of her cousin, Jenny Levin, in Portland].



Molly, Patrick, Andrew and Pam Carl Smith - 2009

* * * * * *

Michael Falkenstein. Conversation with Joel Levin – Tuesday, August 14, 2012

JL: When were you born?

MF: September 2, 1938.

JL: You are married to Lynda?



Molly and Brian Buck on the roof at their flash wedding in Portland – 2012.

MF: Since 1964.

JL: That makes you brother-in-law to Pam and Pat, and the uncle of Molly and Andy.

MF: Yes.

JL: Also, in the last couple of weeks, Molly got married in a flash wedding.

MF: Yes, to Brian Buck.

JL: Where were you born?

MF: Frankfort, Germany.

JL: What was the name of the actual town outside of Frankfort where you lived?

MF: Richelsdorf.

JL: How far from Frankfort was Richelsdorf?

MF: Not very far, perhaps 30 or 40 miles.

JL: What did your parents do in Germany?

MF: My dad had a textile company. They both imported and made textiles, and they produced handmade rugs. They also had a suit or clothing division there.

JL: Do you know how many employees he had?

MF: He ran it with my uncle. I don't know how many employees.



The Old Jewish Mill in Richelsdorf, perhaps the Falkenstein's.

JL: Who lived with you?

MF: My parents and two sisters. I don't think that my grandparents lived with us.

Mike Falkenstein's family in Germany.

JL: When did you leave?

MF: 1940.

JL: What finally made your parents leave Germany?

MF: They were both attacked and severely beaten, both my father and my mother.

JL: Who beat them?

MF: The Nazis.

JL: Where?.

MF: In their home. My dad ended up with 11 operations on his knee.

JL: What did they do to his knee?

MF: They clubbed him, clubbed him and clubbed him.

JL: What did they do to your mother? Did they rape your mother?

MF: I believe so. My parents had a difficult time talking about that.

JL: At that point, WWII had already started. How did they manage to take the Trans-Siberian Railway?

My dad had a lot of gold and paid people off along the way. That allowed us to get MF: away. We were originally going to go to South America, but only made it to Shanghai.

MF:

IL: You were locked in a crate the whole time, is that right?



Trans-Siberian Bridge over Kama River near Perm in 1912.

I was put in a box with a pillow, wine and sugar in my mouth. It was sealed up and covered with other material. I had lost my pacifier and they were terrified. They were checking young boys and not letting them leave Germany. A neighbor helped him figure out a way to hide me and that's what they did. It was an eight day train ride. I was drugged with alcohol and sugar to keep my quiet.

IL: How long did you remain in Shanghai?

JL: Your family didn't have any visas. Shanghai was the one place Jews could enter without a visa.

MF: Yes. They could get in there.

Your family lived in an extremely nice home and were well off in Germany. JL:

MF: Very.

JL: Did you say they had their own chauffeur?

MF: My mother had a chauffeur and a valet. Then we got to Shanghai and all we had was a cup of water.

JL: When you got to Shanghai you had nothing?

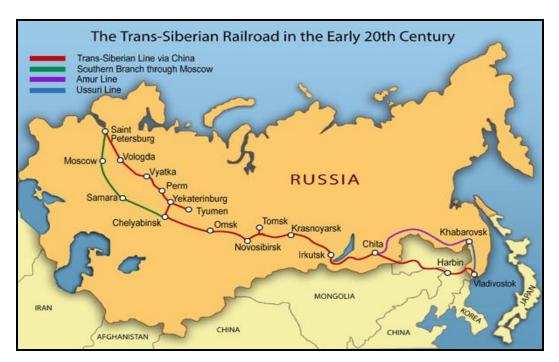


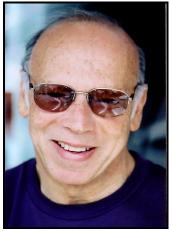
her chauffeur in Germany.

MF: Zip. Zero.

JL: Tell me about how you got from Frankfort to Shanghai.

MF: Apparently they took the Trans-Siberian Railway down to Manchuria, then called Manchuko, and finally a small junk to Shanghai. They paid people off to get passage the entire way, from Europe to Shanghai.





Mike Falkenstein

JL: How did they get on the Trans-Siberian?

MF: The train to Moscow. I was hidden in a crate then, and all the way to China.

JL: This was 1940.

MF: Right. January 1940.

JL: WWII began in 1939. There had already been a war between the Japanese and China.

MF: Yes. When we reached Shanghai, a successful businessman had created a community for the displaced Jews in Hongkew. We were picked up at the harbor

and taken to our living facility. An aunt and uncle who did not have any children went with us.

JL: When you say Hongkew, was that a section of Shanghai?

MF: Yes. Hongkew is still there.

JL: Was it a foreigner's ghetto or just a Jewish ghetto?

MF: Not only Jews. The Chinese were mixed in there. To my knowledge there were 17,000 Jews displaced in that whole ghetto area.



Shanghai Ghetto – 1943.

JL: How long did you remain in Shanghai?

MF: For seven years, until the end of 1947.

JL: Until 1945 it was occupied by the Japanese.

MF: Yes, and they were pretty ruthless.

JL: What was that like for your family?



Japanese Soldiers in Shanghai – 1937.

MF: The Japanese made life as difficult as possible. My father was a very sociable guy who went to work selling meat to various places. The Japanese would periodically stop him in the street and nail him for no reason or say he didn't have the right passage or certification with him. One guy, Col. Goya, was the leader of the Japanese contingent there. He was about five feet tall and just meaner than he could be. He would come in, you would never know when, and he would demand to check your apartment. He frequently beat people up. He disappeared at the end of the war. I think the refugees helped him disappear.

JL: Was Goya in charge of that part of Shanghai or all of Shanghai?

MF: All of it.

JL: Did he beat your father?

MF: Yes. At many different times. He was very physically abusive.

JL: Did you ever learn Chinese?

MF: Yes, but generally I spoke German, including in school.

JL: Where did you go to school?

MF: A successful businessman named Kadoorie built a school the refugees. He was our benefactor.

JL: He was a Persian Jew, wasn't he?



Israeli Stamps honoring the Kadoorie Schools.

MF: I believe he was Sephardic.
[Lawrence Kadoorie was actually a Mizrahi Jew, one whose family never left for Spain (and became Sephardic) or central and eastern Europe (and became Ashkenazi), but remained in the Middle East.
The family eventually moved from Baghdad to Bombay to Shanghai and later to Hong Kong. He was famous for his philanthropyl.

JL: He built a school and you went there.

MF: He financially helped build this thing.

JL: The other wealthy family was the Sassoon family. What do remember of them?

MF: Just that they were also very giving. They tried to help the community survive.

JL: What was day-to-day life like for you?

MF: Pretty traumatic. Bombing periodically either by the Japanese or the Americans later on. After every bombing, I would collect shrapnel. I had a hell of a great collection.

JL: Did you bring it to the United States?



Hongkew - 1946.

MF: No. I wanted to. I had a little cart that my dad helped build. When I got to the ship the captain said "No." I remember looking down from the bow of the ship at my cart of shrapnel.

JL: Is that because, even though the Japanese occupied the city, they were bombing it to prevent Chinese troops from entering?

MF: Right.

JL: Was Hongkew bombed?

MF: Yes. The roof garden of our building was partially in pieces at the end of the war from the bombing.



Jewish Synagogue in Shanghai.

JL: Did you go to synagogue?

MF: Oh yes. We had a synagogue. We went to synagogue on Friday nights when we could.

JL: Did you learn Hebrew?

MF: Yes. We attempted to live as normal a life as we could.

JL: When you say your father sold meat, who did he sell to?

MF: To businesses. He bought it wholesale and sold it to businesses and sometimes to families. He went house to house and business to business carrying this stuff.

JL: He lived a life of manual labor.

MF: Yes. He did everything he could to perpetuate the finances.

JL: My understanding was that the international community of Shanghai was the only place for a period of time in the entire world that German Jews could go without a visa.

MF: Yes. I think that it was the most open place. That's why we ended up there. Some people got into South America. Whether that was based on having a lot of money or

whether it was based on having the right certificates and visas, I don't know. We tried to do that, but it didn't work.

JL: Do you have any personal memory of life in Germany?

MF: No.

JL: Many children of that community became well-known: Michael Blumenthal, Lawrence Tribe, Peter Max, John Stoessinger. Did you know any of those people?

MF: My dad did. I didn't, I was too young. I knew who they were. He knew Michael Blumenthal.

JL: He became Secretary of Treasury under Carter. Tribe was a famous law professor and Peter Max was a celebrated artist. Do you still see any of those people from those days?



U.S. Naval Ship the *Marine Lynx*.



Plaque on left marks Shanghai Ghetto home of Michael Blumenthal's family and others.

MF: No. They really disbursed around the world.

JL: How did you eventually get out? The Chinese returned to power in 1945, right?

MF: Yes. We got out on the American troop ship called the *Marine Lynx*.

JL: How did you get a visa to come to the United States?

MF: My aunt who lived here pulled a lot of strings. She went from Germany straight to America in 1940 or earlier. Her husband had gone bankrupt in Germany, but here they became well off. They were the ones responsible for us getting out.

JL: How was life different under the Chinese government than under the Japanese?

MF: There was less abuse. It was still a haphazard existence. Chiang Kai-shek was the leader and he didn't really give too much of a rip, to my knowledge, about taking care of his people. But for me, he didn't do any damage to the refugees. The

Japanese came in, of course, and they were in and out. You never knew what days they were around. I don't know to this day whether there was actual fighting going to remove, to remove the Japanese, either by the Americans or others. One day, they just disappeared.

IL: Then came the Chinese Communists?

MF: Yes. We didn't have much to do with that. They were in the north when this first started. They then came in.

JL: Did they bother you?

MF: No.

JL: You later came to Portland?

MF: We came to San Francisco first, then to Portland.

JL: You later married Lynda.

MF: Much later, yes.

JL: Eventually, you graduated law school at Lewis & Clark [where Susan Mandiberg is now a Professor].

MF: Yes.

JL: Just in terms of your father-in-law, Muni also left Russia under certain adverse circumstances, after the pogroms and the Revolution. Did you ever talk to him about your joint experiences growing up elsewhere and then as children coming to America?

MF: He didn't talk much about things. He was a pretty quiet guy.

JL: But you and Muni shared a very similar experience.

MF: Yes.

JL: You never discussed this experience with him.

MF: Not much. I don't know if he did with his family.

JL: Do you have any other memories of Shanghai?



U.S. Stamp celebrating art of Hongkew survivor, Peter Max.

MF: The irony is that there were some really good times in the midst of all this trauma. Friday nights we may have not had candelabras, but we had a piece of wood where we made little holes for candles. We would make a Sabbath meal and it was a big deal. It was an enjoyment and we were together, my two sisters, myself, my mom, dad, aunt and uncle. We lived in the ghetto in kind of an apartment where my aunt had the outside room. So from our room, we had to go through theirs to go outside. They didn't have children so we had a good relationship, but not having children and having these little guys going in and out (me for instance) created some stresses at times. If you read *Anne Frank Remembered*, you will note that the old human elements came into play and they periodically didn't get along with each other in the midst of all this other stuff. You don't think about those things because you're so focused on the trauma and the war. While you're trying to survive this, you also have some interactions that are good and some that are not.



Jewish Ghetto near Shaoxing Road.

- JL: Do you remember your address in Shanghai?
- MF: I don't remember the number, but it was on Shaoxing Road.
- JL: What else do you remember about that time?
- MF: Nothing except that my parents were amazing people, very resourceful and strong.
- JL: Many of the Jews who were there had trouble finding food. Was that true for your family?
- MF: Yes, I think so. We ate because my dad was resourceful. But it was a project. Those were not times when as today we would focus on the mental or emotional repercussions. A lot of the older people in later years, after they got out, started having some pretty significant breakdowns. My folks didn't, but some of their friends did.
- JL: You think they held it together and then crashed when they got here?
- MF: Yes. I remember getting a call from a friend of my dad. He made no sense and he is someone I had spoken to million times. He was never able to put that back together again.
- JL: Anything else?

- MF: I can't think of much else. We all worshiped America. I would periodically get a Hersey bar from my aunt's packages and savored it for days.
- JL: Were you ever personally afraid or just afraid for your parents?



Remnant of Jewish community at 26 Shaoxing Road.

- MF: I was personally afraid, too. The potential of not getting out of there and the potential of getting hurt.
- JL: Were you personally mistreated by the Japanese or the local Chinese?
- MF: Just verbally.
- JL: What do you mean verbally?
- MF: Just Col. [Kanoh] Goya. He was the guy who scared the hell out of me.
- JL: Did you actually run into him?
- MF: Yes. He would speak in Japanese and in English, but he was just abusive. He would tell you to sit down and then he would make you stand up. He was an irrational guy. We did everything he said. He always had guards with him.
- JL: He would come through the Jewish community and make trouble?
- MF: Yes. The King of Jews, he called himself.
- JL: It's a pretty unbelievable story.

MF: There are moments when it hits me pretty hard. I saw a movie years ago called *Empire* of the Sun. As I left the theater, I just broke apart and just started crying like hell because I had realized that, for a great part of my youth there, I was always terrified of losing my folks, partly because of the Japanese and partly because of the environment. When I saw *Empire of the Sun*, it reminded me exactly of what happened there. I think it hit me so hard because it was the story of a boy.



Poster for *Empire of the Sun*.

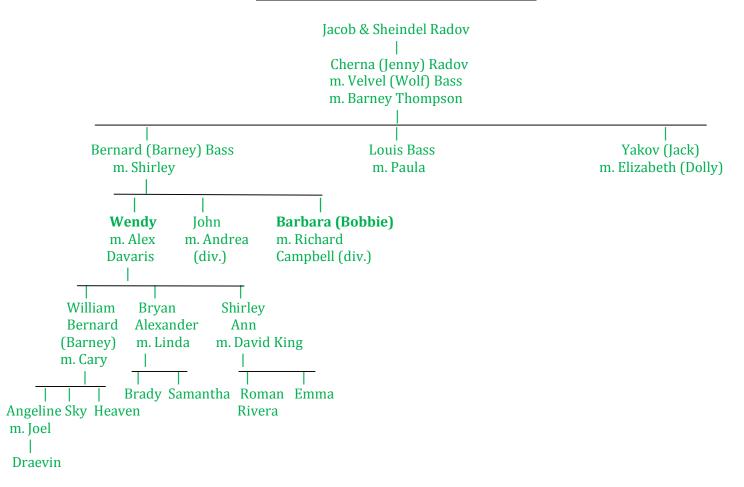


Mike Falkenstein after leaving Germany and coming to the U.S.



From left to right: Lynda and Mike Falkenstein, Molly and Brian Buck, Andy Smith, Mary Jane, Ava and Jenny Levin. Portland, OR – 2012.

WENDY DAVARIS AND BARBARA BASS



Wendy Davaris and Barbara Bass. Conversation with Joel Levin – Tuesday, November 8, 2011.

- J: Wendy and Bobbie, you're sisters. How old are each of you?
- W: I'm 65.
- B: I'm 58.
- J: Your parents were Barney and Shirley Bass. When was Barney born?



Bobbie and John Bass and Wendy Davaris

- W: December 25, 1919.
- B: That's what our grandmother [Cherna] said, because there was never a birth certificate.

- J: So when your father came to America in 1922, he was 2 years old. When did he pass away?
- W: On June 13, 2003, Father's Day weekend.
- J: What about Shirley, your mother?
- W: She was born on April 13, 1924 and passed away four years ago, December 1, 2007.
- J: What was your father's name originally?
- W: I believe it was Bastrisky, but they changed it at Ellis Island.
- J: The immigration roles, when they arrived here, show Brodsky. The ship manifest itself has them listed as Mazzbic. But both of those were written by others, listening through no English and a thick accent. What was your father's given name?
- W: Bernard.
- J: Where was he born?
- W: Berdychiv, in the Ukraine [then part of Russia].
- J: That's a famous Jewish market town, a Russian trading city in the northern Ukraine. It was a jewelry center, and your grandfather was a jeweler. [Berdychiv was an almost magical Hasidic town, populated by great (but not Russian language) writers, Pres. Kennedy's relatives and Jewish graves in the shape of ankles and feet. See Berdychiv, A117-120].



Berdychiv, Russia

- W: Yes.
- J: Did you know where Cherna, your grandmother, was born?
- W: No. All I knew is that she was born in Russia.
- J: What did you call your grandmother? When I grew up, I always heard her called Tanta Cherna.
- W: Jenny. People called her Cherna, but we always said Jenny.
- B: Nanny Jenny is what I called her.



Cherna and Wolf Bass

- J: Wolf was considerably older than Cherna.
- W: There may have been a 20 year difference or more. He was in his 50s when he died and that was in 1939 and she had a little boy. She had Jack.
- J: I understood she was born in 1896.
- W: It sounds about right.
- J: Was it an arranged married?
- B: Yes it was.
- J: Do you know how it came about or the terms?
- B: No. Dad never told me anything other than it was an arranged marriage, because he was a jeweler and well-to-do. Of course, that was before the Revolution. She was 16.
- J: She was born in 1896. If she were 16, it would have been 1912.
- B: Yes.
- J: What did you learn about Wolf?
- W: That he was a jeweler and they had a store when they came to the New York. I don't think he was a jeweler in New York. They had a small, Jewish mom-and-pop, grocery store type thing.
- B: Dad said that Wolf was a jeweler in Berdychiv and that it was a trade that was passed down. He also told me of Wolf being imprisoned. I remember dad saying that Wolf was captured. He was in the Russian army. He was captured by the Cossacks, the White Russians, and put in a prison camp. He was forced to eat pork, which really appalled Wolf. Then, all of a sudden came the Red Russians and fought with the White Russians and they released all the prisoners, including him. So he was able to run away. They didn't know he was Jewish. They just thought he was a soldier.



Berdychiv Market, Russia

The Red Army, if ruthless and violent, wasn't particularly anti-Semitic, at least not then. The head of the army was Leon Trotsky who, whatever else, was born a Jew. [See War, Escape, Trotsky & Joseph Radov's U.S. 1921 Passport, A112-116].
[500 War, Escape, 1100sky & joseph Radov 5 0.5. 1721 Lassport, 1112 110].

- Anyway, he was captured and released. B:
- Where did they live in New York? J:
- The Bronx. The only way we found out for sure is because of the Census records. W: That's how my dad got his passport. There is no birth certificate. My grandmother was already gone and so was Lena. My father needed a passport, and they used the Census that was taken in the Bronx.
- What do you remember about Cherna or Jenny? J:

W: She was always wonderful to me. I used to go to her house. She would take me by myself and that was kind of nice, and we had quality time together. It was a very good relationship. I would also go to Lena's house and I was with the two of them and we were very close, me and my aunt and Jenny. [Lena, Wendy's and others' much older first cousin was, more or less universally, considered an aunt].

W:

J:



Clock Tower of Farmers Market at 3rd and Fairfax in L.A.

- J: They lived by the Farmers Market?
 - They lived in Fairfax [part of L. A.] near the Farmers Market. My mother would always say "Don't feed her too much" and "Make sure she doesn't eat too much." Then we used to go to the Farmers Market and my grandmother would say, "What do you want to eat? They have a little of everything." [Laughing]. It was fun.
 - What about your step-grandfather, Barney Thompson?
- W: He was a baker. He would go to work at night and come home in the morning. When I stayed over, he would come home in the morning with his pumpernickel bread. He would add extra raisins to it and put fresh butter in it. It was wonderful. He was a very nice man and a very quiet man.
- B: My memories are the same. I remember as a little girl loving to go over to her house. She always used to take us to the Farmers Market. Barney Thompson worked in the bakery and he always brought home hot bread and stuff [laughing]. We ate until we were sick.
- J: Where was Barney [Thompson] from?
- B: He was an English Jew, strictly kosher in practice. I remember Barney putting me on his knee and doing little riddles with me. In his Liverpool, guttural English accent. Like *Knock on the door*. He would knock on my forehead, then he would tell me to open up my eyes, "Peek in, lift the latch." He would pull on my nose, walk in and then he would shake my hand and say, "How do you do this morning?" I have fond memories of him.



Barney Thompson

J: From all you have described about him before, he was likely Sephardic. You spent some time with Lena and Harry [Smith]?

- W: Yes.
- J: Lena was considered something of a sister to Cherna.
- W: Oh yes. They were very close.
- B: I remember going to see Lena. I would follow her into the kitchen and she used to make pickles, big jars of pickles. We would either go over to Nanny's or to her house for holiday dinners. I was always fascinated with her kitchen because she was *glatt* kosher and we weren't kosher at home. She had this huge kitchen.
- J: Strictly *glatt* kosher?
- B: Yes. Really strict. Like everything had been bought for the rabbi and all of that kind of stuff. She had two refrigerators. One was meat and one was milk and everything was separate. She had this massive kitchen where everything was double. There were four sets of dishes, four sets of pots and pans.



Glatt (or smooth, referring to how the animal lining was found) Kosher is synonymous with extra or very strict Kosher.

- J: What was Harry like?
- W: Harry was fun, but he was very stubborn. He did what he wanted to do. Whether Lena wanted him to do it or not, he would do what he wanted. He was a painter and he tried to make a living. But I think Lena did most of it because Lena ran a half-way house, where they let the people go out on their own. She would take only women and she took care of them. My grandmother did the same thing. Later, when she was very ill, most of them that came there would not leave Lena. After she passed away, we lost track. We would always have *Sedar* dinners at Lena's and the ladies were there. We always made them feel like part of the family. They would tell us that they were part of the family.
- J: Did Harry do work at your house?
- W: Yes. He painted our house. He did what he wanted to do. My mother wanted soft colors and he painted one of the rooms maroon. [Laughing]. Harry did what he wanted.
- B: I remember that. Harry painted the living room purple and mom came in and said, "Harry, what did you do?" [Laughing].
- I: What happened when Harry went to get a driver's license?

- W: He convinced my dad to go with him to get a driver's license. He thought that Harry could read and write, but evidently he couldn't. So he took him down to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and he went to take the test. There were a lot of people and they were all going to take the test, so Harry would ask them, "Is this the correct answer? Is that the correct answer?" and they would say "No." He had the whole section up in the air, because they were all saying "No, this is the correct answer. No, that's the correct answer." So the BMV threw him out along with all the rest of the people. They all got thrown out. My dad went home and he told Lena "I took him to the BMV and he got thrown out." She said, "Why did you do that? He can't read or write."
- J: Did your father move to L. A. after he left the army?
- W: Yes. That's where he wanted to settle. My mom asked him where he wanted to be after the war. He wanted to come to California and that's where he went.
- B: Mom moved from New York first and set up while Dad was overseas. She moved from New York to an apartment in downtown L.A. Her mother and father were still in New York. She started working as a bookkeeper or secretary. During the war, she was Rosie the Riveter. She put together P-38s. I think that's what caused the lung cancer with the mesothelioma that killed her. She worked putting together the planes, and before that, did work in Washington D.C. at the Pentagon. Then she moved out West and, eventually, they bought a house in Van Nuys. When dad came home from service, the house was already set up.



In order to attract women to factory work during the manpower shortage of W.W.II, the icon of Rosie the Riveter was promoted.



The Lockheed P-38 Lightning

- J: When you say the P-38, you mean the aircraft? [Specifically, the Lockheed P-38 Lightning was a W.W.II mainstay fighter aircraft, particularly in the Pacific. It was famous for being quiet, easy to fly, forgiving of pilot error, and the only fighter in production throughout the war, from Pearl Harbor to victory over Japan, VJ Day].
- B: Right. The planes.
- J: What did your father do in the war?



Shirley and Barney Bass

- W: He was a radio operator in the Army. He was in the Philippines.
- B: New Guinea and the Philippines. We have his picture in uniform.
- J: Everybody in their uniforms looked thinner then than they did later.
- W: Yes. They all looked thinner in their uniforms.
- J: What did your father do for a living?
- W: He was an accountant.
- J: Where are your grandparents buried?
- W: Wolf's in New York. Jenny is buried in a cemetery in East L. A. Mom and Dad are buried in Mount Sinai, in the Hollywood Hills.
- J: Did your father tell you what it was like growing up in New York?
- B: I have a picture of our father, probably 8 or 9 years old, maybe 10, and he's sitting on a Brownstone straddling the brickwork of the steps. I know he went to a P.S. school. He told me that they lived in an old tenement district and it was horrible. It had no windows, very small rooms, they all were together. It was difficult. Our grandparents opened up a produce store. Before that, he sold produce on the street.
- J: He had a push cart?
- B: Push cart peddler. Then he eventually opened up a little store. Nanny Jenny was a garment worker on a sewing machine, making men's ties and hats. She was sewing in a factory. [Lena worked there as well].

- J: Those were pretty bad conditions. [They were generally sweatshops, a situation that led to the founding of the mainly Jewish I.L.G.W.U., the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. That union grew after the 1911 Shirtwaist Fire, a disaster in a N.Y.C. clothing factory, not unlike Cherna's, employing young, Jewish females, where 146 died. It was New York's greatest catastrophe until 9/11].
- B: Yes. That's what she was doing, sewing. The both of them were working very hard. They were very, very poor.
- J: What did your father tell you other than his mother worked in a sweatshop and his father was a push cart peddler who eventually saved enough money to buy a small store?



A N.Y.C. tenement garment factory, similar to Cherna's, the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory, where 146 immigrants died.

- B: Life was very, very hard. The police used to steal the fruit and vegetables and not pay for them or they would chase him down and tell him, "You're not supposed to be selling stuff on the street." So he didn't have fond memories of the police in New York. His father died at 58, which made him 18, and somebody had to help support the family. Nanny couldn't do it by herself. He finished high school, but he carried textiles on his back in the garment district to make money to be able to feed Nanny, Louis and Jack.
- J: How long did that last?
- B: He carried textiles for 5 years and then the war came about. After the war, he went to college and became an accountant on the G.I. Bill. He married mom in the middle of that, so he worked all through college supporting her and Wendy.
- J: When did your parents get married?
- W: 1943.
- J: Then they must have married before he went overseas.
- W: He actually married my mother on leave.
- B: I can tell you the whole story if you want to hear it?
- I: Sure.



Barney Bass

- B: Our mom went out with him and then wrote him a Dear John letter. They met on a blind date. Barney Halperin and Penny introduced Shirley to my Dad. The first date was on *Yom Kipper* and they shouldn't have been eating, so they went to an Italian restaurant. They had a second date. After that, my mom blew him off and wrote him a Dear John letter. Then he went into the service. She was really, really sorry she did it as soon as she dropped the letter in the mailbox. My grandmother, Nana Edith, my mother's mother, wrote Dad and told him how miserable and sorry my mother was that she wrote that letter. So when he came back on leave, they got together again. He had to go back over but they wanted to get married. He was overseas. So one of the medics made it as though my mom was pregnant and Dad had to get back here to marry her.
- J: So they pretended a shotgun marriage.
- B: Even though she wasn't pregnant. That's the story.
- J: Did your father or grandmother tell you stories of Russia?
- W: He told me about having malnutrition. She didn't have very many stories. She didn't emphasize them.
- J: When you say malnutrition, you mean as a child he didn't have enough to eat?
- W: Yes, when they were running from the government. He would say that he had pneumonia and malnutrition and he still had the effects of it, because his tongue was deformed from the malnutrition. I know my grandmother was afraid of horses. In those days, when we were young, we watched cowboys and Indians on the television. We would always turn it off when she came.
- J: Why was she afraid of horses?
- W: There were men on horses who killed the family. I don't know if those killed were cousins or who they were, but they killed women on the horses with their swords.
- J: The Cossacks or the White Army did that?
- W: Yes. They killed them, they put the swords right through both of them. I think they were cousins. [See Humor, Cossacks & Pogroms, A63-66].
- J: What did you hear of Lena in Russia?



Victims of a White Army Pogrom

- W: Lena, I know, was raped. Also, they took a board and slashed her face.
- B: I had heard that about Lena. I always asked "Why does Lena's nose look that way?" I was told that she was hit in the face with a board and then they raped her and that her brother and sister were stripped and thrown in the snow to die. I was told that they did die and that there was a husband and wife that took the names of the brother and sister. They were smuggled over with the family so that the spaces would be used. That was the story dad told me, that these two people took the names of the brother and sister, even though they were husband and wife, and they settled in New York. That's the story I was told for years.
- J: What about her sister being killed?
- W: I think she's the one who was killed when they were running away.
- J: Did you ever hear about the oldest son, Kayfman, who became a priest?
- W: I knew that there was one son who became a Russian Orthodox priest.
- J: Did you tell me of Wolf throwing jewelry on the ground?
- W: That's what my dad said. Wolf just threw jewelry into the gutter because everyone was afraid to be caught with any of it. Nobody picked it up.
- J: This is after the onset of the Russian Revolution, when being caught with jewelry raised suspicion?
- W: I don't know if it made him an aristocrat or other undesirable. Nobody picked it up. Nobody wanted to be caught with it.
- J: Did your family smoke?
- W: Yes. Everybody was a smoker. My dad, my mother. They were all smokers. I don't remember Jenny ever smoking. I don't believe Barney Thompson smoked, either.
- I: But your father and uncles did.
- W: Oh God yes. Did for years. He smoked almost three packs a day.
- B: I thought it was closer to five packs a day.
- J: Were you friendly with Bill Carol?



Shirley and Barney Bass

- W: I grew up going to Lena's house and Bill was always there. He was at our grandmother's house too.
- J: What was he like?
- W: A big character. [Laughing]. He always had a different woman he was with. [Laughing]. I always asked, "Is he married to that one?" My mom said, "No." He was wonderful with Lena. He loved Lena dearly.
- B: I used to like to go into Lena's house, but I was afraid sometimes. I was probably 5 years old and I was holding my mother's hand and I used to try to hide from Uncle Bill because, every time he got a hold of me, he would squeeze my cheeks. I wanted to run away from him. Then he had that cigar all the time. The other thing that scared me about going to Lena's is that she would have different people over. Her door was always open. She was a very, very good soul. If someone had no place to go for Passover or to break the fast, she would invite them in. I was scared at the beginning, because I would see these people with tattoos on their arms. I remember tugging at my mom's skirt saying, "What is that?" And she would say "Shh, I'll tell you later." That's how I learned about the Holocaust and, of course, Mike's [Bergida] family was in the Holocaust as well.



Prisoners at the Auschwitz
Concentration Complex were tattooed
with letters and then numbers, at first
on their chest, later on their left arm. 'A'
or 'B' meant a Jew.

- J: So she would have Holocaust survivors over?
- B: She would have all kinds of people but, yes, there were Holocaust survivors.
- J: What about Sheila [Bergida] and Murray [Smith]?
- W: I remember Sheila and Murray. I remember Sheila marrying her first husband. I don't remember his name. All I know is that Bill got her out of it. She wanted a divorce because he would beat her up.
- B: I knew Barry and Marc [Bergida] when they were little. We were friendly with Sheila and Mike [Bergida], and would sometimes see them. Mike's sister would be with them. She was beaten so badly in a concentration camp that she was pretty much a vegetable in a wheelchair by that time.
- J: Did you know the Erie family?
- B: I knew Morris and Luba a little from their coming here.

- W: I only went there once. Morris [P. Radov] came out a couple of times. I think he came out when Murray was dying. [It is Bobbie's informed view, as a nurse, that an improper blood transfusion rather than the auto accident itself killed Murray].
- J: Yes. He and Mitzi [Radov Kerness] came together.



Elizabeth and Jack Bass Thompson - 1961

- B: I remember when you [Wendy] visited Erie. You stayed with Luba, who you said had a house with beautiful furniture and who was trying to buy you things all the time you were there.
- J: At some point, the family in L. A., your father, Jack, Louis, drifted apart.
- W: That's what I remember. The family just pulled apart. Very sad, but that's just the way it was.
- B: The cut with Louis was when I was a kid. I didn't even know what Louis looked like after awhile. I knew he had kind of reddish hair at one point. From looking at the pictures with my grandfather, I think he looked a little bit like him with the hair and all of that.



Barney, Bryan and Shirley Davaris

- J: Wendy, you were married to Alex Davaris. He is now deceased?
- W: Yes, he is.
- J: You have three children, Bernard, Bryan and Shirley, right?
- W: Right. Bernard is also Barney.
- J: You broke Ashkenazi custom and named all three children after people still alive. [See Ashkenazi Jews, A123-128].

- W: That's right.
- J: That's a Sephardic tradition [backed by Talmudic authority, in *Mishnah*, *Shabbot* 134(a)].

- W: I know. I just wanted to do it because I figured they are alive, so why not let them enjoy someone being named after them. It was very upsetting to my grandmother. But she got used to it.
- J: It started before, with you Barbara.
- B: Yes. Our parents broke tradition. Everyone was fighting over what I should be named. They were all yelling, "You're not supposed to name after the living?"
- J: Cherna was yelling, I suspect. Probably, "Vat you doing? Vye? Vye? So much *mishigas.*" [Craziness].
- B: Yes. So they told her they named me after someone else. But my parents told me that Barbara was for Bernard and Ann was for Annette, my mother's middle name.



Sky, Heaven, Cary and Barney Davaris - 2011

- J: Wendy, your son, Barney, married Cary and has Sky and Heaven.
- W: Right.
- J: What does your son do?
- W: He's a store manager at Alberton.
- J: Bryan married Linda and has Brady and Samantha.
- W: Yes. Bryan works for Petco here in Valencia.
- J: Shirley married David King and has Rob and Emma.
- W: Roman. Rob is Roman's father's and David is Emma's father.
- J: Her first husband's name was Rob?
- W: Rob Rivera. She never married Rob. She married David and had Emma.
- J: Bobbie, what about you and your brother?
- B: John and I are each divorced with no children.
- J: What does John do?
- W: John is a substitute elementary teacher in Reno and he tends bar at the Golden Nugget.

- J: Wendy and Bobbie, what do each of you do?
- B: O.R. nurse. I started as a floor nurse in pediatrics and adults, went on to labor and delivery and post-partum, eventually ending up in the O.R.
- W: I work with the Court here in L.A., in the Clerk's office. I hear that you're an attorney. What type of law do you do?
- J: Very boring. Commercial litigation, business disputes, securities. Very unexciting.
- W: So is my job. I handle traffic tickets.
- J: Did Cherna or your father say anything else about the passage from Russia?
- W: The only thing that was mentioned to me was that, because of the malnutrition, when they went through France, they stopped at a farm house because my father didn't have any milk. Our grandmother went there and the lady in the farm house gave my grandmother some milk, but it was spoiled. She gave it to my Dad and that is only thing I remember her saying.
- B: There is a gorgeous picture of Nanny, hand-painted in France.
- J: I'd like a photo of that. In any case, your father did make it over, and through Ellis Island. He came on the February 15, 1922 passage on the *Olympic*.

Painting of Cherna Radov Bass, in Cherbourg, France, 1921-22, while awaiting passage on the *R.M.S. Olympic*. The gown was superimposed.

B: I don't know those details. I know he had malnutrition. I used to ask him "Dad why is your tongue that way?" It was really cracked, a very strange looking tongue. He told me it was because Nanny had no milk because she wasn't eating. Then I was told by him that they were smuggled into France and they had to stay in France for awhile because Wolf was sick. They wouldn't have let him leave for Ellis Island because he had some kind of boil condition on his neck. They were afraid they wouldn't get in, because they screened you at Ellis Island.



Ellis Island Quarantine Ward

- J: Joe and Cirka had the same concern with their son, Gus. Joe brought his younger sister, Ida, to stay with Gus if he were quarantined. [In the 1911 passage. See Ida's passport, or that of (as she was then known) Chana Chaya Radovskaia, A34-52].
 - B: The jewelry they managed to take with them was really smuggled out. Our grandmother sewed her engagement gift from Wolf into her bra: earrings and a pendent. I have those.

 Also, he made himself a cigarette holder which doesn't hold any standard cigarettes today. He rolled his own and I even have the paper that he used to use. The cigarette holder is beautiful, with semi-precious and precious stones in it.
 - J: Can you take a picture of that?

Jewelry Wolf Bass made for Cherna as an engagement gift, around 1917. Cherna sewed it into her bra, so she could smuggle it out of Soviet Russia.

- B: Yes. They are absolutely beautiful. The cigarette case was an engagement present for himself. That jewelry was all they could bring out.
- J: When your father was ill at the end, he spent a lot of time with you, Bobbie, and told you stories that he heard from Cherna about Russia, is that right?

Silver cigarette holder (with original paper to roll his own cigarettes) made around 1917 by Wolf (Velvel) Bass to celebrate his engagement to Cherna Radovskaia (Jenny Radov).

- B: Yes. He had actually talked throughout his life about things with us. Then we grew up and became teenagers and had our own thing to do. You know how that goes. Dad had heart surgery in 1988 and I worked at St. Johns, the same hospital where he was admitted. From that point, I was pretty much coordinating his care.
- J: Did he tell you anything else about life in Russia?
- B: I was told of our grandmother starving, even with all the jewelry and money. They were starving. So she was standing in a bread line waiting for food or bread. The story is not pleasant. Do you want to hear it?
- J: Yes.



1917 Russian Bread Line with Mounted Soldiers Watching.

- B: She was standing in the bread line. There was a pregnant woman in front of her, almost ready to give birth, and a Cossack came by with a big sword and just sliced her open and the baby fell on the ground. I think that's where her fear of them, the Cossacks and their dogs, came from. She and dad told me that, in order to eat, they were giving diamonds away for bread, so that they wouldn't starve to death. The rest of the jewelry they threw away. If they got caught with them, they would be killed. So they threw them in the street.
- J: The woman was obviously Jewish if she was in that community.
- B: Yes. She was a Jewish woman. They just filleted her open.
- J: That's terrible. I think the family near Kiev [likely in Fastov] did better after the Revolution because they were able to find food [in large part because of Morris and his activities with the railroads]. They didn't do very well in other ways because they were caught in the Kiev Pogrom. [See Humor, Cossacks & Pogroms, A63-66].







Three books by Russian Radovs of completely unknown family connection, first Aleksandr Radov and then the next two by Egor Radov.

- J: There is no brother I know who was left.
 [Kayfman was a priest and Bernard had died].
 It could have been a cousin. [In fact, it could have been Peter's child per his Naturalization Papers saying he had a child in Russia].
- B: Maybe it was a cousin, but he never made it across. Because he was missing a leg, he wouldn't be allowed in.
- Cherboury port for Betwark Po

Cherbourg: The French port where the family waited for passage.

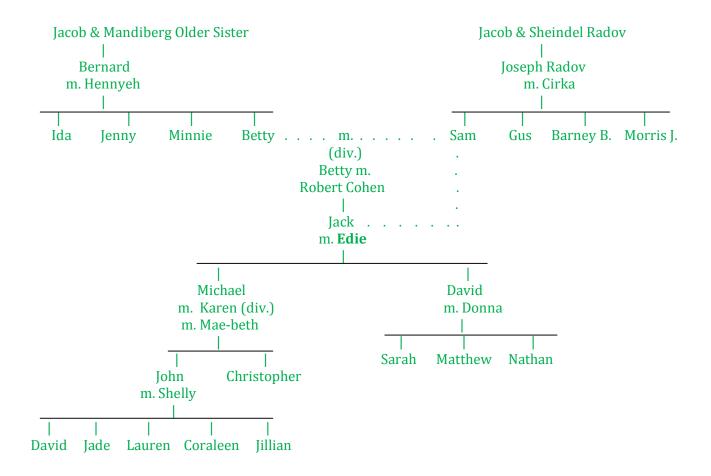
B: There is one other thing I wanted to tell you about Russia. My father told me that somebody was left behind because he was missing a leg. I don't know who that was. I think it was one of Nanny Jenny's brothers or cousins. I'm not sure. But there was an amputee left in Russia.



Ellis Island Examination Station for Potential Immigrant Entry

- J: Another terrible story. Our grandparents somehow, on the same ship if different voyages, did make it.
- W: Right. I was told that, when they were in France, there were a lot people in the streets escaping from Russia and they just waited their turn to come over.
- J: They took a pretty good ship. The *Olympic* was the sister ship to the *Titanic*. [See Cherbourg & *R.M.S. Olympic*, A77-80].

EDIE RADOV



Edie Radov; Conversation with Joel Levin – Thursday, August 24, 2011

- J: When did you marry Jack?
- E: June 9, 1957.
- J: Jack passed away in 2007, right?
- E: Yes. He passed away the day before his birthday, April 28.
- J: What's your birthday?
- E: My birthday is August 1, 1929. I was 82 just a few a days ago.
- J: Congratulations.



Jack and Edie Radov

- E: Thank you.
- J: When you married Jack, Sam and Betty had long been divorced, right?
- E: Right. In fact, she was already married to Robert Cohen. She married Jack when he was 19 years old.
- J: You had two children?
- E: No. I had two boys when we got married. My Michael was 7, he was the same age as Jeff [Radov], Morris and Adele's son. Then I had a 3 year old, David.
- J: Did Jack adopt them?
- E: Yes. They have the name Radov. [See Jews, Adoption & Radovs, A121-122].
- J: Then they'll get on my list. When was Michael born?
- E: Let me think. Seems like yesterday he was a baby. April 24, 1950.
- J: What about David?
- E: David was born May 5, 1954.
- J: Did you ever see any of Betty's family?
- E: I knew Aunt Minnie and I knew Eileen. I met Eileen's brother.
- J: Sandy or Bernard?
- E: Yes. Sandy I knew and Bernard I knew. Bernard passed away. I called him Bernie.



Bernie Cohen

- J: What do you remember about the three of them?
- E: What do I remember? I was never around them a whole lot. Sandy came out here a couple of times and Eileen had a daughter that lived here for a while. I saw her a couple of times. Jack was social, because we had a lot of friends, but he was not very family oriented. I was the one who always kept everything going with the family when he was alive. He just didn't think about his family a whole lot, I'm afraid.



J: What about Sam?

Betty and Sam Radov

E: Sam lived in Los Angeles. Then when he had a stroke, I told Jack that he was really, really bad because he had problems with his legs. He didn't have circulation, like Jack. They amputated one of his legs and I told Jack that we're going to have to get him to San Diego. We did move him by ambulance to San Diego and he staved in a nursing facility here because our house is full of steps, I have a tri-level home. I couldn't manage him here. In fact, Betty came here too and also lived. After Pops, Robert, passed away they were living in Florida with Adele, Pop's daughter. Not living with them, but she's the one who took care of them. When he [Robert] passed away, she said "I can't take of Betty, so Jack's going to have to come here immediately and take her and close the apartment." So that's what he did. She came out, too. She lived in a retirement facility and she could walk and everything, but she was almost totally blind. She used to wait until I was busy and then she would try to go up and down the stairs and I said, "Mom you're going to fall. Don't go up and down by yourself. If you want to come down, I'll bring you down, if you to go up, I'll take you up." Finally, it got to that every time I was busy, she'd try it by herself. Jack said enough of this and if she falls and breaks a hip, she won't be able to walk. So he put her into a nursing home that was very close to our house so we could see her real often.

J: Did you ever go to Erie?

E: I went to Erie twice. I went one time to Erie and then we went to Meadville to visit Adele and Morris. One time, Jack had to go to Boston and so I went to Erie and stayed at Mitzi's [Radov Kerness] house.



Morris J. and Adele Radov - 1945



San Diego Skyline

- J: What did Jack do for a living in San Diego?
- E: He was a salesman. He sold automotive parts.
- J: Do you have email?
- E: Do I have what, darling?
- J: Do you have email?
- E: No. I don't have any of that stuff. I never want to learn. My sons do it, but not me. I can barely change a light bulb. Jack was very, very protective of me and always did everything. I just never learned to do anything, because he never let me. In fact, I had never made a bill out in my life until he got sick and couldn't do it.
- J: You took care of him night and day for 4 years when he got sick, right?
- E: Yes, 4 years and 4 months. [Jack believed, not without justification, that many of his health problems were due to the union of first cousins, Sam and Betty, his parents].
- J: Did you ever see the Radov family or Jack's family in L.A.? That is, Lena, Cherna.
- E: I met Lena and I probably met Cherna too. But I didn't see them often. I think we only went up maybe a couple of times. We used to go when Jack's dad [Sam] was in the hospital. We went every weekend until we moved him down here. But we didn't see the rest of the family. I haven't seen them in years and years. I don't even know if they're still alive.
- J: Do you remember Jack Thompson?
- E: I remember Jack Thompson and his wife.
- J: What do you remember about them?



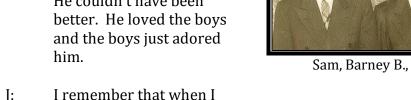
Elizabeth and Jack Thompson

E: They came down a couple of times to visit us. This was before they adopted their children. Dolly and I talked a lot about it. I told her, I said, "Having a baby does not make you a parent. Living with a child and taking care of a child makes you a

parent. It won't make any different if you have it or if you adopt it. If you like children, don't just not have any because you can't have any. Just adopt one." So she adopted a little girl first and then she adopted a boy. Or it was the other way around. She got a boy and a girl.

- What kind of father was I: Jack to Michael and David?
- E: He was a fantastic father. He couldn't have been and the boys just adored

came to San Diego. I remember that well.





Sam, Barney B., Jackie, Morris J. and Gus Radov (1953)

- E: Yes. He was just a wonderful, wonderful father and he's a great grandfather. He was fantastic as to anything I wanted to do, he did it with me or if he wanted to do something, I did it with him. We had a very happy marriage.
- J: Did you ever hear anybody speak of the old days, either when the family came from Russia or first settled in Erie?
- E: Jack used to tell something about it. I said, "You know Jack, it's a shame that somebody doesn't do a history on this, because it's so fantastic." How they got out of Russia and how they had to escape. [See Bucharest and its Consul, A93-98]. I think grandma was probably pregnant and one in the basket and one by the hand. I think Sam was already born. I don't think Gus was born yet.



Ioe and Cirka Radov

- J: You're talking about Sarah or Cirka, when you say grandma?
- E: Yes. Grandma. Yes, her name was Sarah. My granddaughter's name is Sarah.
- I: Gus was barely born in Russia.



Fastov Station, Russia

- E: So they weren't quite out of Russia then. I know Morris [P.] got his railroad car from his superior officer for his honeymoon. [Of course, they had been married for 2 years by that time and Luba was pregnant with Anna, facts M.P. seems to have forgotten when requesting a train car for his honeymoon]. [See Fastov, A71-72].
- J: Right. Morris, you heard that, for his honeymoon with Luba, he borrowed the railroad car and whisked 22 people out of the Soviet Union.
- E: Right. He picked up all the family and had the boats waiting for him to go across the river. [See Dnieper River, A89-92]. I remember all of that. It's just a shame that somebody didn't write that stuff down. Grandma and grandpa had a huge picture of all the people that they brought over with them on the same ship. [See Cherbourg & R.M.S. Olympic, A77-80].
- J: Right. Do you remember anything more about that story that Jack told you?
- E: I don't know. I guess they were having problems. You either went to Russian Orthodox or you died. I'm not sure exactly what they did. I just know a few of the sketches, but I did see the picture and I did hear the story of how they walked and they couldn't get passage or they couldn't get out or they only let so many people come in at a time.
- J: Did you ever hear anything about the one son who didn't come over?
- E: I never did but Jack said that. I have heard that somebody in Washington or Virginia or someplace that his name is Radov. R-A-D-O-V, spelled it just like we do. I don't know anybody that is named Radovsky, anybody from that part of the family.

- J: That's the only story you remember today.
- E: That's the only story I heard. Morris [J.] was born here.
- J: Barney B. and Morris, his brothers. They were born here.
- E: I met Barney Radov and his wife is named Betty. I think he was the only one who was tall like Jack was.



Morris J. and Barney B. Radov - 1925

- J: He's very tall and his son [Jay Radov] is even taller.
- E: I've never met him.



Jay Radov



Michael Radov

- J: Let me go through your family. Michael is 61.
- E: He just had his 60th birthday I think. He was born in 1950, I can't keep up with them. There'll getting old too quick.
- J: What's his wife's name?
- E: His wife's name is Mae-Beth. He was married before to a lady named Karen. They have two sons. She had a boy when they got married which he adopted. Then they had their own son and his name is Christopher. Christopher lives here in San Diego. He taught high school for a while, but now he's a highway patrolman, because he said he could never buy a house on a teacher's salary.

- J: Christopher is the second boy?
- E: Yes, and then John.
- J: Do either John or Christopher have children?



Chris Radov

E: John has three adopted children and two of his own. He has five children all together. The oldest boy is David. Then the girl is Jade. She has a daughter named Laura. Laura is grown and she was grown when they got married. John didn't adopt her. But he adopted David and Jade. Then they had Coraleen and Jillian. I will send you all this stuff. Their names and their birthdays. I don't know it out of my brain. I have too many grandchildren. [Laughing].





John Radov

Jade Radov

- J: OK.
- E: Christopher is not married.









David Radov

Sarah Radov

Nathan Radov

Matthew Radov

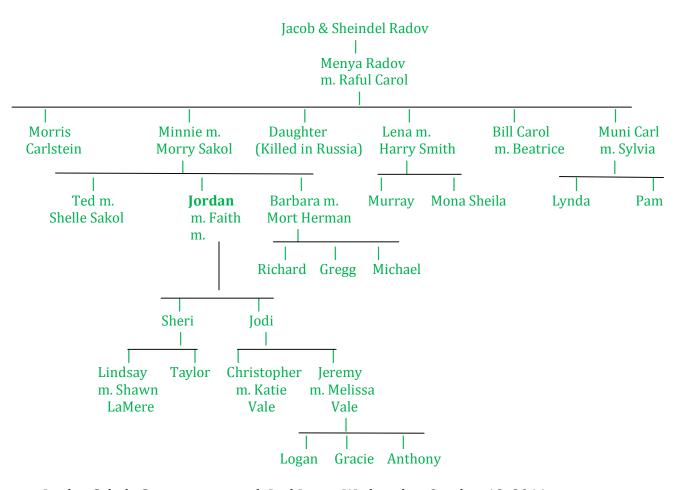
- J: What is John's wife name?
- E: His wife's name is Shelly. It's actually Dawn, but everybody calls her Shelly. John is in some sort of protection thing for a company. I don't know exactly what he does. I know he has a uniform that he wears. He doesn't carry a gun or anything like that, but Christopher does.
- J: What about David's family?

E: David married Donna. They have 3 children: Sarah, Matthew and Nathan.



Top: Patti, Barney B., Jeff, Morris J., Jackie, Sam and Gus Radov Bottom: Westy, Adele, Lynn, Eve, Cirka, Joe., Sandra, Nancy (standing) and Marci Radov (1953)

IORDAN SAKOL



Jordan Sakol. Conversation with Joel Levin, Wednesday, October 19, 2011

- J: When where you born?
- JS: I was born September 19, 1933.
- J: Do you have any memories of grandparents?



Raful Carol

- JS: Oh sure. I remember Bobsie? Don't ask me how to spell it.
- J: Was that the same as Menya or was that his second wife?
- JS: The second wife. I didn't know the first one.
- J: What you remember about Raful and Bobsie?

- JS: He was sort of a very rough character. Nice but rough. He had a stand in the fruit market. They had a huge fruit market in Erie and he had a stand there. When I went to Erie on vacation, I used to work with him in the fruit market, come home all the money and the change was in a paper bag. We used to sit down at the table, empty it out and count the money. He was a very, very nice guy. He was tough, but he was very nice. Very intimidating.
- J: You said tough and rough and intimidating. In what way?
- JS: In his actions. He never spoke softly. As a kid, I was just a kid at the time, maybe 7, 8 years, 9 years old, he just came on to me very hard. Maybe the reason was that is just how he appeared.
- J: What do you know of Bobsie?
- JS: Bobsie came from Cleveland, Shaker Heights, Ohio, and I guess they got married. I don't know where they met. How, I don't know, because I was too young at the time. They moved to Erie and they lived in Erie. He had this fruit stand in the big market.
- J: Did she pass away before Raful?
- IS: Yes.
- J: Did she have any children?
- IS: Yes. But don't ask me about them, because I really don't know. I know she had kids.
- J: Did you ever hear any stories about life in Russia?
- JS: I know they lost a kid in Russia from some kind of disease. It was girl. She caught a disease and she died in Russia as a young girl. That was one of my mother's sisters.
- J: Was she a victim of a pogrom? That is what I heard.
- IS: I don't know that. All I know is that she got sick and that she passed away.
- J: You don't if it was a result of an injury or disease?
- JS: No. I heard disease.



Morris Carlstein

J: What about the other brother Morris? Did you ever hear about him?

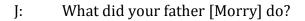
IS: No. There was another brother? I didn't know that.

There's a grave near Menya and Raful's in Erie and it says Morris Carlstein. It has the father as Raful. Carlstein was Raful's name. It appears he came over with your mother and Raful, before the rest of the family.

- JS: No. I have no idea.
- J: On the gravestone it says 1915. There was always this suspicion that he was Raful's son. [Raful's last names include Carol, Carrol, Carlstein and Karolstejhn].
- JS: Then evidently he was.
- J: On the grave, it says, "Son of Raful."
- JS: Then it must be. I don't know a lot of that stuff.
- J: Do you know when your mother came here? It might well be 1908.

J:

- IS: I don't know the date, but I know she was young girl when she came over.
- J: Do you anything about how it was that some of the family came over in 1908, some in 1911, and then everybody else 1922? Your mother seems to be in the first of those three.
- IS: Right.
- J: Your mother, Minnie, never discussed life in Russia before she left?
- JS: No. Never talked about it.
- J: Where were you born?
- IS: Erie.



JS: I believe my father was in the shoe business, if I'm not mistaken.



Morry and Minnie Sakol

- J: That was also his business in Chicago. When did you parents get married?
- JS: You know, I don't even know. I have no idea.
- J: Ted was born in 1927, is that right?
- JS: 1927, right.
- J: When did you move to Chicago?
- JS: I was just a young kid when we moved there. Probably 2 or 3 years old.
- J: Where did you live in Chicago?
- JS: On the Westside of Chicago if that means anything to you.





Jordan and Faith Sakol

- J: I used to live in Hyde Park.
- JS: You used to live in Hyde Park?
- J: I remember you, Faith and Ted and Shelle from going to the U. of C. back in the 60s and 70s. I know it's been a long time. I have a distinct memory of coming up and seeing the family.

- JS: That was a while ago.
- J: Your parents had a shoe business all their lives?
- JS: All their lives they were in the shoe business.
- J: Where was the shoe business?
- JS: On Milwaukee and Damen.
- J: That's where Ted opened up his store.



Flat Iron Building on Damen and Milwaukee in Chicago

- JS: Right across the street.
- J: Ted was in the photography business.
- JS: Yes. I used to work for him. He was in the baby picture business. Strictly baby pictures. I worked for him for maybe 11 or 12 years. Then I went on my own, but I didn't do babies. I did weddings, Bar Mitzvahs.



Ted and Shelle Sakol - 1950



Cicero and Peterson in Chicago

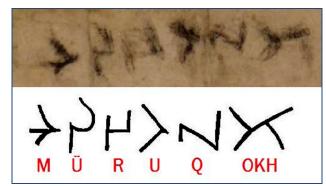
- J: Where was your shop?
- JS: The original one was on Peterson and Cicero in Chicago.
- J: OK. What do you remember about Erie?
- JS: I came to Erie on every vacation.
 Winter and summer vacation and I stayed at Aunt Lena's house.
- J: Lena was living in Erie then?
- JS: Yes. I stayed with Lena and Harry all the time except for one or two times.
- J: You were about Murray's age?
- JS: Yes. Murray was a little bit younger than I was. About a year younger than me.
- J: What do you remember about Murray?



Murray Smith

- JS: He was a super guy. He had the biggest dimples I've ever seen on a boy or a man. He was absolutely gorgeous. Big smile, he was always smiling. He had a paper route like in 7 in the morning. I used to go with him on the paper route to deliver the papers. And his sister was a nutcase, may she rest in peace. She was crazy, Sheila.
- J: Why?

- JS: She was a goofball. She was a strange kid she was. [Laughing]. She was nice, but she was a character.
- J: In what way?
- JS: Just in her actions like what she used to say, what she used to come up with. I'm not saying anything bad about her. She was a nice kid, but she was just a little strange.
- J: What else do you remember about your aunts and uncles, Joe and Cirka, Morris and Luba, and Cherna?
- JS: Luba was the best of all. She was absolutely great. She was a Litvak [Lithuanian, or Lithuanian Jew]. I don't know if you knew that or not.
- J: But she was from Kiev.
- JS: Yes. I'm almost positive that she was a Litvak in the way she talked. She had that certain twang in her voice. It sounded like Litvak.
- J: I think she was a Khazar Jew, that is, a separate people who had converted *en masse* to Judaism. They lived in Kiev and Volgograd. She was likely Khazar, hardly Litvak. [See Khazars, A53-54].



Early Khazar from 10th Century Kiev, without Pronunciation Guide

- JS: She was great. She was absolutely the best.
- J: When you say that she had a little bit of a different way of talking.
- JS: Her speech, accent. It always sounded to me that she was a Litvak. They had a certain twang when they talked.
- J: OK.
- JS: She was great, she really was.
- J: What about Joe and Cirka?
- JS: Oh, sure. I don't have a great memory of them now but I knew them at the time. I was there twice a year to go on vacation. That was maybe 60 years ago.
- J: When you were in Erie, you were friendly with Murray and with Jack Thompson.

- JS: Absolutely. I'm looking at a picture of Jack right now. He was a great guy. We were very, very close. Murray, Jack, myself. We hung around with.
- By the time you were in high school, where you still on the Westside? J:
- IS: Yes. I graduated from Marshall High School.
- Did you ever move to a neighborhood J: further north?
- JS: No. We were always on the Westside until I got married. When I got married, then I moved to Rogers Park.
- When did you and Faith get married? J:
- IS: 1954.
- J: You have two children. Sheri and Jodi, right? And four grandchildren, Lindsay, Taylor, Christopher and Jeremy. Is that right?
- JS: Right, and three greatgrandchildren.



The Park of the Rogers Park Neighborhood







Sheri Sakol Popp Lindsay Popp LaMere

Taylor Popp

OK. I don't have that. Who are the great-grandchildren? J:



Jeremy Vale

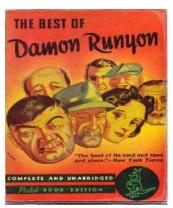
- The great-grandchildren all belong to Jeremy. JS: Logan, Gracie and Anthony.
- What is Jeremy's wife's name? J:
- IS: Melissa.



Christopher Vale

- J: Is Christopher married?
- JS: Yes. Married to Katie. Taylor is not married.

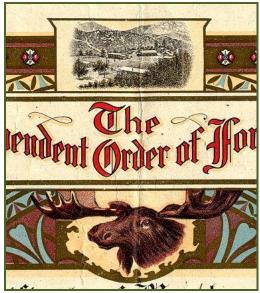
- J: And Lindsay.
- JS: Lindsay is married to Shawn Lemere.
- J: Faith passed away about 4 or 5 years ago.
- IS: She died June 6, 2010.
- J: Oh. Recently, I'm sorry. What do you remember about Muni and about Bill Carol?



Several in the family found Bill Carol to be a Damon Runyon figure

- JS: Bill was absolutely great. He was in the decorating business and painting business and he was just great. He was a Damon Runyon character. He really was. He did things his way and he didn't care if anybody liked it or didn't like it. He spoke out what was on his tongue. If he hurt somebody, if he didn't hurt somebody. What was on his mind, came out of his mouth. Not be embarrassed, but that's the way he was. Of course. he was married to Bea, and had two kids.
- J: The reports on Bill aren't universally good.
- JS: Right. He left the whole family in New York. He was from New York. Although he did live in Erie at one time, he came from New York. He left his family high and dry. I think there were three kids.
- J: And he never saw the kids again.
- JS: He never got with the kids again to my knowledge. That's when he came to Erie when he left New York and understand that's when he came to Erie. He was a character. Like I said, whatever he did he didn't care what anybody thought or anything like that. He did what he wanted to do and if you didn't like it too bad.

- J: What do you remember about Muni?
- JS: Muni was a very, very nice man. Sylvia was a great wife, great person. The kids are great. The whole family was very, very nice. The only thing I had against Muni was that he sold insurance for the Foresters. Now I'll tell you something, I hadn't mentioned that in 50 years and it came to me just now. [Laughing].



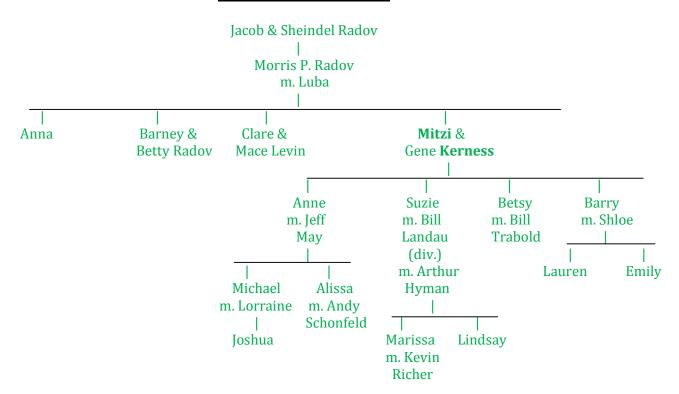
Foresters: Union, Fraternal Order and Insurance Company

- J: You said the Foresters.
- JS: Yes, the Foresters. They were an insurance company.
- I: Was that bad?
- JS: It was bad because they were supposed to be attached to the Communist Party.
- J: Oh. So you don't have anything against him, it was just his politics.
- JS: His politics, right. His politics were a little to the left.
- J: Yes. But he was a nice guy.
- JS: Super. Absolutely the best you could ask for. Really, there is no comparison with him and Bill. Nice, not nice. Bill wasn't really nice. He was to a point, but Muni you couldn't compare the two of them. The whole family was great, Muni, Sylvia, the girls Lynda and Pam. They really were.



Muni, Pam and Sylvia Carl

MITZI RADOV KERNESS



Mitzi Radov Kerness; Conversation with Joel Levin – Monday, August 22, 2011

- J: After Anna died, Luba and Morris changed.
- I was speaking to Marvin Heldeman, now a doctor in New York. Well, we both M: remembered that for your mother and me, the Heldeman children were our closest friends. It was Rose Heldeman who was able to get my mother out of her funk when my sister [Anna] died. Our fathers did business [scrap] together and my father said to Morris Heldeman, "You have to help me with your wife, I can't get my wife to get out of bed." It was Rose Heldeman that got my mother going. They came to visit [from Jamestown, N.Y.] with the kids, and Marvin [Heldeman] said that Luba treated Marvin and Regina like her own. Regina was always my closest friend. Marvin remembers they were with them and his mother said, "It is a tossup whether Marvin is going to be a doctor or a concert pianist." Rose Heldeman said to Marvin, "Don't play the piano, because that was Anna's great passion and it will upset Luba." One day, they came to visit and mother said to Marvin, "Marvin would you play the piano for m?." So they were very happy. Another time, when my mother went with them to eat in a restaurant, the restaurant didn't have a table cloth, so she wouldn't eat there. After that, Marvin and his cousin Richard would be going out to eat in New York and they would start to walk in and would say "Luba wouldn't eat here, there are no table cloths, we're not going in here." Marvin remembers that even though there was a maid or a cleaning lady, my mother was always on her knees scrubbing

the kitchen floor and the basement steps. The best story was when he would have Sunday brunch at his house, well his mother didn't like to cook, we would go to Erie and we would come to our house and my mother would have this great big spread for Sunday brunch. We would be sitting in the dining room he said your aunt and uncle lived next door and one of the kids would yell "Here comes your aunt, hide the trays." He remembers that my mother loved to cook and put things out.

- J: Since we spoke, you remembered a trip to New York with Lena.
- M: Oh yes.
- J: How old were you then?
- M: I went on my first train ride with Lena. We went to visit her girlfriend, who had a daughter my age.
- J: How old were you?
- M: About 12 or 13. I didn't know when we came that we would stay in a tenement. I didn't know what a tenement was and I didn't know that every day you went to change the icebox and that every day you went down and got fresh milk and fresh bagels and came home with lice. I got head lice at the tenement. Paula Bass, that would Louis Bass' wife, picked me up there and took me into New York City and took me to Radio City and to Mama Leone's.
- J: What do you remember about Louis and Paula?



Man of La Mancha

- M: They were just wonderful people. Her father was a furrier, Mitchnick, that's who it was. Her brother either wrote the music or the lyrics to *The Man of La Mancha*.
- I: Her brother did.
- M: Yes. Paula's brother Mitch. [Irwin Michnick, who took the stage name Mitch Leigh [b. 1928], wrote the music to *La Mancha* and the jingle *Nobody Doesn't Like Sara Lee*].
- I: Mitch.
- M: I forgot what he's listed as in the playbill, but his last name was Michnick.
- J: Wasn't he fixed up with my mother?

- M: Yes. He came to visit us and took your mother out. Sure. In fact, I remember he borrowed my father's car and he probably didn't drive that much in New York. [In fact, Morris was expressly under the opinion that every male in America knew how to drive]. I remember by Strong Vincent [High School] was a bridge going across. It was a one way, one car bridge and he got into an accident and hit the bridge.
- J: Didn't he take my mother out on a date and try to serenade her with a clarinet?
- M: I knew he had a clarinet. He played it for us in the recreation room.
- J: I think he actually had more of a dating interest in my mother from what I understand.
- M: Oh, I'm sure.



Louis Bass

- J: What did Louis do in New York?
- M: I don't know. I do know that he stayed with us for a while in Erie, lived on the third floor, and he was an artist, but I don't really know. Then they moved to California when he came out of the service. He may have been in the service when I was in New York, because it was just Paula that wined and dined me and took me to her mother's house and she was living at home.
- J: But Louis lived with you in Erie?
- M: Either one summer or one year, he lived on our third floor.
- I: This would have been in the late 1930s, before the war?
- M: No, it was in the 1940s.
- I: But before WWII.
- M: Yes, it had to before, because then he went in the service.
- J: Right, so 1940 or 1941.
- M: Right.
- J: What about his brother Barney?



Barney Bass

- M: I just remember that his daughter came to visit us one summer.
- I: Who was that?
- M: I don't remember her name. I know that Barney's wife was Shirley and she was a big girl and I wanted to see if we could fix her up or something, but I don't remember much about her. She had a nice voice. That's all I remember.
- J: When you went to California, you were there when Murray died, right?
- M: Yes. What happened is I think once something was wrong and I watched all the boys, and your mother went to California with dad. We didn't want him to go alone and my mother didn't want to go. So your mother watched my daughters, before Barre was born. I went to California with my father, because Lena called and said Murray had been in an accident and she sounded so desperate. My father said, "I'll be out."



Murray Smith

- J: Did you take the train or fly out?
- M: Oh no, we flew out.
- J: Murray had been in the accident and he died shortly.
- M: He was in what you would call ICU today when we arrived. Then he died and we stayed for the funeral.
- J: Did Murray have any children?
- M: I don't remember. I know he married a Catholic girl and his mother [Lena] went to his house and there was a cross over the bed, over Murray's wife's bed.
- J: Eileen Cohen Goldman remembers spending some time in Erie with you. Do you remember that?
- M: Oh yes. She came to visit me.
- J: What do you remember about that?



Luba and Morris Radov – 1964

- M: We loved having her and we wined and dined. It was just wonderful how I remembered that I enjoyed having her there. I remember a luncheon in her honor and also remember that I had a sinus infection. These are the crazy things you remember. I just remember her coming to visit and I loved having her.
- J: You also remember going to New York with Luba and Morris?
- M: We would drive in and I always got car sick because I couldn't eat in the morning, and my father would smoke a cigar, and Clare and I would sleep in the backseat. I do not know whether Clare was on this trip. I remember going through the Holland Tunnel and thinking well we're almost there. I had driven to New York with my parents so much and I remember going to the Yiddish theater with them. We pulled up to the house and my father had MD on his license plate and so the police came over and didn't give us a ticket because they thought my father was a doctor from Pennsylvania.



Yiddish Theatre Poster

- J: Why did he have MD on his plate?
- M: It just happened to be that way. It didn't mean anything. It just happened to be, by chance, that on the license plate was MD.
- J: In English, what was your father's middle name?
- M: Morris Phillip Radov. Moishe, in Yiddish.
- J: Obviously, you have four kids, Anne, Suzie, Betsy and Barry. Anne is named after Anna, your sister, right?
- M: She was born on my parent's anniversary and she's the one in the family that looks the most like Anna.
- J: Who was Barry named after?





Barbara Sakol and Barry Kerness

- M: Barry was named after Ted and Jordan's sister, Cookie.
- J: He was named after Barbara.
- M: Right. You know what? Wait a minute. Sheila in California had a son named Barry Alan, just like I did. Both named after Cookie.
- J: You have four children and how many grandchildren?
- M: 6. I must say 7 and almost 8, because I consider them, once they get married, I take the other ones along.
- J: Who are Anne's kids?
- M: Michael, who is married to Loraine.
- J: Anne's kids are Michael and Alyssa and Michael is married to Loraine. Alyssa is getting married to Andy Schonfeld.
- M: Right.
- J: Suzie has two daughters, Marissa and Lindsay. Who's Marissa married to?
- M: She's engaged to Kevin.
- J: Barry and Chloe have two daughters.
- M: Lauren and Emily.



Merissa, Lindsay, Alissa, Mitzi and Michael - 2011



Emily and Lauren Kerness - 2010



Bill and Betsy Trabold

J: Betsy has no children.

M: No.

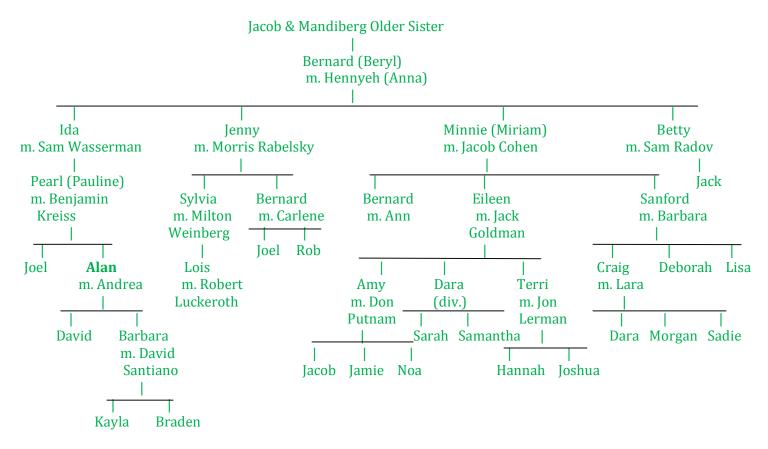
J: See how easy that was. I don't think there's anything you recalled hearing about Russia?

M: No, I never did.



Top row: Steve Akins, Michael May, Bill Trabold, Arthur Hyman, Kevin Richer and Barry Kerness Front row: Betsy Trabold, Suzie Hyman, Lorriane May, Lindsay Landau, Jeff and Anne May, Alissa and Andy Schonfeld, Mitzi Kerness, Merissa Landau, Emily, Lauren and Shloe Kerness (2011)

ALAN KREISS



Alan Kreiss; Conversation with Joel Levin – Thursday, October 6, 2011

- J: Let me start from the beginning. Your grandmother was Ida. Right?
- A: Hennyeh. Was that Ida?





Beryl (in superimposed uniform) and Hennyeh Radov

- J: Hennyeh was your greatgrandmother. Let me see if I've got this right. Your parents were Benjamin and Pearl, right?
- A: Right. Her name was really Pauline.
- J: Her parents were Ida and Sam.



Benjamin and Pearl Kreiss

- A: This is the first I'm hearing of Ida.
- J: Ida's mother was Hennyeh. Hennyeh had four daughters. Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty. Is that right?
- A: I can't say I know my mother's mother's name as being Ida. But when you say Hennyeh, I do remember Hennyeh.
- J: That would be your great-grandmother.
- A: She actually raised my mother, with my mother's aunts, Jenny, Minnie and Betty.
- J: Betty married Sam Radov.
- A: Yes.
- J: Did you ever meet Jack, their son?
- A: Jackie, yes. He lived with us, right after he came home from Korea, in 1953.
- J: How did that happen?
- A: He needed to get his feet back on the ground, what to do with his life. No direction. My father [Benjamin] took him under his wing and made him a salesman.



Jack Radov

- J: What did your father do for a living?
- A: My father was a salesman. A manufacturer's rep. Same company, all his life. Mirro Aluminum. Pots and pans, coffee-makers.



Levittown, New York

- J: Where did you live?
- A: Levittown, New York, out on Long Island.
- J: Levittown was famous because it had row after row of similar houses. One of the first planned towns.
- A: They were rubber stamps.
 [Laughs]. They made four model homes and 15 square miles or something like that.
- J: How was it growing up where all the houses looked the same?
- A: It was better than growing up in an apartment in the city. [Laughing]
- J: Is that where you started?
- A: Yes. I was born in the Bronx.
- J: What neighborhood?
- A: Pelham Parkway, in 1942.
- J: Your brother was Joel?
- A: Joel, yes, a year and a half older than I was.
- J: Good name. When did he pass away?
- A: He was 53, about. 16 years ago. Never married. He lived in Florida.



Pelham Parkway, Bronx

- J: So when did you leave the Bronx?
- A: When I was 11 or 12.

- J: So you started school in the Bronx?
- A: P.S. 105.
- J: What do you remember about your grandparents, Ida and Sam?
- A: Ida, I don't. She was already long deceased. Sam had a second wife named, Dora. I remember Sam very clearly. Every summer, we would spend probably at least a week with him. In Coney Island, he always got a bungalow.



Hennyeh with four daughters: Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty

- J: Hennyeh was older, obviously, as Ida's mother. Do you remember her?
- A: Just the name.
- J: Was your mother born in New York?
- A: She was born in New York. Both my parents were born in this country.
- J: Hennyeh came over from either Kiev or nearby with her brother in 1911 and brought the four girls, Ida, Jenny, Minnie and Betty.
- A: No, I didn't know that. They weren't born in this country?
- J: They were not born here. Their father, Beryl, died of appendicitis at 26 in the back of a donkey or horse cart, while being led by his father to the hospital.
- A: Really?

- J: Did you visit Erie?
- A: Once, in my senior year of high school. It was either 1959 or 1960. I worked for my cousin, Bernie Cohen. He was selling Disa Electronics. He was a pretty bright guy to unload cartons. He dragged me to Cleveland for a trade show. On the way back, we stopped in Erie.



Cleveland Convention Center

- J: And you met people?
- A: I met a whole bunch of people. [Laughing]. None of whom I can remember.





Jenny and Morris Rabelsky

- J: Did you know the Rabelskys very well?
- A: Yes. They lived close to us in the Bronx.
 They were within walking distance. They would come here and we would go there.
- J: Which Rabelskys?



Charlene and Bernie Rabelsky - 1955

- A: Bernie and Carlene and eventually their two sons. They were younger than me.
- J: They had two sons?
- A: I want to say Rob is one of them. I think he lives in Florida, Fort Lauderdale.
- J: What did Bernie do for a living?
- A: He was a pattern cutter for fabric and pocket books. Whatever needed a pattern, he was good at laying out. I remember him. A very nice guy. Very short. Most of the Cohens and Radovs were big people. He was a WWII vet. He never spoke about the war.

- J: Did you know Sylvia and Bill?
- A: I met Sylvia several times. She lived in the Bronx. Later they moved to L.A. Bill was a TV repairman for the original Dumont black and white TV sets.
- J: Did you know Jenny and Morris?
- A: Yes. They were my god-parents.



Dumont Black & White Television

- J: Jenny was born in Russia. What do you remember of her?
- A: Wow. I didn't know that. I guess I never asked. It wasn't something spoken about. [Laughing]. She was nice, quiet. Morris was fun, put shadows on the wall. They lived in the Bronx also.
- J: What did Morris do for a living?
- A: He was a social worker.



Jack Cohen

- J: You knew Minnie and Jack?
- A: He was a printer in Manhattan. Maybe
 Greenleaf Printing. He was a big name in New
 York in printing. Minnie was a fabulous lady.
 Always had an open house. Always took care
 of you. Couldn't do enough for you. Nice lady.
- J: Did they speak Yiddish to you?
- A: Everybody spoke English. My mother would talk to her father and my father when she didn't want us kids to know anything. When she didn't want my father to know something, she would speak Russian to her father. My father would get upset.
- J: What was growing up in the Bronx like?
- A: It was a confined neighborhood. You were restricted to living in two blocks.
- J: Were you brought up religious?

A: My mother kept a kosher home until I was 5 or 6. Then my brother got sick and the doctor said we have to give him iodine. The only way to get that then was in seafoods. Certain shrimps are loaded with iodine. There were no pills then. She told the Jewish doctor, "You know, I keep a kosher home." He said, "What do you want me to do for you? That is the cure. He needs the iodine." I remember clearly my grandfather coming over and they held a family meeting. She said, "What do I do?" The home was kosher. He said, "There is no question what you do. You have to take care of your children. Kosher law says you have to do it right." So she stopped having a kosher home because she started making shrimp for my brother. [See Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-111].



Recently Developed Kosher Iodine

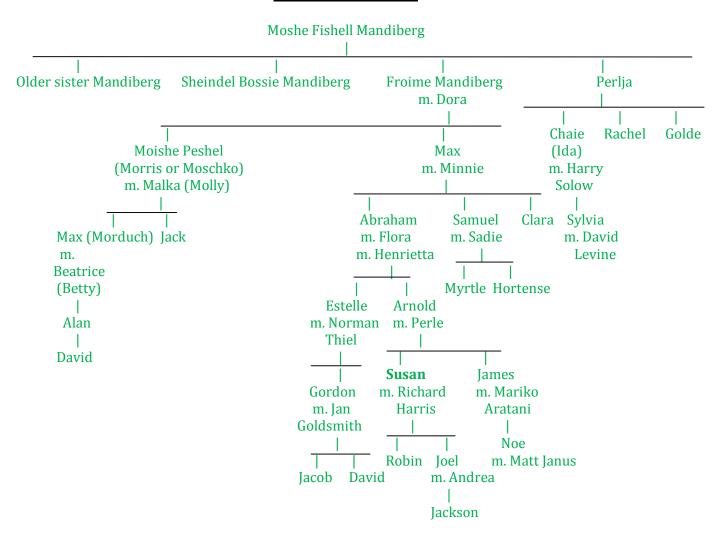
- J: Eventually, you left home.
- A: I went to college, then the army, worked for wire companies, got married to Andrea, had 2 children.



Top row: David Kreiss, Alan Kreiss, Braden, David and Barbara Santiano
Front row: Andrea Kreiss, Murray Rabin , Kayla Santiano and Tilly Cashman (2011)

- J: David and Barbara.
- A: Right. And grandchildren Kayla and Braden.
- J: You moved to Dartmouth, Massachusetts.
- A: I've been there ever since.

SUSAN MANDIBERG



Susan Mandiberg; Conversation with Joel Levin – Wednesday, January 25, 2012

- J: Susan, when were you born?
- S: August 20, 1947.



Early 20th Century Hunter, New York, in the Catskills

- J: Your parents were Arnold and Perle?
- S: Yes. They are deceased.
- J: Where was Arnold born?
- S: In Hunter, New York.
- J: His sister was Estelle.



Flora and Abraham Mandiberg

- S: Yes.
- J: Did you know your grandparents, Abraham and Flora?
- S: Well here's the story. When my father was somewhere between his 4th and 5th birthday, his mother Flora died. I think there was a flu epidemic.
- J: What's your guess on the year?
- S: 1920 or 1921. [The Spanish flu pandemic lasted from June 1918 to December 1920. It killed as many as 100 million people, 6% of the world's population and infected 500 million, 30% of the globe]. Essentially my grandfather Abe left Estelle and Arnold with Flora's family, the Gordons. Estelle and Arnold were raised by their grandmother, Flora's mother. Then when she got old and couldn't do it, Flora's brother, Harry, and his wife May took over. We always treated Harry and May as our grandparents because they were the ones who really raised my dad and my aunt. Abe moved back to New York City and married a woman named Henrietta. We visited them once or twice when we were kids and spent an afternoon at their house in the Bronx. There was no real love or any real attachment. My father really never knew his dad because there was basically no contact when he was growing up.
- J: When was your dad born?
- S: My dad was born in 1916.
- I: Abe had two siblings, Samuel and Clara. Did you know them?
- S: We were very close to Clara. She was a huge part of our lives. Yes, I knew her very well, was very close to her. Sam was a ne'er-do-well. He was addicted to gambling. He would be gone for long periods of time from his wife and daughter. Clara was a schoolteacher. She basically supported Samøs family and Sam. He gambled. I, again, met him, but I canøt say I really knew him.



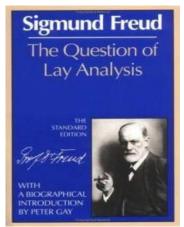
Clara, Samuel and Abraham Mandiberg - 1900s

J: He's deceased now, right?



Clara Mandiberg

- S: Yes.
- J: Where did Sam and Clara live?
- S: Clara lived in Brooklyn. Sam, when he was at home with his family, also lived in Brooklyn. Clara never married.
- J: Sam had two children, Myrtle and Hortense.
- S: He did. Neither of them ever married. They both moved to Los Angeles. I knew them growing up. We were very close.
- J: What did they do?
- S: Hortense was a junior high school art teacher. Myrtle was a Freudian lay analyst who focused her practice on children. She was one of the early lay analysts in the United States and she was one of the first to have a practice that focused on children. She was an M.S.W. [Master of Social Work].
- J: What did Abe do?



Freud's thoughts on Myrtle's profession

- S: I don't know.
- J: What kind of gambling cards, horses did Sam do?
- S: I have no idea. I suspect all of it. (Per James Mandiberg, Abe and Sam enjoyed a short-lived and unsuccessful Vaudeville career).



Dora Mandiberg holding Max or Morris – 1800s

- J: Do you have any knowledge of what happened in the generation before Max and Minnie, and Froime and Dora?
- S: I heard that there was all kinds of weird things that went on in that generation. The Max, Minnie generation. I suspect that if I told you about it, I would end up calling and saying "Wait, wait, don't publish that."
- J: Can you give it in a semi-sanitized form and maybe I can make an allusion to it.
- S: Dora was Max's mother, but I have a notation on the back of that photograph that I sent you that says that Dora was Minnie's mother. So I think there was some ambiguity there. The stories that I heard had to do with an elicit relationship between Dora and Max.
- J: But Max was Mandiberg.
- S: Max was Mandiberg.



Hunter Synagogue in Hunter, New York

- J: So you think perhaps Max took the name Mandiberg after he married Minnie?
- S: No, I have no reason to believe to that. Dora was Mandiberg. I don't know what that was all about. It's such a vague story that it's not worth putting anywhere. I just heard that the Max, Minnie relationship was not very healthy. Let's put it that way.
- J: No one got a divorce in your family right, for generations?
- S: Nobody got divorced. Right.
- J: That seems to be a theme. [That unity is permanent. Many are buried together in Mount Hebron Cemetery in Flushing, Queens Clara, Dora, Fruma, Minnie, Sadie and Samuel Mandiberg from 1918 to 1987].
- S: There had to be something weird going on in that family because Abe and Sam were both pretty messed up evidently.

- J: What about Max's brother, Moishe or Morris?
- S: Don't know anything about him.
- J: Your knowledge was cut off.
- S: Cutoff absolutely. Maybe Myrtle and Hortense knew more, but they were so angry at their father that they never talked about it. They were angry at the Mandibergs completely. They never liked to mention the Mandibergs at all.
- J: You didn't know Jack and Helen, for instance, in Detroit?
- S: No. I heard there were Detroit Mandibergs.

 Myrtle did some schooling in Detroit and she had made reference to the Detroit Mandibergs.
- J: Where were you born?
- S: Los Angeles, West L.A.



Lewis and Clark Faculty Picture of Susan Mandiberg

- J: Then brought up later in Highland Park, Illinois.
- S: My last three years of high school.
- J: What about Estelle?



Estelle and Norman Thiel

- S: Estelle was my aunt. I don't know whether she was born in Hunter or New York City. She was raised in Hunter by the Gordons with my father. [Estelle Mandiberg Theil had an MSW from SUNY Albany]. She married Norman, who was also from Hunter. They moved to Los Angeles also after business after WWII. They had one son, Gordon. He still lives in Los Angeles.
- I: What does he do?

- S: He is retired. He was a librarian at UCLA. He was the head of the music library at UCLA for years. He actually married a classmate of mine from Highland Park, Jan Goldsmith.
- J: Do you know who in earlier generation made it through college?
- S: Myrtle had a Masters in psychology. [She funded a scholarship at Brooklyn College for child psychology through her will]. Clara graduated from a teachers college.



Music Librabrian for U.C.L.A. Gordon Theil with Jerry Moss and Herb Alpert, receiving donation of A&M's record repository.

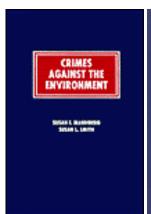
- J: In New York.
- S: I assume in New York.
- J: You don't know about the two boys?
- S: I have no idea. We had nothing to do with them. We would take these courtesy visits to Abe. [Abe eventually moved with Henrietta to Queens and, at the end, was put in Creedmoor State Hospital for Alzheimer's, the same hospital his grandson, James Mandiberg, helped deinstitutionalize in the 1970s].
- J: What do you know?
- S: Very little. I know he was involved with Gaiety Delicatessen [See Gaiety Delicatessen, A67-68]. I remember people talking about it. I think that Abe was also connected somehow with the Gaiety. [Per James Mandiberg, the Mandibergs were also original partners in the Stage Delicatessen, unfortunately cashing out early. Their other famous food connection was helping to feed Leon Trotsky in 1917 when he was an improverished journalist in N.Y.C.].
- J: The Mandibergs owned at various times probably two delicatessens in New York, one before the Gaiety and then one later in Patterson, New Jersey. Do you have any knowledge about the others?
- S: The only one I remember hearing about was the Gaiety.
- J: What did you hear?
- S: Not much: that it was a delicatessen, that famous people came there.
- J: Were you brought up with any Yiddish?

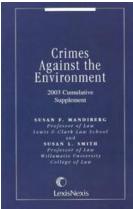
- S: You know, they would sometimes use phrases in Yiddish when they didn't want us to understand something, but not a lot.
- J: You would have had the TV and movie version of Yiddish.
- S: At best.
- J: You were raised Jewish?
- S: Yes.
- J: Now you're a famous law professor in Oregon.
- S: Yeah right.
- J: With books on environmental law.
- S: Environmental criminal law, yes.
- J: Environmental criminal law and toxic dumping.
- S: Yes.
- J: What does your husband, Richard, do?



Jim Mandiberg, Susan Mandiberg, Richard Harris and Mariko Aratani

- actually. He was a social work administrator. For 30 years, he was director of a big non-profit here in Portland that deals with homelessness and substance abuse. For the last couple years, he has been working for the State of Oregon helping to
- and Mariko Aratani health services.
- J: What does your daughter Robin do?
- S: She is finishing a Ph.D at Michigan State in educational psychology.
- J: What about your stepson, Joel?
- S: He works in retail.





Treatise and Supplement on Environmental Criminal Law by Susan Mandiberg

Richard is about to retire this week

reorganize the addictions in mental

S:

- J: Finally, your brother Jim?
- S: He teaches at Columbia in the Department of Social Work. He is married to Mariko with a daughter Noe [Aratani-Mandiberg] Janus. [The choice of social work by Jim and initially by his father, Arnold, was once common in the family, including Clare Radov Levin, Lynn Radov and Barbara Radov.]



Columbia Faculty Picture of James Mandiberg

- J: What story have I missed?
- S: My father was a bomber pilot in WWII.
- I: Arnold?
- S: Yes. His plane was shot down over occupied France and he spent time in a German prisoner of war camp.
- J: Wow. Remind me what he did again before turning to a career as a bomber pilot.
- S: He was a sales representative for a number of different men's clothing manufacturers.
- J: In L.A. and then in Illinois.
- S: Yes. He had been attending graduate school when the war came. He was in graduate school to become an M.S.W.
- J: Where was he in school?



University of Chicago School of Social Administration (SSA)

S: University of Chicago. He was also working in the juvenile courts. When the war broke out, he felt it was his duty to serve. He joined the Air Force and became a pilot. He was shot down over occupied France and was taken to a prisoner of war camp [Stalag Luft 1]. When he came back, he had no stomach for returning to school. He wanted to get married and have a real life. So he married my mother, whom he had known before, and they moved to California to start a business with my mother's father. My grandfather had owned clothing manufacturing businesses in New York that had been turned into war time manufacturing. When the war was over, he wanted to return to men's clothing and thought that California was the place of the future for fashion. So he and my father decided to start this men's clothing manufacturing business. For a variety of reasons, that business failed. After that, my dad became a manufacturers' representative for other companies.



Stalag Luft 1 Prisoner of War Camp – South Compound

- J: Where did he go to college?
- S: The University of Florida.
- J: Where was he interned in Europe, in which camp?
- S: I don't have that on the tip of my tongue. My brother has all of the WWII stuff. He might know where the camp is. It was in Eastern Europe, because his camp was liberated by the Russians. [There is a certain irony here. The family had spent years using its energy and its resources to escape Europe generally and Russia in particular, often to their peril. Then Arnold, like so many others in the family during World War II, returned to Europe. Arnold was forced to a prisoner camp in the East, only to be liberated by Russian soldiers, inheritors of a tradition of anti-Semitic pogroms that tortured a son of a Mandiberg (Peter Radov), and raped two Mandiberg granddaughters (Lena Carol and her sister), with one dying].
- J: How did he disguise the fact that he was Jewish?

S:



Pilot Arnold Mandiberg with plane and crew of Mandy's Dandys

- When he came back, he never wanted to talk about his experience. [He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross]. Until the last years before his death, he almost never talked about the war. The story I remember was that the Germans issued an order through the command structure of the prisoners, to the top ranking American in the prison camp, to segregate the Jewish prisoners from the other prisoners. This American officer ordered all of the Americans in the camp to say they were Jewish. [In general, if the Germans thought the captured Allied soldier to be Jewish, before transporting him to the prison camp, he would be summarily executed. If identified later, he would be sent to a slave labor camp, with their universally high mortality rates1.
- J: Other than having a horrible time, though, he was not otherwise specially abused?
- S: He would never talk about it. He kept a diary, there were letters that were sent out. They were edited, of course, but we have a ton of that stuff somewhere. [Arnold did write about the experience, including the encounter with Stalin's Army: "About 10 days went by during which time the Russians insisted that we give them a complete list of POWs by name, home address, etc. I happened to be Assistant Housing Officer and had this task as a part of my job. We completed the list, in English, and they said *Nyet*, demanding that the list be in Russian. We finished this job in two days. We were evacuated by air. We marched the fellows to the airfield, the troop carriers landed, cut one engine, loaded and took off, taking the men to Camp Lucky Strike in France."].



Arnold Mandiberg photo, as shot down B-26 Marauder pilot of 323rd BG, taken as German prisoner.

J: Did your mother work?



Perle and Arnold Mandiberg

- S: My mother worked as a pre-school teacher.
- J: I don't suppose you have an almost that interesting second story as having a father being a prisoner of war in Eastern Europe.
- S: [Laughing]. Probably not.

- J: Do you have a second story, even if it's not that story?
- S: There's another part of the war story. They grew up in Hunter, New York which was in the Catskills. Evidently, before he flew to England, he deviated from the course and buzzed the main street of the town in Hunter with his plane. With his bomber. So when we were kids and we would go up to Hunter, total strangers would stop us on the street, "You're Arnold's kids. Well, I remember the day he buzzed the town." He was a local hero in Hunter for that. He and my mom both died in a car crash in San Francisco in 1995. They would both probably still be alive today if it had not been for that.

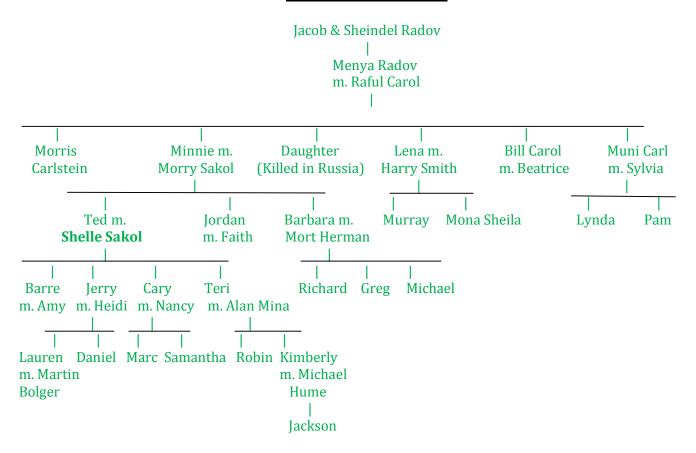


American Women's Voluntary Service

- J: Didn't you tell me that your mother caught a spy during WWII?
- S: Yes. She worked for the American Women's Voluntary Service as a driver. Sometimes she would drive ambulances and sometimes drive military officers. She had driven a general to some military installation. She was waiting in the car for him and she was unobtrusive. She saw somebody walking around taking out a camera and taking pictures. So she reported it. He turned out to be a German spy.

- J: Where was this?
- S: In New York State or New Jersey. Somewhere within driving distance of New York City.
- J: What service was that?
- S: It was called the American Women's Voluntary Service. It was women volunteering to do necessary jobs that men who were now at war had done.
- J: Wow. You have a WWII heroism thing.
- S: [Laughing]. I have to go.
- I: Another time. I will send this to you so you can edit anything you want.
- S: Sounds good. Bye.
- I: Great. Bye.

SHELLE SAKOL RADIN



Shelle Sakol Radin; Conversation with Joel Levin - Monday, August 15, 2011

- J: When did you and Ted [Theodore Sakol] get married?
- S: June 27, 1948.
- J: Ted passed away about 15 years ago.





Ted and Shelle Sakol

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011



Menya, Lena [Minnie] holding Ted, and Sheindel

- S: January 5, 1996.
- J: Did you and Ted always live in Chicago?
- S: We always lived in the Chicago area, various suburbs.
- J: Did you know Ted's grandparents?
- S: I knew Menya Sakol, Morris's [Sakol] mother.
- J: I am looking on the other side. Did you know either of them on the other side?
- S: No.
- J: So Menya and Raful were gone by the time you married?
- S: Yes. I heard about them, but never met them. I heard he was a very strong person and she was a very nice person.
- J: By strong, that meant he was not always a gentle guy.
- S: Yes. That's how I would take it.
- J: What did you hear about Menya, other than she was nice?
- S: Minnie was very, very bright.
- J: Minnie or Menya?
- S: Oh, Menya, that I didn't hear. All I heard what that she was nice.
- J: Did you ever hear any stories from anyone about life in Russia?
- S: It so happens my parents were born there, too. I heard it was nice until the pogroms. My dad was educated there and he was in the seminary. He sent two of his children, my father and his sister, to America when everything was taken from my grandparents, who apparently were well off before the pogroms. My father worked two jobs to bring his whole family here. That's what I know about Russia. The education, I heard, was very good there. [See Humor, Cossacks & Pogroms, A63-66].

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

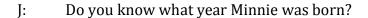


Shtetl Marketplace

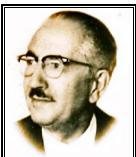
- J: I was looking also on Ted's side. Did you hear any stories on his side of the family about Russia from Minnie?
- S: The only term they used to use was "they escaped." That is about as much as I knew about it.
- I: Was Minnie's real name was Miriam?

- S: Miriam. Yes.
- J: What do you remember about Erie?
- S: We stayed with your grandparents right after we were married, with Morris and Luba. We stayed at their home. We retained a great friendship with your mom and your aunt [Mitzi]. We weren't that close to your uncle.
- J: Barney.
- S: When there was a family thing, we tried to get together in Erie. Of course, with Lena and Bill Carl, we were extremely close to them.
- J: What's your memory of Morris and Luba?
- S: Charming. I was 17 when I married and shortly after we stayed at their home. Your grandmother was beautiful, she was elegant. They had a lovely home. She taught me things. I remember staying there and making the bed when I was leaving, and she explained to me that you don't make the bed because the linens have to be changed. [Laughing]. She was absolutely lovely.
- J: What about Morris?
- S: He was a strong man. I know Ted respected him a lot, very nice. They were both so gracious. It was a wonderful experience staying at their home.
- J: You were only 17 when you married?

- S: Yes. Ted was just a couple months shy of 21.
- J: Let me go back. Ted's parents were Minnie and Morry. Minnie was born in Russia, but she never spoke of it.
- S: No, never.

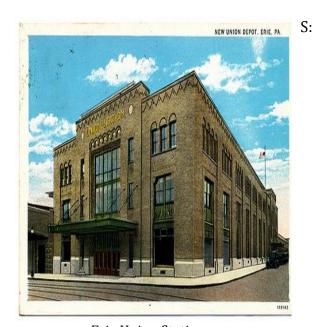






Minnie and Morry Sakol

- S: Yes. She was born October 1, 1900. Jordan thinks its 1899, but I have her marriage certificate and it says 1900. Her gravestone reads 1899 but, according to her, she was born in 1900.
- J: When did she come to the U.S.?
- S: You know, I used to know. I want to say 10 or 12 years old [likely 9 or 10].
- J: Some of the family came over in 1908. I think that is when she came over. Everyone came over in 1908, 1911 or 1922. (Gus Radov told all it was 1907, not 1908).



Erie Union Station

- She was already here in 1922, that I know. [In fact, Bertha's mother, Ida or Chana Chava, told her of arriving in Erie, at Union Station, in 1911 and being met by Minnie, who was already here (having come, perhaps, with her father Raful, but not her mother or sister Lena). Minnie greeted Ida effusively in English. When Ida in Yiddish asked why she spoke in an unknown language. Minnie, only several years in America, said, in a blasé way, in Yiddish, that she had largely forgotten the old language and felt comfortable only in English. That desire to pass for American, typical, remained amusing to Chana Chaya. The exact facts depend on the mystery of Raful, who may well have returned to Russia. The 1920 Census shows him immigrating in 1913, 40 years old as Rafel Carrol, with the 1930 Census showing him 52 and Raful Carol].
- J: When she came, do you know where she lived?
- S: I'm pretty sure Ted was born in Erie. She talked about living in Erie.

J: Did she ever say where she was from?



1900 Kiev

- S: She did, but I can't remember. It was near Kiev.
- J: OK. Tell me what was life like after she and Morry got married? I know this is before you married into the family, but she must have told you. They had a shoe store at some point.
- S: Yes. They had a shoe store when I married Ted.
- J: Where was it in Chicago?
- S: 1507 Milwaukee. I even remember the phone number. It was near Ashland. Shortly, Ted went into business right across the street from them, at 1480 Milwaukee.
- J: Is that when he started the photography business?
- S: He started it when our third son [Cary] was six months old.
- J: Did Ted go to college?
- S: No. He went into the navy. He was in Pacific. That was before I knew him.
- J: Do you know what Minnie and Morry did before they were in the shoe store business?
- S: She worked at a shoe store I know. I can't remember what he did.
- J: I heard that in the early years Minnie and Morry had a really tough time with the shoe store, that times were tough particularly during the Depression.
- S: When you talk to Jordan, he'll know what his father did. He's in Montreal. He just recently remarried and his wife is a citizen of Montreal, so they have to spend some time there.
- J: Good to know. I like Montreal. I'll go visit them. They'll be happy to see me. But you heard that they had a tough time with the shoe store.

- S: Yes. They had a very, very tough time.
- J: Minnie's siblings were Lena, Bill and Muni, right?
- S: Right.





Minnie, Lena, Muni and Bill



Russian Pogrom

- J: Did you know that Lena was a victim of a pogrom?
- S: No, and I was extremely close to Lena. Never was that ever discussed. Lena would spend at least a week with us every year and so did Bill.
- J: Let me go through Minnie's siblings. Let's do Muni first. Did you see Muni as much?
- S: No. We saw Muni twice. The first time I met him was at my oldest son's Bat Mitzvah [Barre].
- J: What was Muni like?
- S: Intelligent, soft-spoken and kind. When we first met him, he was selling mutual funds. Those were the first mutual funds we ever bought.
- J: What was his wife like?
- S: She [Sylvia] was a little bit more aggressive, but very nice, very kind. He was very soft and she was not quite as soft, but extremely nice.
- J: Now you say you saw Lena a lot. Was that Lena and Harry or just Lena?

- S: We saw Harry when we visited California, but Lena came to visit alone. Ted's sister [Barbara or Cookie] was very, very sick for four years and she went to visit her all the time and Lena stayed at our house.
- J: That was Cookie. I thought Cookie was sick while she was in Detroit.
- S: She was, but Ted would drive with his mother and his aunt to Detroit.



Barbara (Cookie) Herman

- J: I remember my mother and Mitzi driving to Detroit to see Cookie.
- S: She died when she was 31. She died in 1961, on her son's fourth birthday. Lena came several times a year during those four years to visit Cookie.
- J: What was Lena like?
- S: Lena was a character. [Laughing]. She was a very very strong lady. She was an outstanding cook. Her home was a public home for troubled women. She took care of troubled women. She was in all kinds of organizations. She would have huge dinners at her house, half the people you didn't know. We met Harry, a quiet man, who stayed in the bedroom most of the time. He came out at dinner time. He was a painter, a house painter.
- J: She helped troubled women, like a halfway house?
- S: Mostly they all had psychological problems. They either had a nervous breakdown or they tried to hurt themselves. When we go to visit, she would have three or four women who sat around and they would help her with the dishes. It was kind of strange. She was very active in organizations.
- J: I knew her. She had a very good sense of humor.
- S: She was unbelievable. When my mother-in-law, Minnie, took ill, I had to take to her to the Mayo Clinic, because we were looking for help. She went with me. We stayed together and she would lift up your spirits. Even though it was her sister and she was so close, she helped make it tolerable for me. She believed in the half-full cup.



Murray Smith

- J: Were you friendly with her children, Murray and Mona Sheila?
- S: Yes, extremely friendly with Murray. I was heartbroken when he died.
- J: Did he have children?
- S: If I recall, he had a little boy. I didn't know what happened to him.
- J: What about Mona Sheila?
- S: She married an Israeli man [Mike Bergida]. Her daughter died when she was a teenager. She [Mona Sheila] really wasn't one of our favorite people. She did some not nice things. Not to us, but I think to her mother.



Mona Sheila Bergida

- J: Like what?
- S: I think her mother lost her health because of her.
- J: What about Bill? Bill was quite a character.
- S: The biggest character I ever met. A Damon Runyon character. He was very, very bright. He was extremely loud. He was the best joke teller that I ever remembered. If you let him, he would tell jokes continuously for hours and hours. He had a beautiful singing voice and, in his later years, he entertained by telling jokes and singing at senior centers. He had a million girlfriends always. He was loud. We had parties for him. He was separated from his children and his wife. I think they were divorced. I really don't know. He stayed at our house every year and a lot of different women stayed with him. My kids used lament how come Uncle Bill can bring a girl into his room single and we can't.
- J: There was some talk in the family that Bill never really made a living.
- S: Well, there was talk. He never had a job that I know of, but he did go to the race track and bet horses. He always had money in his pocket. He used to go to the track. He said that's how he said he made his living. If it's true or not, I don't know.
- J: What else do you remember from Erie, other than staying with my grandparents? You were friendly with my mother and Mitzi.
- S: Yes. We were friendly with the people who owned the fish store.

- J: The Tivas'. They're related to Joe Radov's wife, Cirka.
- S: I know we visited them and there was somebody named Vivian. I think Ted may have dated her. He had a picture in his wallet, I know, when we were dating.
- J: Do you remember Joe and Cirka?
- S: No. If I remember, we went to Erie just a couple of times. I know we were really friendly with your folks and with Mitzi and Gene. We kept in touch. I think that they came here for affairs, but that was a long time ago.
- J: So you have four children. What is Barre doing?
- S: He's a lawyer in Boulder, Colorado. He was married till he was 55 years old, the first time. He's 61 and he's married to Amy. My second son, Gerald or Jerry, was born in 1953, but he's adopted and he did not come into our life until September 27, 1955. His birthday is November 5, 1953. [See Jews, Adoption & Radovs, A121-122].



Barre Sakol

I: Is he married?



Teri Sakol Mina



Jerry Sakol



Cary Sakol



Marc and Samantha Sakol - 1996

- S: He's married to Heidi and they have two children, Lauren and Daniel. Lauren just recently married. She's married to Martin Bolger. Third is Cary. He sells home improvements, and lives in Gurnee, Illinois. He is married to Nancy. They have two children, Marc and Samantha.
- J: And your daughter, Teri?

S: She lives in Powell, Ohio, a suburb of Columbus. She's Director of Marketing for Cardinal Pharmaceutical. She's married to Alan Mina and has two daughters. Kimberly is married to Michael Hume. Her other daughter, Robin, is a school teacher. She isn't married.

- J: Where do Kim and Robin live?
- S: Robin lives in Downers Grove, Illinois. Kim lives in downtown Chicago.
- J: What about Cookie's [Barbara] family?
- S: She was married to Mort Herman. They had three children.
- J: What happened to them?



Mort Herman

S: Mort remarried. We're very close to them. He remarried a gal named Arlene a year after Cookie died. He is still married. He lives in Boynton Beach, Florida. She had lost her husband. She had two sons. So together, they have five sons.



Richard Herman Gre

Gregg Herman

- J: What are the names of the three boys?
- S: Richard is the oldest. Then Greg and then Michael. Michael is mentally challenged. Richard is a lawyer in Detroit. He is married to Debbie. They have Jackie and Brandon. A girl and a boy.

- J: Then Greg is?
- S: Greg is married to Kathy and he's a lawyer, also in Detroit. He rents space in a building that Richard owns. He has Daniel, Jeffrey and Emily.



- J: What city does live Michael in?
- S: He lives in Detroit at the JARC. It's in Farmington Hills.
- J: You remarried how many years ago?
- S: 11.
- J: What did your husband do before he retired?
- S: He was a writer. Not an author writer. He wrote ad copy.
- J: You said you have some of Minnie's things.

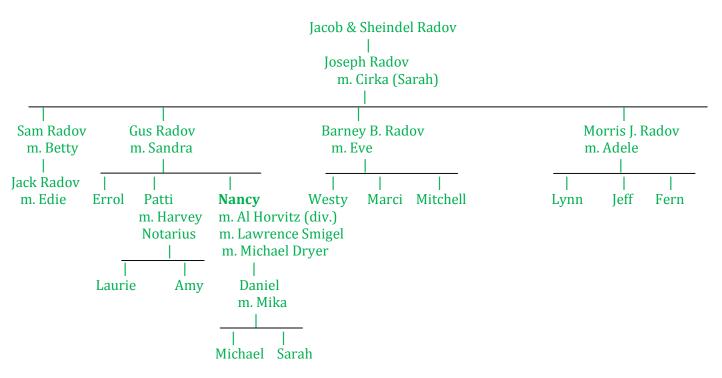
Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- S: Shortly before she died she would say to me "I want to be sure that you had this, it was my mother's." Or something. I would get a rolling pin, I would get a dish, I would get a tray that she wanted to be sure that I had.
- J: These were important things to her?
- S: Yes. Funny, they have become valuable to me. Her rolling pin will go to my daughter as part of her inheritance. It was valuable then and it's valuable now.



- J: They all baked. All the generations.
- S: She was a very good cook, very good baker.

NANCY RADOV DRYER



Nancy Radov Dryer; Conversation with Joel Levin – August 19, 2011

J: Nancy, we ran into each other at Adele's [Radov] stone setting. It was great to see you. Your parents were Gus and Sandra and your sister was Patti, right?



Adele and Morris J. Radov



Sandra Radov

- N: Yes. Her name was not Sandra. It was Ida Sarah but, because grandma was Sarah, dad's mother, they nicknamed her Sandra. Sandra stayed. In Erie, they knew her as Sandra. Down south, they knew her as Ida.
- J: I heard that if anyone called her Sarah in front of your grandmother, your grandmother would get upset.

- N: Right. That's why she was changed to Sandra. [Gus had previously brought home another woman, also a Sarah, also not tolerated by Cirka for the name. He stayed with the second Sarah, at the cost of the name].
- J: That's the same story I heard from others. You lost a brother.
- N: Yes. Errol Edwin, at nine months. We never knew him. It was in 1941.
- J: Let me go back. Your grandparents were Ioe and Cirka.
- N: Yes.
- J: Did you call her Cirka or did you call her Sarah?



Joe and Cirka Radov

- N: Grandma Sarah.
- J: Did you ever hear any stories about life in Russia or the passage over here?
- N: I heard that my grandfather paid a lot of guards to get a lot of people out, not just in Russia, but as they went through. He paid the way. [See Bucharest and its Consul, A93-98].



Emblem of the White Russians

- J: Your father was born in Russia?
- N: Right, along with Sam.
- J: Do you know what town he was born in?
- N: I always thought it was Kiev. Near Kiev, White Russia as they called it in those days.
- J: What do you remember about your grandparents?
- N: Grandma's poppy seed cookies and her burnt chocolate cakes. [Laughing.] There were always new people at the table, there was always something to eat around the house. She was always baking or cooking. I remember also, after grandpa died, she would have a doctor's appointment and sometimes I would accompany her. We would go together.
- J: What do you remember about your grandfather?
- N: This sounds crazy. I remember I sold Girl Scout cookies and I went to the back of the [Jewish] Center [*Brith Sholom*], where they would wash dishes, and the other

part of the Jewish Center wasn't there at the time, just the original *shul* he had helped found [with Morris]. All these guys were playing cards. My grandfather insisted that everybody buy a box of cookies so his granddaughter would be the high seller.

- J: Do you remember the family card playing?
- N: No, I just remember him doing that at the back of the Synagogue [actually, the adjoining hall]. I mean, I guess they did it, but I don't remember. I do remember going to Cambridge Springs and having family picnics.
- J: As we were talking before, your father and mine [Mace Levin] were both accountants, I think the only accountants in the family for a long time (actually, in Erie, as both Barney Bass and Jack Bass Thompson should be added, and later Westy Radov).





Gus Radov and Mace Levin

- N: Most of the people went into the scrap business. He decided to go into accounting. I don't know how he was trained. I know he was in college.
- J: Where did he go to college?



Academy High School, Erie

- N: That I don't remember. I know he graduated from the Academy [High School] in the first class that graduated in 1924.
- J: What year was he born?
 - 1907. I graduated in 1964. He graduated in 1924. We both had our class reunions in 1969. That was his last class reunion. He never made another one unfortunately.
- J: What do you remember about your father growing up and about the Radov family generally?

N:



Independent Iron & Metal Co.

- N: I remember my father was always working, including weekends. Occasionally, we went on a vacation, but he was always calling his office to make sure everything was okay. We would stop at Independent [Iron and Metal, 235 E. 23rd, Erie, the workplace of Joe, M.P., Barney B., Barney R., and for a number of years, Morris J. Radov, as well Gene Kerness], and he would talk to his brothers, because the women were not close. During the holidays, we would have Pesach and grandpa would run the service.
- J: Your grandfather would run the *Seder*. Which house was that?
- N: The house on 37th Street. I don't think I remember anything on 21st Street. We would play in the backyard while the other people grandma, grandpa and the adults would be sitting there on the porch on their old rusty chairs. My dad was close to Barney and to Morris. Sam was always banned, basically the black sheep. They helped him a lot. My dad did a lot of things for a lot of people.
- J: You think your father wasn't as close with your grandfather as the other two sons?
- N: I think he was close, but he was always working, so we didn't have a lot of quality time with his family.
- J: Right. The others were in the scrap business as well.
- N: Right.



Nancy Dryer Radov

J: What do you remember about the other great aunts and uncles you had in town, Morris and Luba, Ida and Harold and Aunt Esther?



Ida Halperin - 1963

- N: Aunt Esther I don't remember much. I remember Aunt Ida and then she moved Meadville. So we didn't see her much. She was a very kind, wonderful person. Unfortunately, she had diabetes and Harold was not a really good man. He was a tyrant.
- J: Other than being very nice and very kind, what else do you remember about her?

- N: She would take the shirt off her back, if she had to, and give it to you. She was just a really super person.
- Your sister Patti was named for Uncle Peter J: [Pasey].
- Right. That's what I heard. I think Esther N: stayed and helped grandma [Cirka] cook and she lived with them I believe. She stayed there and helped, and they helped
- her.

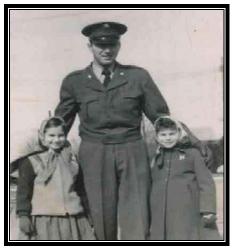


Patti Radov

- J: What about Luba and Morris?
- N: They were great. Aunt Luba was great. Your grandmother was really great to me. I remember staying overnight there sometimes and I had a good time.
- J: Was that on 37th Street, next door to your grandparents?
- N: No, on Grandview. I remember her beautiful black furniture, gorgeous oriental furniture.
- What do you remember about your Uncle Morris? I:
- N: He was very kind to me. A very nice person.
- Do you remember Cherna and Lena? J:
- N: Sure. I thought they were sisters. They would come to visit us at our house or we would go, I think they stayed with grandma and grandpa.
- Who else would you see besides Cherna and Lena? Do you remember any others? I:
- N: Bill [Carol]. He would pop in periodically. He was kind of a BS'er. He could tell these stories and everybody believed everything he said.
- I: But he did have a certain charm.
- N: Yes. Everybody believed him. He was that kind of person.
- I: Who else do you remember?
- In 1964, our family went to California. I mean dad, mom and Patti. I graduated high N: school. Patti graduated with her Master's degree and my parents would have their 25th wedding anniversary in November. So we took the train from Erie all the way

N:

to California, a dome car. We were in California about 16 or 17 days and we went to see a lot of family. We saw Jackie [Radov] in San Diego. He took us to Tijuana for the evening.



Jack Radov with Patti and Nancy Radov

- J: What's your memory of your cousin Jackie?
 - He was my hero. He was absolutely my hero. He came in once, and I think it was confirmation time, *Shavuos*, and I was waiting outside until he came and he said "You got to pick me up. I told my girlfriends you would pick me up." He didn't want to do it, but he did it. He was a good guy, unlike his father [Sam Radov]. He was more settled. His father, when we were in California, would say "he knows this one and I know this one." I think Sam never really found himself. I think Sam was more of a dreamer.
- J: But Jackie, you say, was your hero. He was a big strapping guy.
- N: Right. He was 6'4". Here's his little cousin who comes up to his thighs at that point. He was my hero. Jackie was my hero. I'm going to divert a second to my son. My son was in San Diego, where Jackie was, because he was sent through the Navy for some classes and he ended up in San Diego. Jackie had him over. I asked him to see my son, which he did do. Edie was really nice, his wife. I remember Edie. Very nice people, they really, really were. Like I said, his father was more of a dreamer and Jackie, I think was more realistic than his father. I remember Betty, his wife, because Betty, I was outside of New York for a few days and then I went to New York and she and her second husband let me stay with them a couple days and then I took the train back to Erie.
- J: What do you remember about Betty?
- N: A good cook, a nice person. Her [second] husband, Rob, was a real tease. He had a lot of life, fun type of person. You would get a birthday card and it would say, Uncle Betty and Aunt Rob. He would reverse it. They always remembered your birthday.
- J: You were married three times. First time ended in divorce.
- N: Al Horvitz. We had no children. The second marriage was to Lawrence Smigel, Danieløs father. Lawrence died.
- J: Your third husband?

- N: Michael Dryer. He also passed away, 6½ years ago.
- J: Your son, Daniel, is in the Navy. He's in computers?
- N: He's in computers, as far as I know. I don't know what he does, actually. He won't tell me.



Sarah and Daniel Smigel

- J: Does he have children?
- N: His wife is Mika. His son is Michael Ray and he will be 6. He was born on August 26, 2005. His daughter, Sarah Nene Smigel, was born on June 12, 2007. She was just 4.
- J: Could you fill me in on your sister's family? Patti died tragically.



Michael Smigel - 2010

- N: Seven years on December 13. She was married to Harvey Notarius.
- J: What did Patti do for a living?
- N: Patti did many things. She got her Master's degree, but she decided that when she was a teacher, she didn't want to stay with it.
- J: Where did she get her degree?



Nancy, Gus, and Patti Radov - 1959

N: University of Pittsburgh in 4 years. She got her Master's within 4 years. She was 21 when she graduated. Very bright girl.



Chanukah Menorah for Young Children

J: Harvey was a dentist, right?

N: He was actually a research chemist. When his company closed, he went back to school and became a dentist. He retired.

J: So that brings me up to the present on your family, Patti's family and what you remember about your parents.

- J: They had two children, Laurie and Amy.
- N: Amy is the oldest. She was born in December 5, 1968, Chanukah that year. A Chanukah baby. Laurie was born in November 8, 1972.
- J: Where do they live?
- N: Laurie stayed in Pittsburgh with her father and Amy lives in a small little town as a librarian. Laurie graduated from Lehigh University as an engineer.



Harvey and Patti Radov Notarius -1967

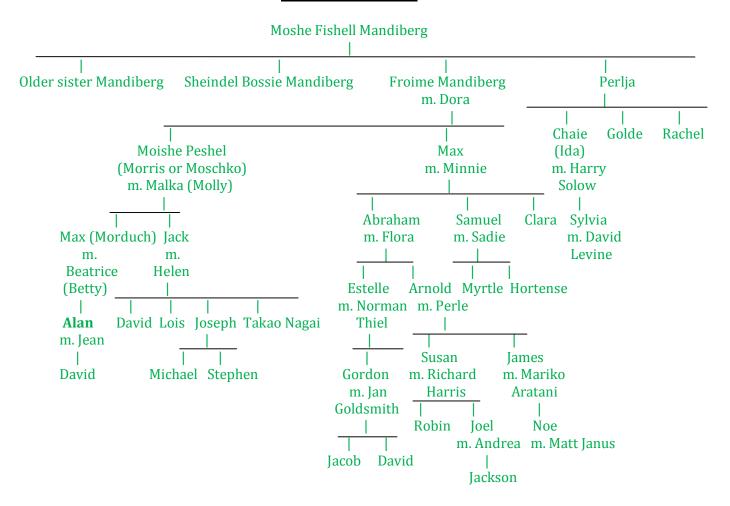
- N: I remember my dad always working, but he played pinochle on Monday nights.
- J: I remember your parents when I used to come over the house. As soon as we walked in, your mother dashed for the kitchen and then started bringing out food, right and left.
- N: [Laughed]. Really, OK.
- J: What else do you remember?



Jeff, Lynn and Fern Radov

- N: I'm still close to Lynn. She and Jeff and Fern are wonderful people.
- J: Your parents were wonderful.
- N: Yes, they were. My father got the Golden Heart Award from the Jewish Center, and they gave my mother the Woman of Valor Award.

ALAN MANDIBERG



Alan Mandiberg. Conversation with Joel Levin - Wednesday, November 2, 2011

- J: Alan, how old are you?
- A: 78.
- J: Your father was Max. Also, hee listed on the immigration records and ship manifest as Morduch. Did you ever hear that name?
- A: You know it is very possible, although my grandmother never called him any other name but Max. It could be.
- J: Your grandmother was Malka?
- A: Right. I called her Molly.
- J: Morris or Moishe married Malka or Molly and had two children. Your father and Jack, right?

- A: Right. My father was born in Russia, but came here very young.
- J: Your mother was Beatrice?
- A: Betty.
- J: I think I have missed on every name here. Sorry. You are married to Jean?
- A: Correct.
- J: I got one of the family right. Thank you. You and the family ran a delicatessen business in Patterson, is that right?
- A: Correct. [For further information, see The Mandibergs, A69-70].
- J: Can you describe the business?

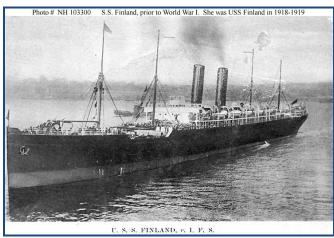


Successor in Patterson to Mandiberg Liquor

- A: It was on Gram Ave., in Patterson, New Jersey. The first one was in the middle of the block, 226 Gram Ave. We stayed there all through the war. Then we bought the building on the corner, at the end of the war, and three or four years later they ripped the building apart and we put a fancy deli in there at 230 Rosa Parks. Deli-wise that went to the early 60s and that was the end of it.
- J: Then you switched businesses?
- A: We had that for a while, but it wasnot the same. The train wasnot coming in and they [the customers] were scared. The deli was there for quite a while into the 60s and it only had liquor. Not a bar, but packaged liquor.
- J: So it had become a liquor store.
- A: It became a liquor store in the late 60s, early 70s. It became a straight liquor store.
- J: How long did you keep that?
- A: I sold it in 1995. It still there.
- J: At one time, the family had the Gaiety Deli in New York. [This was likely the second of the three delis. The first would have been the Manhattan Café & Restaurant, at 90

Manhattan Ave. in Brooklyn (now Don Pedroøs). The owners were listed as Cohen and Mandiberg. See The Gaiety Delicatessen, A67-68].

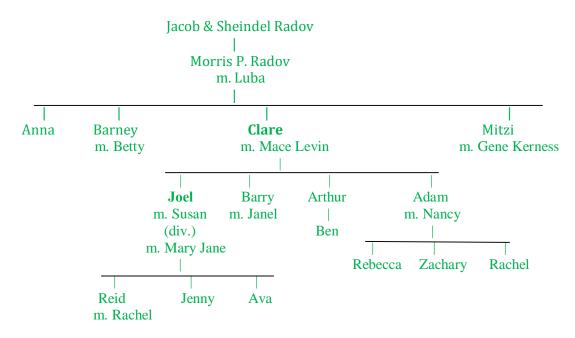
- A: I have heard that. I wish we had kept it.
- J: There was other family members you lost track of a long time ago. They were in Brooklyn, including Harry, your great-uncle.
- A: Yes. Besides my Uncle Harry, there were others in Brooklyn and, of course, Jack and his children in Detroit.
- J: Do you have children?
- A: One son, David.



S.S. Finland

- J: You never really heard stories before the time of your grandparents, for example, the two Mandiberg arrivals in 1911 on the *S.S. Finland* and the *Kursk*? [See Family Ship Manifest, A7-20].
- A: No. Nothing.
- J: Iøm going to send the family history to everybody. Do you have a email address.
- A: No, I dongt have any of that. Igm computer illiterate.
- J: I'dl send it to your home address then. I will mail it to you when it do done. Thanks.

CLARE RADOV LEVIN



Clare Radov Levin; Conversation with Joel Levin – August 11, 2011

- J: I need a family chronology, not backwards, but forwards. You had four children, one better than the next.
- C: Yes.
- J: You were married to Mace [Levin, 1919-2008], with four kids.
- C: Joel, Barry, Artie, Adam.
- J: You have 7 grandchildren. Let's start with my kids.



Barney R. Radov, Adam, Barry, Joel, George, Artie and Mace Levin - 1995

C: Reid [b. 1984], Jenny [b. 1987] and Ava [b. 1998], and you're married to Mary Jane [Becker]. Adam is married to Nancy [Goldstein] and he has Rebecca, Zachary and Rachel.

- J: Artie's son is Benjamin McGary.
- C: Yes.
- J: OK. Now, that was easy. I need you to do extra work, because you're my mother.
- C: [Laughing].



Back: Adam Levin, Gil Cranberg, Blair Levin Middle: Joel and Mary Jane Levin, Mitzi Kerness, Anne May, Clare Jenny, Elaine, Ava, Rachel, Zack and Nancy Levin (9/24/11)

J: Mitzi was married to Gene [Kerness] and they had 4 children as well.



Anne, Suzie, Betsy and Barry Kerness - 1964

- C: Everybody has 4 children.
- J: OK. Mitzi's kids.
- C: Anne, Suzie, Betsy, and Barry.
- J: Anne and Jeff have Michael and Alissa.
- C: Right.
- J: Suzie and Bill Landau had two girls.
- C: Merissa and Lindsay.
- J: Betsy is married to Bill [Trabold], with no children, and Barry is married to Shloe, with two girls.

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- C: Lauren and Emily.
- J: OK. You're doing so well, I'm giving you 2 more families how's that?
- C: I'm so grateful.
- J: Barney and Betty have 4 children.
- C: Lesley, Stephanie, Barbara and Jay.
- J: Lesley was married to Robert [Murray].
- C: They had Josh [Murray, b. 1984].



Josh Murray, Lesley Radov, Paul Hirschfield, Stephanie, Betty, Barney R. and Barbara Radov and Elaine Meizlish

- J: Stephanie is married to Paul [Hirschfield]. They have no children, and Barb has a mate.
- C: A significant other. Her name is Elaine [Meizlish].
- J: Jay?
- C: He is married to Lisa and they have 4 children. Michael, Diane, Daniel and Susan.
- J: OK, because I failed to ask her, Bertha and Jack had 2 sons, right?
- C: Right. Paul Wesley and Jimmy. Paul married Eileen [Falk] and Jimmy was married to Lesley [Auerback]. I think he is twice divorced, with no children. Paul adopted, I think.
- J: You did such a good job. I wanted to ask you two more things. How is it that you knew that Bernie was your cousin when you went to the University of Oklahoma?
- C: I don't know how I knew, but I knew.
- J: Did you see him at college?
- C: Yes, we were friendly.
- J: What did you do? What is friendly in the 1940s?



University of Oklahoma



Mace and Clare Levin - 1960

- C: We talked, went to the same parties, and then he and his wife came to visit us, dad [Mace] and myself. We had a party for them.
- J: The one person not much described is Ida.
- C: Tanta Chaika.
- J: What do you remember about Tanta Chaika?
- C: She was always nice to me.
- J: That's what you said about everybody.
- C: [Laughing]. Everybody was nice to me.
- J: But tell me what you remember.
- C: I remember we would visit them in Franklin, Pennsylvania.
- J: But what happened when you would visit them?
- C: What do you think? We would eat!
- J: What about her husband, Harold? Do you have any memories of him?
- C: I have the feeling he wasn't a nice man, and that he was kind of mean.
- J: Not nice to *Tanta* Chaika?
- C: Yes.
- J: OK.
- C: And they had 3 children.
- J: Right. Barney, Bertha, Jack, who died.
- C: Yankel.
- J: Yankel? And he died when he was in his 30s?







Barney Halperin, Bertha Blau, and Jack Halperin

- C: I don't know. He died fairly young.
- J: OK. You've been terrifically helpful. I can't tell you.
- C: [Laughing].
- J: So, in terms of that picture of Joe peddling, do you remember your father peddling?



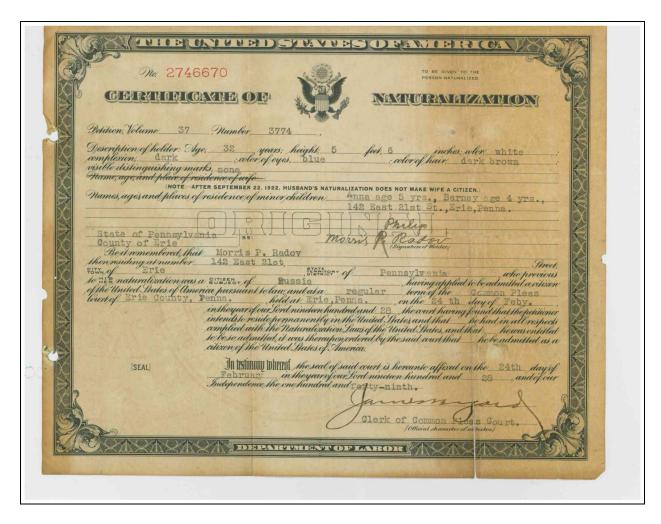
Isaac Baker Clothing Store

- C: No.
- J: Do you remember him selling Christmas trees?
- C: Oh, he told me that he did. I asked him, why he always bought his clothes at Bakers, and he said, because Mr. Baker let him sell Christmas trees at the corner of his store. [Isaac Baker and Sons Clothes].
- J: So that's what he did when he first came over, he sold Christmas trees?
- C: I don't know when he did it but, he felt that loyalty.
- J: Besides selling Christmas trees, do you know what else he sold when he first came here?
- C: No, I don't.
- [My own memories of my grandfather, Morris, include his taking me to Cleveland Indians games, one of the Jewish Center (Brith Sholom) outings common in the 1950s. In the mornings, wives deposited husbands, children and grandchildren at the Erie Union Station; we had our own passenger car, which divided into various poker and pinochle games for the adults, 500 and Go Fish for the kids. The air quickly filled with cigars and whiskey, stories and laughter, talk of sports and family and business, and the voices of more than a few Radovs. Two hours later, we arrived in Cleveland, walked to old Municipal Stadium, snacked through the game, then went to dinner at the very exotic Kon-Tiki (Polynesian) Restaurant, for food unknown in Erie. Then back - more cards, whiskey and cigars, stories and tales – to be collected by wives grateful to be spared a day of baseball. Above the talk in mingled English and Yiddish, and the cards and cigards, Morris,



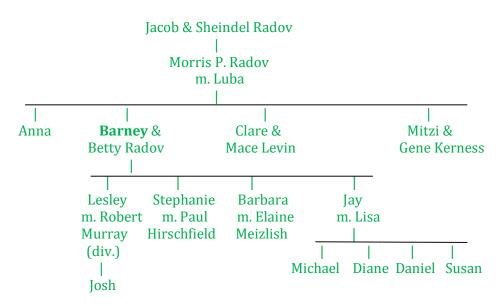
Kon-Tiki Match Box, Essential For The Train Ride Home

surprisingly well-versed in the minutiae of baseball strategy and lore, was always attentive of me. All this represents the best of the Russian community reborn here. At no point was a smile missing from the face of Morris or his grandson].



Morris P. Radov Naturalization on February 24, 1928.

BARNEY R. RADOV



Barney R. Radov; Conversation with Joel Levin – Tuesday, September 6, 2011



Sheindel Radov

- J: We were talking at the wedding of Alissa [May, now Schonfeld, daughter of Anne Kerness May, granddaughter of Mitzi Radov Kerness] about Sheindel. Did you say that your grandmother, Sheindel, always wore a wig?
- B: Yes. As far as a I know, always. I never saw her without it.
- J: That was for a dozen years or as long as you can remember.
- B: I remember it quite well. [The practice was called *tznius*, indicating modesty or humility. Following this, observant married women would typically, but not always, wear their hair very short or shaven, and cover it with a wig, or *sheitel*. See Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-111].
- J: Was that true for anybody else?
- B: Not that I know of.
- J: Did she wear the wig for religious purposes?
- B: I have no idea why she wore it, unless it was just a tradition and in Russia.

- J: OK. What do you remember about Sam and Betty's divorce?
- B: They were two cats in one bag. They were always fighting. Finally, she couldn't take it anymore and divorced him.
- J: Is that when you were in the service?
- B: I was in the service. It was in the 1940s.
- J: My mother [Clare] said that M.P. had advised Betty not to marry Sam.
- B: A number of people told her that.
- J: Did Joe tell her that?
- B: I think Joe told her, my father told her because they were cousins, you know. Sam was not from the great wage earners.



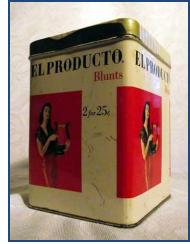
Betty and Sam Radov

- J: I thought he made money during Prohibition.
- B: That was it. He never hung onto it.
- J: What did he do with it?
- B: Who knows.
- J: What do you remember about Raful Carol?
- B: He was a character. I don't know if he ever made a living. He was not one of the favorites of the family.
- J: He had an ice cream parlor with Joe in the early days.
- B: That's right.
- J: They had a falling out according to Barney B. Barney B. said it was entirely Raful's fault.
- B: He can believe that.
- J: You would believe that.

B: I would believe it. Yes.



Independent Iron & Metal Co.



El Producto Blunts



Hotel Lawrence

- J: When Joe was having tough times, your father took him in and brought in to Independent Iron, right?
- B: When he was having a tough time, my father made him an independent contractor. So, what he told him is, you go out to the various dealers and you buy the material, we will pay for it, we will pick it up and we will split it three ways. One-third for you, one-third expenses and one-third for the company. That's how they worked.
- J: OK. I told you at the wedding that, when Joe went to Europe, he took El Productos.
- B: Yes. That's what he smoked. They were a quarter apiece then, Joel. They were very expensive. [See Bucharest and its Consul, A93-98].
- J: They were very high end at that time. Handmade is that right?
- B: Yes. It was top of the line at that time.
- J: And he always had them in his pocket.
 - B: Always. And he never shaved himself. He always went to a barbershop.
 - J: Everyday?
 - B: Everyday. Hotel Lawrence. Best hotel in Erie, on 10th Street.
 - I: What else did he do?
- B: You know they [Joe and Cirka] had a restaurant, don't you?
- J: They had a Kosher restaurant where Cirka and Esther cooked.
- B: It was upstairs and the back room was for gambling, where the house took a rake.

J: I heard that. B: It's true. J: There are a lot of politicians who came through and other people who were connected. B: Yes. J: And Joe was friendly with all of them. B: The politicians came to him for the Jewish vote or if they wanted some favors. He was very well connected. He took care of the politicians. One of them apparently said he would offer Barney B. a job in the 1930s and then I: reneged on it. Miles B. Kitts. B: What happened is, Uncle Joe got Barney B. a senatorial scholarship. Kitts was his connection. I: Right, to the Temple. But Joe had to turn out the Jewish vote for him. B: Right. That's the story. Did you know the Boston family, Eileen, Bernie and Sandy, growing J: up? B: Not really. Bernie came by when Betty and I were married in Erie one time. He was selling medical equipment and we spent some nice time together. I know when we went to New York when I was a kid, we saw the Cohens. J: What did their father do? B: He was a printer. He was a printer of stocks and bonds for Wall Street.

He was married to Minnie, right?

That's right. Nice guy, very nice person.

J:

B:



Barney R. Radov

- J: You said that after your father died, you cleared out his safety deposit box. You found a stack of IOUs.
- B: IOUs and postdated checks about 6 to 8 inches high.
- J: How many were there?
- B: There had to be probably 50 to 75, I would guess.
- J: These are people your father had lent money to over the years.
- B: That is correct.
- J: What did you do with them?
- B: Well, my father, if he wanted to do something about it, he would have. He used to loan money to people without any paperwork or anything on a hand shake. I didn't know what to do with all this money. I couldn't call these people. It wasn't for me to call these people and say "Why don't you pay." So I thought the best thing was to destroy them. So I burned them all.
- J: You have no idea how much money was there?
- B: It would be thousands of dollars. My father was so generous, people had no idea how many he helped out. Quietly. No fanfare. He would be embarrassed if anybody found out. He did that his entire life. He was an exceptional man.
- I: I had heard that he helped hundreds of people.
- B: Yes. Yes. He helped a lot of people get started. Some remembered, some didn't. He never asked any favors either. [The Erie Temple which, with the balcony and extra seats, held 500, never filled, even on High Holy Days. Yet there were not enough seats for my *Bar Mitzvah*. Looking out before the daunting crowd, I asked my father with some trepidation who were those people. He said they were friends of my grandfather, there to honor him on the first *Bar Mitzvah* of a grandson. Later, an older man came up to me and said, "Your grandfather helped me get started. He gave me money. Quietly. He is a great man."]
- J: He never charged any interest on those loans, did he?
- B: Never. Never. . [See Sonya's Tale, A134-143].

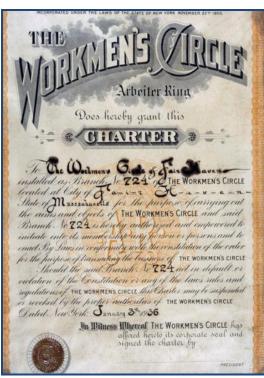
- J: Right.
- B: He spoke many different languages.
- J: Do you know how many?
- B: Probably about 6 or 7 because, when they gave him a horse and wagon and told him to go to the ethnic neighborhoods, he could speak all their languages.
- J: Yeah. I think it's actually more. Coming here he knew Hebrew, Yiddish, Ukrainian and Russian, Romanian, German, and then English.
- B: Polish.
- J: I thought he also knew French. [Morris and the pregnant Luba spent extra time in Europe, perhaps most of it in Cherbourg, France, taking the *R.M.S. Olympic* passage out, following by months the rest of the family].
- B: I don't know, but I wouldn't put it past him. He was extremely knowledgeable about the Torah and the Talmud.
- J: What happened to the all the Hebrew books in the house?
- B: He was the only one who could read them. They ended up at the Jewish Center [*Brith Sholom*] and may still be there in the library.
- J: That's the Radov Library. How did that start?



New Shul for CBS

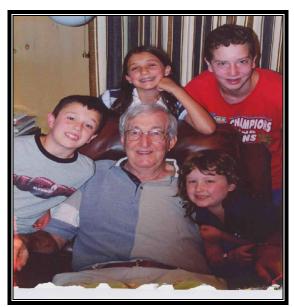
- B: When the Jewish Center was being built, there was land. The *shul* was on 8th Street. Max Cohen, Lou Press and Morris Radov decided to buy that block on 32nd and 33rd at State. It was \$7,500. They each put in \$2,500, bought the land and gave it to the congregation.
- J: When was this?
- B: 1948. When they decided to donate money for the building, they put people's names with it: Max Cohen wanted the auditorium, Louis Press wanted the chapel, my father wanted the library. So he gave another \$25,000 which was a big amount at that time. And they put his name up on the library.
- J: He gave \$25,000 then.
- B: Yes. It was the M.P. Radov Library.

- J: That's still there.
- B: Still there. The name is still there too.
- J: You had your Bar Mitzvah on 8th Street at the old *shul*? [See CBS Old Building & Cemetery, A99-107].
- B: Yes.
- J: And you gave a speech in Yiddish and in English?
- B: Yes.
- J: How's your Yiddish today?



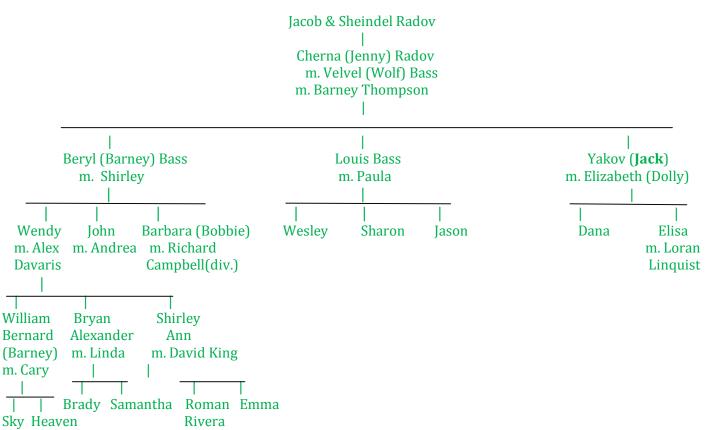
The Workmen's Circle

- B: You have to remember Joel, when I was growing up my father sent me not only to the grammar school, he sent me to the Yiddish school on 24th Street and then from the Yiddish school I had to go to the rebbela for my Hebrew lessons. So I went to three schools all the time. I went from Jefferson [Elementary School], then to the *shula*, the Yiddish school, which was the arbeter ring, the Workmen's Circle [a Yiddish language, Jewish fraternal organization interested in social justice, which runs schools, camps and retreats], a socialist group. That was all Yiddish. You had to learn to read, write and speak Yiddish. From there, I went to see the instructor, who had a horse and wagon. He used to take rags and deliver them to my father, but he was extremely knowledgeable in Hebrew, so a gang of us used to go there for our private Hebrew lessons.
- J: What did you call him? Did he have a title?
- B: No. Just Mr. He was about 4'6".
- J: OK. I have this 1950 book [*Brith Sholom* Yearbook] which has pictures. You might think that every other Board member, every third committee member of everything, had the last name Radov. [See CBS Old Building & Cemetery, A99-107].
- B: Yes. We were all involved.



Michael, Diane, Daniel and Susan with Barney R. Radov (2003)

<u>IACK THOMPSON</u>



Jack Thompson; Conversation with Joel Levin – Tuesday, September 21, 2011

- J: Jack, I wanted to ask you a bit more about growing up in New York.
- JT: I was 8 years old when we left New York for Erie. This was during the War, about 1942.
- J: But you grew up in New York, not Erie.
- JT: No, I was 8 years old when I left New York and then about 3 years in Erie and then the rest in California. We lived in a section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville which was basically a working class neighborhood heavily populated by Jews. It was where Murder Incorporated was founded.
- J: Where did you live in Brownsville?
- IT: At Howard Avenue, between Pitkin and Sutter avenues.

- J: When you were growing up there, was your older brother [Barney Bass] already out of the house?
- J: Barney?
- JT: Yes. He was living in the apartment.
- J: When you lived in New York, was your father alive?
- JT: He died when I was 4 years old. So he died at the age of 40, I believe.
- J: He worked in the jewelry business?



Wolf, Louis, Barney and Cherna Bass

- JT: He was a fine craftsman, making jewelry and things like that and, of course, that wasn't needed, so he wound up with a pick and shovel with the WPA. It was the height of the depression.
- J: Where did you go to school?
- JT: Went to P.S. 156 in New York. Then in Erie at Garfield. Then to Wilson Junior High, but just for a couple few weeks and then we went out to California.
- J: Did you know the Mandibergs who had a deli in NYC and then in Patterson?
- JT: No. I might have gone over there and been there once or twice with my folks, with my mother, but I wouldn't know them by name.



P.S. 156 in NYC

- J: What do you remember about Lena and Harry in New York?
- JT: They were in New York. My mother [Cherna] and she were very close. Lena was like a second mother to me.
- J: What was Harry like?
- JT: He was illiterate. As a matter of fact, Lena's favorite word for him, in front of people, was *schmuck*. He was just in the background there and wasn't treated very nice. He

treated me nice, I know that, but the close ones were my mother and Lena. They both picked on Harry.

- J: So did you go to a *shul* [the Jewish Synagogue] in New York?
- IT: Yes.
- J: Where did you go?
- JT: On Howard Avenue, they have a candy store on one end, a deli on the other and in the middle a *shul*. And I remember going around on *Simches Torah* with the apples and the flags and all that stuff. The name I don't know. [Congregation *Beth Abraham*].
- J: Was this Orthodox?
- JT: Oh, yeah. Everyone was Orthodox. The whole neighborhood was Orthodox.
- J: Where did you move to in L.A.?
- JT: What happened is this. My brother Barney was here [in L.A.] during the war, and my mother got tired of the cold weather, so we came out here and stayed with Barney's father-in-law for a little while. Then we found a couple of places in East L.A. and then went into the Fairfax area and then that was it. I don't know if you are familiar with what I'm saying, in the Fairfax area or East L.A.



1933 Rededication of Beth Abraham Synagogue



Clock Tower of Farmers Market at 3rd and Fairfax in L.A.

- J: Yes. Generally.
- JT: East L.A was a tough area then, but there were a lot of Jewish population with a mixture of Latinos. Then most Jews integrated to the Fairfax area and then from the Fairfax area to the San Fernando Valley. That's what happened.
- J: When you were out there, how well did you know Bill Carol?

- JT: Very well.
- J: What was your view of him?
- IT: I disliked him.
- J: What were his kids' names?
- JT: Madeline, Elaine and Stanley. Bea was the wife. She was a big, husky woman with big arms and all that. She was very nice. I think I remember going and eating over there and she would make *schmaltz* [chicken skin or fat] sandwiches on white bread. There was fly paper over the table and the flies were dropping into the food. That's what I recall. But Bill was not a nice guy. Not a nice guy at all. He abandoned the kids, came out here and was hiding from process servers. Lena took him in.
- J: They eventually did get a divorce.
- JT: Let me tell you what happened. Somehow they got caught under the pier, the two girls [Elaine and Madeline] messing around with some guys. It was my understanding that Bill was real mad and beat the hell out of them and subsequently totally abandoned both girls.
- J: You told me that you remember that there was a big storm in the family when Sam and Betty decided to get a divorce.
- JT: Keep in mind that Erie had the population that was, what, 150 or so Jewish families. What happened was a *get that* was unheard of in those days, a divorce as you know. So it was a big scandal. Not because they were fooling around with anyone, but just the fact that they got divorced. Who gets divorced? Jewish folksdon't get divorced. Remember, we're talking about the early 40s.
- J: Right.
- JT: I knew Jack Radov very well.



Proceedings before Russian Rabbinical Court (*Beis Din*) for a divorce (*get*)



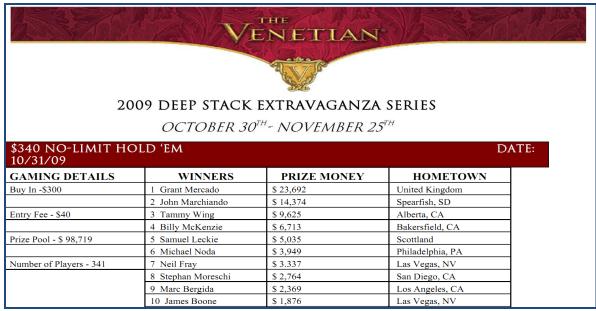
Jack and Edie Radov

- J: You knew Edie as well.
- JT: They came over the house, Jack and Edie, and they had these 2 kids, these 2 boys. We went out, and the 2 kids lit a fire that almost burnt the house down. They lit a fire in this trash can. I couldn't believe it.
- J: [Laughing].
- JT: 10 years old or thereabouts.
- J: Did you tell me that you thought Sam Radov was a cop for a while?
- JT: Yes. What would happen is at Academy High School, they had Friday night football games. Sam was over there with a gun and a police uniform and he would let us in to the games without paying.
- J: But he served time.
- JT: Yes. The understanding was that with the bootlegging thing, he took the fall and did spend some time. The appellate court case you sent me [Bootlegging Case, A29-31] mentions that.
- J: Right.
- JT: He used to talk about that. I saw him very, very often over here in Los Angeles. He would come over and eat at Lena's and I would eat there quite a bit too. He would mention the fact that he took the brunt of it and went to jail and got nothing. You know, like the black sheep in the family. Remember, when I saw him on the street on Fairfax, when I was a kid, he was going to buy me a bar and he was going to buy me this and that. Then he would borrow money for dinner and to pay for his laundry. Borrow from a kid, selling papers.
- J: You knew Lena's daughter, Sheila, very well.
- JT: Sheila was very unhappy because of her mother and father. They were fighting all the time. Well, the mother was fighting, he just sat quiet. Murray was the favorite. Lena just adored him. They would hold hands and he even had a tattoo with Mother with a heart on there and it was just something else again. I guess she [Sheila] wanted to get out of the house, whatever so she meets this guy.



Mona Sheila Bergida

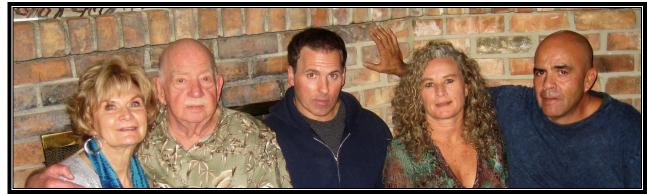
- J: Is this Bruce?
- JT: Bruce.
- J: Okay and he was a cab driver
- Yes, but Harry would tell his friends that he was a doctor. Bill beat him up because Sheila told him that he insulted Lena. That was the end of the marriage. Barry was the issue of the marriage.
- J: So that was with Bruce and Mike had 2 kids with Sheila?
- JT: Yes. Marc and Lindy who died. Marc's in Vegas and he's living with this gal. Marc [Bergida] and I do communicate from time to time. He makes his living as a gambler, if you can believe that.



Marc Bergida's results in the Venetian Deep Stack Poker Tournament

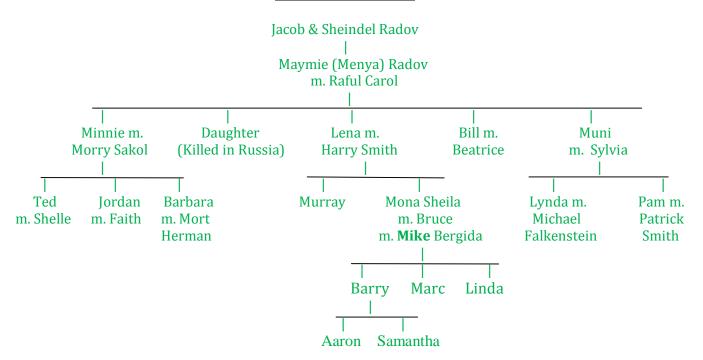
- J: By the way, you said that the *shul* you attended was on Howard Avenue near Lavonia.
- IT: Yes. Lavonia was where P.S. 156 was. Around there.
- J: I looked it up while we were talking. It's called *Beth Abraham*. Does that ring a bell?
- JT: Oh, God, you know I don't what it was. We were talking about 70+ years. I don't know what it was then. I don't even know if there's a Jewish neighborhood anymore quite frankly.

- J: No, actually I found it on the site called the Lost Synagogues of Brooklyn. I think these are ones that don't fighter.
- J: The last thing you had told me was that you used to collect papers and sell them to Morris and Joe at the scrap yard?
- JT: Yes. Murray Smith and I would collect newspapers and scrap and haul it to the scrap yard and get paid a small amount.
- J: Who'd you do this with?
- JT: My cousin Murray. Sheila's brother.
- J: Then you'd go in the back and resell it.
- JT: Yes. They knew it. It wasn't an ongoing thing, it was just that I had the idea, I was the larcenous one. [Laughing]. Murray was a follower. Murray and I would take a wagon and we would get scrap or paper, and we'd take it down and Uncle Morris was there, that was on 21st Street if I'm not mistaken where the junkyard was and we lived on 21st with Aunt Esther. We would go and Murray lived on 26th Street Lena had a house, okay. We would go down there and you know we'd bring the stuff, whatever it was and get paid. Then we would sneak back and take some of the same stuff out of there when they weren't looking, put it on the wagon, and came back the next day. Things like that.



Diana, Jack and Dan Thompson, Elisa and Loran Linguist - 2011

MICHAEL BERGIDA



Mike Bergida; Conversation with Joel Levin – Tuesday, October 4, 2011

- When did you and Sheila get married? J:
- M: 1960, maybe.
- She passed away about 7 years ago? I:
- M: Yeah, about 7 or 8.



Mona Sheila Bergida

- You had 3 children. She had 1 before J: [Barry], and you had 2 together, Marc and Linda?
- M: Yeah. Marc and Linda.
- J: Linda also passed away?
- M: Yeah, how do you know those things?





Marc Bergida

Barry Bergida

I'm trying to do a family history from the Erie family, from Chicago and Boston, from J: Jack Thompson.

M: Jack, all right [laughs]. Do you know what happened to Bill Carol? J: M: He passed away about 6 years ago. Is his wife still alive? J: M: He had a few wives. I don't know. J: What happened to his children? They didn't get along. I don't know exactly what happened, but they didn't talk for a M: long time. Do you know where they are today? J: I have no idea. M: You knew Cherna. What was she like? J: M: Nice lady. What about Lena and Harry? J: Lena was a nice lady and Harry was not too educated. He was a plain man. M: He was a painter, right? J: Painter, yes. M: J: How did you meet Sheila?

Here in Los Angeles. Someone introduced me.

M:

J: Where are you from?

M: I was born in Czechoslovakia. July 3, 1928.

J: Did you lose most of your family in Europe?

M: I've got a sister here.

J: How many people did you lose?

M: Out of 7 children, 2 were left.

J: How did you get out?

M: How? I had miracles. Anyone who escaped from there: it was a miracle.

J: Were you in a camp?

M: I was in a camp. I was in Auschwitz – Birkenau. [Auschwitz had 3 main camps and 45 satellite camps. The 3 main ones were a base camp (Stammlager), a labor camp (Buna), and the *Vernichtungslager* or extermination camp (Birkenan).

I: You were in Auschwitz?

EXPRESENTE STEPH STEPH STEPH STEPH ST. PORT AT STEPH ST. STEPH ST.

Pinkas Synagogue, Prague, Memorial to 80,000 Czech victims of the Shoah



Auschwitz Gate with the infamous motto, Arbeit Macht Frei, or 'Work Sets you Free.' The prisoners themselves said, 'Arbeit Macht Frei Dunch den Schonstein' or 'Work Brings Freedom through the Chimney.'

- M: [Pause]. Yeah. [Not all Czech Jews were interred. Some escaped. Some converted. Sec. of State Madeline Albright's family (although members were lost) did both.
- J: What is your son Marc, doing? I see he has a site as a poker player.
- M: How do you know about him?
- J: I try to do my research. My understanding is that Barry is a dealer on an Indian reservation in Arizona and Marc is a poker player in Las Vegas. Is that right?



Madeline Albright with Mary Jane Levin at the Levin House in 2004 for event to support John Kerry.

M: Yeah, yeah. You're right.



Aaron Bergida



Samantha Bergida

- J: Does Barry [Bergida] have any children?
- M: He has two children, Samantha and Aaron.
- J: What about Marc?
- M: Marc is not married. He lives on credit.

- J: On what?
- M: He lives on credit.
- J: How does that work?



Mona Sheila at Clare Levin's wedding (1950)

- M: He lives with a woman. That's it.
- J: He plays poker for a while and lives a woman for a while, and that's how he does it?
- M: He lives with her a long time. What else!

- J: Did you know Barney or Louis Bass?
- M: I remember Barney. He lived in L.A. I don't know about the children. What about Jack?



Barney Bass

- J: Jack Thompson is the younger brother. But they didn't get along so well.
- M: No. No. It's true. You're right.



Jack Thompson

- J: Do you know the name of Sheila's first husband?
- M: Sheila's first husband? I heard about him, but don't know his name.
- J: Where did you and Sheila live in L.A.?
- M: Same part I live now. We lived with her mother and father, on Laurel Ave. Four blocks from Cedars-Sinai.
- J: What kind of work did you do?

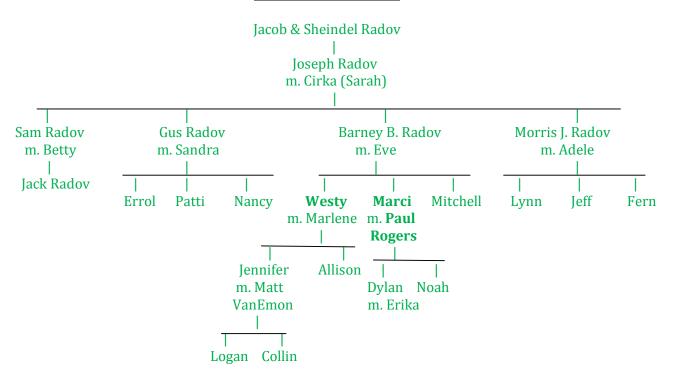


Cedars-Sinai Hospital

- M: I was in the meat business. I was a butcher.
- J: Do you still do that or are you retired?
- M: No. Iøm an old fart. Iøm 83. Iøm retired. Iøm not working. Iøm not doing nothing. [Laughs]. Thatøs it.
- J: Do you have a computer?

- M: I dongt have a computer. When Sheila died, I gave it away. I dongt use a computer.
- J: Do you want the family history? I'ld send you some of it, and if you want more, I'ld send it all.
- M: Okay. And what is your name?
- J: My name is Joel Levin. Again, Iøm Morris and Luba Radovøs grandson, Sheilaøs second cousin.

MARCI & PAUL ROGERS AND WESTY RADOV



Marci, Paul Rogers & Westy Radov; Conversations with Joel Levin – October 11, 13, 2011

- J: What do you remember about your grandparents, Joe and Cirka [Sarah]?
- M: I remember them being quite old. My grandmother had a house-keeper and my grandfather kept a drawer of red lifesavers he would give us. I remember their house. I dong remember family dinners there. He was very kind, very big, very bald and she was very little, with white hair, almost frail. She didng speak English very well, so I had trouble understanding her. I understood my grandfather much better.



1925 – Sarah, Gus, Morris, Barney, Sam, and Joseph Radov

- J: Did you call her Cirka?
- M: No, I called her *Baba*.

W: My grandfather died when I was 9½ years old. My Grandpa Joe would come over, maybe once or twice a week, even before I was in nursery school, and he would put me in his Pontiac and take me for a ride. We'd go down to the dock and drive around for about an hour or so, and he would bring me back. I still remember that to this day, going to the Erie dock.



Erie Public Dock

- J: What do you remember about your great-aunt and uncle, Luba and Morris?
- M: I remember your grandfather as being a lovely man, gentle, and Luba being absolutely stunning. She would have Paul and me come over for tea and she would drink not tea, but boiling water with lemon. She told us that she always liked to have something around her neck, like a high neckline on her shirt, because she didngt want to show that she had any wrinkles and she had long sleeves, even if it was the summer time. She said she had clothes specially made so that people wouldnot see her arms. We thought that was so funny. She was lovely. She was a lady, an amazing lady. I remember their house being done in French Provincial, with angels, and very fancy. Like the French would have it and a lot of pinks. Lovely people. I have very fond memories of them both. They were good to me when I met Paul and brought him over here. Morris I dongt believe was alive at that time, but Luba was very kind to us, understanding and kind.

P:



Classical Ukrainian Samovar for making tea or hot water

J: Paul, what do you remember of them?



Luba Radov

Luba wanted to check me out, to see what I was. Thatøs what the family told me. õLuba wants to check you out.ö So I was pretty scared. I had never met her and I thought who is this Luba? Everyone seemed to kowtow to her. She was just delightful. She was absolutely delightful. In fact, she took us a few times to the University Club and we went out for lunch there and she was just a charming and lovely lady. Thatøs what she was. She was very sweet. She gave me the seal of approval. The men were gone and there were just two grandmothers alive. Marciøs other grandma and Luba. I was lucky they both liked me and that was it.

J: What else do you remember?

- M: My father would always tell me that she was not a *prima donna*, as some people thought. She was a very hard-working woman, with a lot of passion, that had been through so much. I knew that she lost a daughter, but I didn't know really about the family in Russia. But he respected her incredibly as a very strong lady. M.P. absolutely adored her. My father thought they had such a wonderful marriage, that they were very strong, very close together. He really admired both of them. My father would tell me what a great person she was. M.P. also. My father thought he his uncle was wonderful. I only heard good things about them. About my Uncle Sam [Radov] I heard other things. But everybody else, I heard good things.
- J: Paul, where are you from?
- P: Cardiff, Wales.
- J: Idl be in Cardiff next month.
- P: No kidding. Will you really?
- J: We are going to England. We're going to be far enough in the West that we're going to spend a day in Cardiff and see Cardiff Castle.
- P: Oh, it the college of Music and Drama. It to gorgeous there. Well, that to marvelous.



Cardiff Castle

- J: Paul, you were telling me a story at Adeless stone setting, something about a shooting.
- P: I told you that Morris [laughing], that Morris [J.] shot his brother in the ass and that was told at the funeral. But I guess you canot put that in there, can you?
- J: At whoos funeral?
- P: At Morris [J.] Radovøs funeral, not your grandpa, but Barneyøs brother. The guy said õWell you know, now he was gone, they could say he shot his brother Sam in ass.ö They had a cowboy gun, like a Colt cowboy gun. They used to pick up the bootleg stuff by Northeast. They all wanted to hold this gun. It was Morrisøturn and he shot his brother in the ass by accident. But it was like a big joke and it was a "keep it under your collar" kind of thing. Other than that, they were all just so sweet and so respectable.



Mid-20th Century Colt Revolver



Barney B. Radov

- J: That might make it anyway. Dongt worry, yougd be surprised.
- P: Yes. [Laughing].
- J: What did your father [Barney B. Radov] tell you about Russia?
- W: My father told me the story that our great-grandfather, Jacob [Yankel or Yakov] was a very learned man. He was a map reader. He could read, so he had a good job with the government. He was respected in the community. Even though he was Jewish, he worked in a government office reading maps and documents. My grandfather got a job as an apprentice for 2 years in the brass factory. My grandmother was a seamstress and she was apprenticing in another factory. There was a courtyard near where they worked where they would have lunch together. He met my grandmother in the courtyard. She was 4 years older than he was, but he fell in love with her. He was 19 when he got married and she was 23. They had to wait until her older sister saved for a dowry and got married first.
- J: But they got married.
- W: In those days, they were drafting men into the Army. But the Russian Army required passing a tuberculosis test. My grandfather's plan was to come to America, but they were going to draft him in the Army. Before the TB test, my grandfather switched sputum with somebody else he had paid. It looked like tuberculosis so he avoided the draft.
- J: Apparently, he was put into a TB hospital for that condition and had to continue those tests and that deception for a while.



TB Hospital Ukraine

W: Right. Then my grandfather came to America. [His sons] Sam and Gus were already born. My grandmother and Sam and Gus lived upstairs from where my great grandparents lived. Your grandfather, Morris, told my father and me that, as a little boy, he remembered my grandmother to be a very pretty woman, and dressed very nicely and taking very good care of the boys. Your grandfather was perhaps 10 or 11. They lived with their great-grandparents upstairs. So apparently Morris lived downstairs with Ida, who was still there.

- J: This would be in Russia.
- W: It must have been Makarov or whatever village they lived in. I'm not sure where it was. [See Makarov and Babi Yar, A3-6].
- J: What did you hear of Joe's trips to and from Russia?
- W: My grandfather came here in 1908 and worked for 3 years. He saved enough money from what he did, brass works and the peddling and the rags, to go back to Russia once again, and brought back his wife, Sarah, and 2 boys, Sam and Gus, and Ida. This was 1911. My father was born in 1913 and Morris in 1916. Joe and Sarah had several miscarriages and one baby died. But, my grandfather, before he returned, made a ton of money in the fruit business. When he went back, he took \$40,000 or \$50,000. Later, your grandfather and my grandfather went their different ways, but as I got older, I began to understand, the family who came over remained very close. In 1963 or 1964 when Ida died, it was the High Holy Days. I was sitting near your grandfather and somebody came in to tell him that Ida Halperin died. Uncle Morris' head just went right down in tears.



Barney B. and Eve Radov

- You know, the fact is, that your grandfather was already involved in bootlegging before he picked the family up in 1922. Bootlegging began in 1919. That probably helped the funding. He already had the fruit business and he also had the restaurant, he had the small restaurant I think by that point, but he also had the bootlegging. What did you hear about the restaurant?
- W: I heard that the restaurant was by 24th and State, with grandmother and Aunt Esther the cooks. It was a very busy place. My father would tell me stories about the customers coming and putting ketchup in their chicken soup. They did well in that restaurant for however long they had it.
- J: They also had card playing in one of the rooms.
- W: Right. That was another thing that they all did. No matter what, at night, they would always sit around playing cards, playing piano, singing, tell stories. Everybody was there for everybody else, regardless.
- J: At home, they kept kosher.

- W: Yes. They all had kosher homes. They all kept kosher in and out. That was a different world. I remember as a little boy, in the early 1950s, we would go down with my grandparents and parents, my uncles, Gus, Sandra, Patti, Nancy, Adele's parents, my mother's parents, and your grandparents to Cambridge Springs. They went there to drink the mineral water, but there was a kosher restaurant there. And we would go there sometimes on Sunday and stay for dinner.
- J: What about the great-aunts and uncles?



River Hotel at Cambridge Springs

- W: I remember the first person that would come from out of town was Bill Carl. My father called him Beryl. He was very gruff and tough. He was a big man. He acted like a big shot. I do remember that he talked a lot. Sometimes he would converse in English, sometimes in Yiddish, but he respected my grandfather and my grandfather kept him under control. I certainly felt a sense of respect there. I remember Cherna. When Cherna or Bill or Barney Bass would come to Erie, they would stay at my grandfather's house, and would always go back and forth to your grandfather's house and visit. It was like one big, happy family.
- J: You never met Muni, did you?
- W: Muni Carl? No. But he was one of my father's favorite cousins. One of the things my father enjoyed most about Muni is that they would converse in Yiddish together. My father was born in 1913. Muni was born in 1914. But they were very close and, even when Muni moved away, they would converse in Yiddish.
- J: What about others?
- W: Beryl [Bernard] apparently was 26 when he died in Russia and had 4 children. When he was sick, our great-grandfather put him in a horse and wagon and tried to get him to another town where there was a doctor. They didn't make it in time. I also know that Peter, when he married Esther, before they came to America, did quite well, even had servants. I don't know what he did, but he was successful in what he did.

- J: He ran a livery, what they call a livery service.
- W: With horses.
- J: With horses. He took on as apprentice, and eventually partner, his youngest brother Morris when Morris was 12.
- W: They were 27 years apart.



Traditional Livery Stable

- J: He took Morris in, and then Morris made a great success for his part, because he expanded the business into working with the railroads. So it was a very good partnership, from the start. They apparently lived in Fastov, the great railroad center in Russia between Paris and Shanghai, and the city the family left from in 1922. [See Fastov, A71-72. All the Ellis Island records show the entire family, more or less, from Fastov, but this may or may not be accurate. It may have been only the departure city. Many things in those records ó spellings, ages, relationships ó we know to be in error].
- M: I dongt remember Russia stories other than my father's tape. I know he lost his baby sister, the only girl, because she was thrown in the air and dropped accidently. But one thing not on the tape was that my father had TB [unlike his father, who faked it] that settled in one lung and one kidney. On his wedding night, he actually went to the hospital and had his kidney removed. No one knew about it except, of course, my mother. No one knew that he actually went to the hospital after their wedding and had his kidney removed.
- J: Instead of going on a honeymoon?
- M: I dongt even know. They might have told people that they were going on a honeymoon.



Jeff Radov, Paul and Marci Rogers, Marlene and Westy Radov - 2009

- J: Westy, you are married to Marlene and have 2 children?
- W: Jennifer and Allison. Jennifer is married to Matt VanEmon, and they have 2 children, Logan and Collin.
- J: What about Allison?
- W: Allison is a senior in college. She's not married.
- M: Paul and I have two as well, Dylan Radov Rogers and Noah Barratt Rogers. Those were two family names we used.

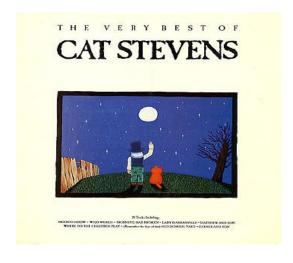
- J: Your brother, Mitchell, made *aliyah* [the immigration or ascent of a Jew to Israel].
- M: Yes. He does construction.
- P: Puts up buildings. I hope he's not building settlements. But he's building.
- J: Paul, how did you come to America?
- P: Well, I didn't exactly want to come here. I went to the embassy twice and their quota was filled for the year.
- J: This is the American Embassy?
- P: Yes. Suddenly Barney and Eve show up in Wales and I'm sent back to the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square in London. I'm ushered into an office. I sit there and there's a woman there and her name is in Hebrew in front of her. She spoke to me for two minutes and went bam and there was a stamp. [Laughing]. Actually that evening. I guess it's who you know.



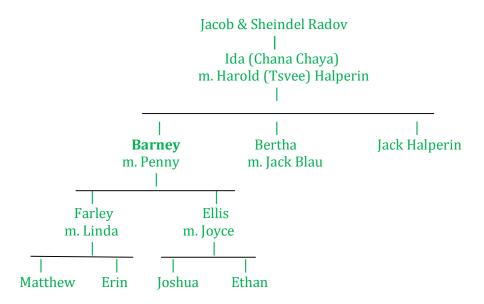
U.S. Embassy in London

- J: That's great.
- P: Believe it or not, at 5:00 p.m., I have a television interview. I'm in the basement still working, so I have to put on a clean shirt and look good for TV. I'm a musician. We're playing somewhere and they're just interviewing us.
- J: What year did you come to the United States?
- P: Oh, what year? 1973.
- J: Back to your musical gig. What do you play?
- P: Oh, I'm in a Beatles tribute band, called *Abbey Road*.
- J: What instrument?

- P: Guitar and a singer. That's my Cat Stevens, you know, connection.
- J: You played with Cat Stevens?
- P: Yes.
- J: For how long?
- P: Oh, I played about 2 months. Then he got me a job in Germany and I went to Germany and I ended up in India. [Laughing]. And met Marci along the way.
- J: And you met Marci on the way to India?
- P: Yep.
- J: Marci, one last thing, who are you named for?
- M: My Hebrew name is for my great-grandmother, Sheindel Bossie. My Hebrew name is *Shayna Basya* which, in Hebrew, means the beautiful daughter of God. [*Basya* is the Ashkenazic version of the Sephardic Hebrew *Batya*, daughter of God. See Ashkenazi Jews, A123-128].



BARNEY HALPERIN



Conversation with Joel Levin – Wednesday, August 10, 2011.

Barney passed away on September 9, 2011, during the editing of this family history. When I first called him, we talked for about 5 minutes about the family, the interview, and how everyone was doing when he suddenly said, "Oh. It's you Joel. I'll be back in a minute. Let me put in my hearing aid." That relaxed and hearty attitude of addressing the important and unimportant, along with the lifelong bonhomie to all he met, always characterized Col. Barney Halperin. His nephew, Jimmy Blau, giving his eulogy, told of Barney several days before death, in cardiac failure, connected to machines stem to stern, coming out of morphine as an attractive nurse entered. Barney winked at Jimmy, Jimmy winked back, and then Barney signaled for Jimmy to come closer, barely conscious, but telling his nephew "Get me her phone number."



Barney Halperin

On a different note, the burial at the Orthodox cemetery in Erie, CBS, a cemetery founded by Joe (Zusie) Radov, presented all the incongruities of the family odyssey. Once located in the country, the miniscule cemetery now shares a corner with fast food and commercial businesses, on a road heavily traveled because of the nearby exit from the Interstate. Barney's funeral was conducted against truck and car noise, over customers looking for lunch nearby, chanted in Hebrew by an aged Rabbi, but punctuated by the clamor of full military honors for the Col. Halperin. Before the *Kaddish*, a multi-gun salute by a dozen sharpshooters, a military dirge on trumpet, a flag-folding ceremony, and the thanks of a grateful nation were heard for the son of Chana Chaya Radovskaia, the young girl who escaped misery, pogroms, and the bleakest of futures when Joe Radov – fleeing to America to avoid the Russian military – engineered her escape.



Gift of the flag from a grateful nation

- J: Do you remember your grandfather [Yakov (Hebrew) or Jacob (English) or Yankel (Yiddish) Radov] at all?
- B: Of course, I was at his funeral. I remember him. Of course I do.
- J: What was he like?
- B: In which respect?
- J: In any respect.
- B: Well, of course, he was an old man when I got to know him. He lived with Zusie. That's Joe Radov. He was kind to the children as far as I know. There's not much I can tell you about him. I remember him as a tall, stately man with white, curly hair.
- J: Did he have red hair early? Somebody thought he had red hair as a young man.
- B: That he had red hair as a young man?
- J: Did he?
- B: I don't know. Incidentally, while I'm thinking of it, I went over this thing about the one who was an outcast that became a priest. You know who I'm talking about?
- J: Yes. Kayfman.
- B: If he was in Russia, it stands to reason that he was Russian Orthodox.

- J: It stands to reason, but in Kiev, while it was mainly Orthodox, there were a few others. It was a major city. He could have gone to Kiev. He wouldn't have stayed in Makarov or Ekaterinoslav.
- B: In Russia at the time, they did not have many Roman Catholics or Greek Orthodox.
- J: Right. They were mainly Russian Orthodox.
- B: That was my problem when I was reading it over, to determine which branch of the Christianity he was associated with.



Bertha Blau - 1959

- J: Did anybody ever talk about him?
- B: Not to my knowledge, although Bertha knew about it.
- J: Let me go back for a minute to your grandfather. Did he ever say anything to you about Russia, his job there, about coming over, or his life in Russia?
- B: No. He never discussed it with me, because I was a child. In 1924, I was 8 years old.
- J: You don't remember any particular things that he said.
- B: If he discussed anything, it would probably have been with Joe and Cirka, or with his wife, but not with the children. Unfortunately, if he talked to Sam Radov, who is gone now, we can't find out about him. But all the boys are gone now.
- J: Morris [J., Joe's son] made a tape before he died about what he remembered. Jeff Radov is sending it me.
- B: OK.
- J: I'm going to have it typed up, the Radov part, and it will be included. Maybe he knows something. What do you remember about your grandmother?
- B: Very little.
- J: My mother [Clare Levin Radov] remembers playing with her. Did she play cards with you?
- B: No.
- J: Did she cook? Do you remember anything about her?

- B: No. Not on that side. I remember my other grandmother on my father's side, who was with us for a couple years. I didn't know my other grandmother very well.
- Did anyone tell any stories of Russia? Joe, Morris, your mother? J:
- B: The only thing I know about Russia is that M.P., Morris Radov, was in the service and he got out with a friend, and the friend is supposed to be the one on the picture with him. [See 1922 Family Picture, A1-2].
- I: Right. You were born in 1916.
- B: Yes.



Chicken Cock Whiskey

- J: In the early days, in the 1920s, do you remember what everybody did for a living?
- B: Everybody was in the bootleg business.
- What do you remember about that business? J:
- B: Everybody was in the bootleg business. Joe Radov was wellliked and he was paying off the police department. Everybody was making money. Of course, my dad was in it too. He got caught and served a little time for that.
- J: Your father?
- B: Harold.
- I: Harold went to jail for a little bit.
- B: Yes.
- J: I understand Sam Radov also went to jail.
- B: That's right. [See *U.S. v. Radov*, Sam's illegal liquors in a car conviction, Bootlegging Case, A29-31]. They all did a little bit. As I sav. Ioe Radov paid off the police and they got fairly light sentences.









Ida Halperin

- J: Your mother came over in 1911. Do you remember when the rest of the family arrived in 1922?
- B: Yes. I remember when they came in 1922. Yes.



Erie Union Station

- J: What do you remember?
- B: I remember going to the train station to meet them. And as you know, it was a big hullabaloo, with Joe leading the crowd and bringing them to America. Everybody was cheering. It was a festive occasion.
- J: Anna was a baby then.
- B: She was born at sea.
- J: In the picture, by the way, the man next to your grandmother: was that Velvel?
- B: Yes. Velvel was Jenny's husband.
- I: Velvel was Wolf.
- B: Velvel. In English, it would be Wolf.



Velvel (Wolf) and Cherna Bass - 1922

- J: OK. What did your father, Harold, do for a living?
- B: He was dealing in real estate. He would buy a house with a down payment to get rent. It worked out fine until the Depression hit. He couldn't make the payments and lost all the properties. Then he was a bootlegger. That's about it. He didn't get into the scrap business until he moved to Franklin [Pa.].
- J: Then he was in the business, but a different business than Joe and Morris.
- B: Yes. He was not with them.
- J: Do you remember *Tanta* Menya?

- B: Of course. She was the oldest of the sisters.
- J: She's been gone so long. Can you tell me what you remember about her?
- B: She was a nice old gal. She was the mother of Muni and Bill Carl. Menya had those two boys that I mentioned and I think there was another one who was buried in the cemetery in Erie, [Morris Carlstein] but I can't remember who it was. Her husband was Raful.
- J: What was he like?
- B: He was a double-breasted bastard if there ever was one.
- J: Why?
- B: He never liked anybody and he never did anything for anybody. He was always on edge with everybody. That's about all I know about him.
- J: What did he do for a living?
- B: I don't remember. It wasn't in the scrap business, I'll tell you that.
- I: As for Menya, what was she like? You said she was very nice.
- B: She was. Very lovely and very nice. Always treated everybody good. All of the nieces and nephews, like me, were always welcome in her house, always treated me wonderful.
- J: Would she cook for you?
- B: She cooked for me.
- J: Did she cook a lot?
- B: Oh yes. She took care of the family very well.



Menya Radov Carol – 1928

J: Do you know her oldest daughter, Minnie in Chicago, Minnie and Morry? Do you remember Minnie?

- B: Of course, I did. I was stationed in Chicago. I would see them almost every day. I used to buy her cigarettes at the commissary.
- J: What was Minnie like?
- B: Minnie was a hard worker. She and her husband owned a shoe store. They both went to work everyday. They had three children. Jordan was the youngest and the girl. I can't remember her name.



Great Lakes Naval Station, Ross Field

- J: Barbara.
- B: Barbara, yes, and the oldest one was...
- I: Ted.
- B: Yes. They had three children. I was part of the family as far as she was concerned and she was glad that I would come over to see her. Of course, I had my own apartment. But I came over there. I would bring her cigarettes and she would make meals for me. She was real nice.
- J: Menya had a daughter who, apparently, according to Bertha and according to Muni's children, died in Russia. Do you know anything about that?
- B: No. I don't remember about that at all.
- J: What do you remember about Muni as a kid?



Muni Carl

B: Muni was always a dreamer of big things. I know many times he started to write a biography about himself. It never got completed or very far. A couple of paragraphs and he would stop. I remember, because my father had a warehouse where he sold near-beer or wine and stuff away in Buffalo. He had this property on 19th and German. Muni would come over and used the typewriter in our office to write his book. Whatever happened to it, I don't know. Then he got married. He moved away and the only time I'd see him is if he came back for a couple of days or I would get a phone call. That's about it.

- J: Did people write letters back and forth in the 1920s and 1930s, as the families started to spread?
- B: No. It's too bad too, because there was a lot in the history of the family if the letters would be preserved.
- J: Right. I heard there were some letters, but nobody seems to know what happened to them.
- B: To who?
- J: Luba wrote letters to her family in Russia and they wrote back in the 1920s and 1930s.
- B: Luba was a different kind of a person. She was mostly by herself. She never liked anybody to know her business or what she was doing. She was kind of that type.



Luba Radov - 1960

- J: Very private?
- B: Yes.
- J: Did they attend [Morris & Luba] as many of the family gatherings as everybody else? My mother [Clare] thinks that, by the end, there were a lot of big family affairs with Joe and Cirka and your parents, but her parents didn't always go.
- B: There was a friction sometimes, you know, in business. If you're partners, or something like that, one thinks the other one is doing something wrong. It's a matter of petty jealousy in most cases. Not serious.
- J: Do you remember Cirka and Joe having a restaurant downtown?
- B: Of course. It was upstairs over a couple of other stores. You would have to climb a hundred stairs and it was a kosher restaurant. Cirka was the cook and they did very well for a time. What happened after that, I don't know.



Pinochle Deck

- J: I understand there was a card game in the back room.
- B: Yes. They played cards in the back room.
- J: Did they make more money on that than on the food?
- B: I have no idea whether there was a rake-off or not.

- J: What do you remember about Pasey and Esther?
- B: They were a couple who lived the quiet life. Unfortunately, they were millionaires in Russia and lost everything and came here. I think that Pasey always resented the fact that he had somebody paying for him, after all that he went through. I guess that in Russia he was the patriarch and he was the one who was used to paying. I think he resented it quite a bit.
- J: Did they live in the same place as the rest of the family in Russia or did they move to another city?
- B: In Russia, I think they were in a different city.
- J: Were they in Kiev?
- B: I don't know.
- J: Do know what Pasey did in Russia, aside from having money?
- B: No, I do not. They all knew that he was a very rich man and he lost everything to come here. [He was in the livery business].



Esther and Peter Radov - 1922

J: Why did he come here if he was going to lose everything? Was it the communists, the pogroms or what?



Ukrainian Pogrom

- B: No, he came over, because of Joe, he brought them over one of the times.
- J: Right. In 1922 he came over, but I was wondering why if he was doing well. Was he in danger in Russia?
- B: I guess he was in fear of his life probably. They never had any children that I know of. [the Naturalization Papers of Peter reveal a child].
- J: You don't know why?
- B: No. They stayed by themselves, mostly, although they were invited to most of the family affairs.

- J: What was Lena like?
- B: Lena was always chipper and a wise-cracker. She was always good-natured. Very good-natured. Everybody thought that she was Cherna's daughter, which she wasn't, of course. They got along together. Why, I don't know. Now, I don't know.
- J: But she didn't get along so well with her husband.
- B: It could be.
- J: What do you remember about the Mandibergs, your cousins?
- B: The Mandibergs had a beautiful delicatessen at the end of the bridge, in Patterson, New Jersey. They had a couple of sons. One was in the business with them and the other one was at the University of Michigan with me.
- J: So you knew Jack in college?
- B: As a matter of fact, I went to the University of Michigan because Jack went there.
- J: That one of the reasons you went to Michigan?
- B: One of the reasons. Besides I knew it was a real good school. They had a good medical department. I was going to try to be a doctor.
- J: What happened?
- B: When I graduated from college, if you weren't one, two, three in your graduating class, you didn't get into the medical schools. They had 77 accredited medical colleges and I got 77 rejections.
- J: You applied everywhere?



The Journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges

B: Yes. I applied everywhere. I finally got accepted to The Physicians in Boston and I went up with a certified check. I took a look and there were guys in white coats who were yet pretty young and they're calling each other doctor. I said, "What are you here?" "We are sophomores and now we address each other as doctors." I said, "Where do you do the lab work?" "We try to catch on with the boys at Harvard or Tufts. That's how we do it." I looked over the premises. I called my dad and I said that I'm not giving them the check. This is bullshit. So I didn't go.

B:

- J: What did you and Jack do when you were in college together?
- B: What did we do together? On off nights we would meet, play cards and go out with some of the fellows. Jack was a good student.



Jack Mandiberg - 1934

- J: You knew him before he married Helen?
- B: Of course.
- J: Did you stay friendly later or did you lose track?



Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa.

- We lost track of each other because. when President Roosevelt closed the banks in January of 1934, we didn't have any money. The college said all vou have to do is, wherever you go, sign a chit and when the grades come out, we'll send the bill to your parents. If you don't pay, you don't get your grades. So my father said to come closer to home. I went to Allegheny the next year. So that's how I got to Allegheny. That's how Barney R. got to Allegheny. [Barney was one of 4 family members who transferred to Allegheny, from variously, Michigan (Barney Halperin), Penn State (Morris J. Radov), Washington and Lee (Barney R. Radov), and Tulane (Reid Levin). No one seemed to begin there).
- J: He started out at Washington and Lee.
- B: That's correct.
- J: Did you know how the Mandibergs were related?
- B: No. I don't remember. But I remember Mr. Mandiberg and Mrs. Mandiberg very well. They closed up the restaurant for Passover and they came to our house in Erie and they stayed for a week. Jack Mandiberg was with them for a week.
- J: What were their parents like?

- B: Wonderful people. You could tell that they were business people, meeting the general public, and very sophisticated. They knew how to handle people.
- J: You knew your grandmother was a Mandiberg, right?
- B: Yes. My grandmother, on the side we're talking about.
- I: Yes.
- B: Yes. I guess she was a Mandiberg.
- J: Sheindel Bossie was a Mandiberg.
- B: Yes, Sheindel. I'm not much help to you, am I?



Sheindel Radov - 1888

J: No, you're very good. Did you know the family in Boston at all?



Betty & Sam Radov



Sandy Cohen

- B: After Bertha met them at Betty's funeral, Sam Radov's wife, Betty Radov. She died and there was nobody at the funeral except from Boston. Bertha recognized them for some reason or another. They got to talking and started a whole thing with letters and phone calls. When Betty, Barney R.'s wife, got sick and went to Boston for treatments, they met up with them. Then, Bertha and I were invited to the wedding of Sandy's [Cohen] daughter.
- J: Jack Thompson said to me that one of the big scandals in the family, one he remembers very well, was the divorce between Sam and Betty. Do you remember that?
- B: No. I knew they were divorced.
- J: They might have divorced during WWII.
- B: I was in WWII.
- J: Where were you in WWII?
- B: All over the country, but mostly in Washington.
- J: Did you go overseas?



Jack Thompson

- B: I never went overseas. I have a couple of accomplishments. You know, I was in the scrap business too, with my father.
- J: I didn't know that. I thought you were in the insurance business.



U.S. Army Chemical Corps

I was in the insurance business after the war, not before. Before the war, I was in the scrap business with my father. Of course, I was close to Barney R. and Barnev B. I was MP's [Morris Philip Radov's] nephew. I was drafted in February of 1942 and I went right in. I graduated from OCS in December of 1942 and this General at the party said to me, "What did you do in civilian life?" I said. "I was a junky." He said, "You were what?" I said, "A junky. That means junkyard, not with a needle I was in the junk business." He said, "Oh. I have a place for you." I said, "Wonderful, thank you very much, General." That was it. Then I was sent down South to decontaminate airplanes. I was in Chemical Corps, the smallest corps in the Army and suddenly I get a call from this General. He said, "You were in the scrap business?" I said, "That's right." He said, "Let's go over to Pine Bluff Arsenal and take over the scrap thing, because they don't know what the hell they're doing."

- J: What was your rank when you left the Army?
- B: I was a Private when I went in the Army.
- J: No, when you got out.
- B: I'm a Lieutenant Colonel, Retired.
- J: You went a lot higher than my father, who went into the Army as a Private, but only came out as a First Lieutenant [who was shot at regularly in Europe].
- B: Well, I was elected to the Army General Staff.



Mace Levin - WWII, 1944

- J: That's great.
- B: You can't go any higher. There is nothing higher than the Staff. I was on the Staff as a captain and you're not allowed to be on Staff unless you are a field grade officer, that's Major or higher. So I told them, "It's easy, go downstairs to the Adjutant General and have him promote me to Major." "Oh. We can't do that." But they put me on the Staff. They bent the rules and said it will never happen again. I started watching it very carefully and it has never happened again. You have to be a field grade officer or you don't get on the Staff.
- J: But later you got promoted.
- B: Well, I went from there, I had a Presidential appointment for the command under a General at a staff college in Leavenworth, not the prison.
- J: Right.
- B: Eisenhower appointed me.



US Army Fort Leavenworth Patch

- J: When did you leave the Army?
- B: In 1969.
- J: You weren't full-time in the Army then, were you?
- B: I was in WWII and I was out. Then I was the first officer in Pennsylvania recalled for Korea. I was two years on duty there, also in Washington. I retained my position there in Washington. I was recalled every time something happened [1956]. I was recalled for Cuba, I was recalled for the Red Sea when they had that problem over there. I was recalled for every damn thing you could think of, on alert, and never went any place. I carried my uniform with me wherever I went and I got enough points to get out with a pension. So if anyone asks me, "How come a nice Jewish boy like you has 27 years service?" I told them, I was waiting for the pension.
- J: What do you remember about Cherna?



Cherna (Jenny) Bass Thompson

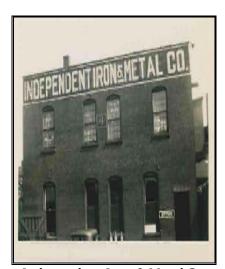
- B: Cherna had the biggest *tuchus* I ever saw in my life.
- J: Other than that.
- B: When she came to my nephew Bertha's oldest son, Wesley, when she came to his wedding in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, I looked at her and I said "Cherna, you're my half-assed aunt." She had lost so much weight. She went around telling everybody that her nephew called her a half-assed aunt.
- J: What was she like, though, as an aunt?
- B: She was the youngest of the sisters. Mostly I knew her as a very cheerful person. She had it tough there for awhile. After her husband died and she remarried.
- J: You mean after Wolf died?
- B: Oh yes. Considerably after. She married this Englishman, this guy from England. His name was Vogel. I met Vogel's brother's children in Washington. We actually became relatives of a sort.

B:

- J: What do you remember about Bill, your cousin?
- B: Beryl.
- J: Yes. Beryl. What was he like?



Beryl (Bill) Carol



Independent Iron & Metal Co.

He was a conniver. A conniver. He was always trying to beat the system. He had an invention. He came to me and said, "Can you help me with the Army with that?" It was a shield, you know, brazing with metal. It was a shield to save the face, with special goggles. The shield was made in such a way that it would protect the whole face, but it still allowed you to see what you were doing. So I said to him, "I'll take it to the service. Get a copy." Well, he never gave it to me. He called me up and he said, "What should I do?" I said, "If you don't get me a copy, I can't help you." I was in the Pentagon and I knew everybody. He was looking for a loadstone which, of course, never happens. He never carried it out. He tried to sell it on his own and it didn't go. After that, I think he became to mooch on the family. [He did paint the white sign over Independent Iron & Metal Co.].

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- J: When did you and Penny marry?
- B: September 1, 1946.
- J: When did she pass away?
- B: August. My mind went blank when you said when did she die.



Penny Halperin - 1963

- J: I'm sorry. I don't mean to bring all this up.
- B: It's alright. Just a second now. I have *Yahrzeit* [the anniversary of a death] for her next Friday night.
- J: When was she born?
- B: She was born May 8, 1924.
- J: How old was she when she passed away?
- B: 69 years old.
- J: Then she died in 1993.
- B: 1993 in August.
- I: You had two children?
- B: We adopted children, Farley Adam and Ellis Floyd. [See Jews, Adoption & Radovs, A121-122].
- J: One of them passed away?
- B: Ellis passed away in February of 2002. He was 46.
- J: Did he have any children?
- B: Two.
- J: Are you still friendly with them?
- B: I support them.



Barney, Farley, Ellis and Penny Halperin

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

- J: What are their names?
- B: Joshua Harold is the oldest one, and the other one is Ethan Bradley Halperin.
- J: Where do they live?
- B: The first one is in Modesto, California, with his mother, Joyce.
- I: How old is he?
- B: He was born on July 8, 1977. So he must be 34.
- J: What does he do?
- B: He's a retarded child.
- J: I'm sorry.
- B: He never worked.
- J: What about Ethan?
- B: He's into freelance. He quit school in the 11th grade. He was a super kid at school. All A grades. Then he went bad suddenly. He was even picked as one of the few in the country that they sent to Japan for a year to learn the customs. He never showed up. Now, I don't know where he is. I try to keep in touch with him, but he flips around.
- J: What year was he born?
- B: I think he's 23.
- J: What about Farley? What's he doing?
- B: Farley works for a medical firm in Pompano Beach, Florida.
- J: Does he have children?
- B: Two, Matthew Jared and Erin Alicia.



Joyce, Barney and Ethan Halperin – 2010



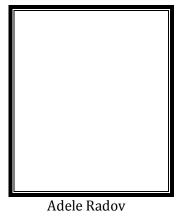
Erin and Farley Halperin

- J: They all live in Pompano?
- B: No, they live in Meadville, Pennsylvania. Farley's divorced. They live with their mother.
- I: What's her name?
- B: Linda. As a matter of fact, on the 18th, Linda and her two children are coming down here. I gave them plane fare.
- J: That's great. What year was Matthew born?
- B: September 5, 1980. Erin was born April 20, 1983, makes her 27 or 28.



Matt Halperin

- J: Do you have any particular stories that you remember from the 1920s or 1930s?
- B: No, I don't. All I know is that both of the boys got married. Both of them got divorced and papa's paying the bill. The one in California is retarded and couldn't hear when he was born. They took care of that, but he never developed. How much can she make after the divorce? So I have to take care of it for him. I have him in my trust, as much as I can afford. He got divorced and she's working two jobs. Erin just graduated as an inhalation therapist. She works in a hospital.
- J: When do you turn 95?
- B: August 24, two weeks hence.
- J: Happy birthday.
- B: Thank you.
- J: A few of the family were together for Adele's stone setting. We were talking about you. Jeff, Nancy, Westy, Paul and Marci, Lynn, Fern, my brother [Artie] and me.



B: Of course, I know all of them. I get along with all of them too.







Jeff Radov

Nancy Radov

Westy Radov









Paul Rogers

Marci Radov Rogers





Fern Radov Rudin

Artie Levin

Joel Levin

- You get along with everybody. Let me ask you one last thing. Do you remember in J: the 1920s and 1930s the *sedars* at Cirka and Joe's house. That was the biggest thing that happened with the family every year.
- B: I probably was there, but I don't remember anything. My biggest memory is Sunday morning I was over because Morris [I.] Radov, the younger. We were actually twins you know. We were born the same day.
- I: But not the same year.
- B: The same year.
- J: Same year, same day. Wow.



Cirka Radov

B: But Cirka was so religious that, because he was born after sundown, she forced the doctor to make his birthday the 25th. But actually, he was born on the 24th at 8:30 in the evening. I was born at 11:00 in the morning. So I'm the 24th. She forced the doctor, Hassleman, to make it the 25th. Actually, we were twins. [On early family beliefs, see Familiarity, Theology & the World, A108-111].

- J: It's false on his birth certificate?
- B: Yes. It says August the 25th.
- J: She didn't want him born on the *Shabbat*, so she changed it a day?
- B: Yes.
- I: I appreciate the information. I will send the updated version of the family history to you and Bertha shortly.
- B: I'll get to see it?





Barney R. Radov

J:







Clare Radov Levin

Mitzi Radov Kerness Jack Thompson

Yes. You'll get to see. It will have vou. Bertha. Barnev R. and Betty, Clare, Mitzi, Joseph Mandiberg and Eileen Goldman, Sandy Cohen's sister, Muni's two daughters, Pam and Lynda, and Jack Thompson. If I can manage it. I hope to have Jordan Sakol. It has all six of the living grandchildren. You, Bertha, Clare, Mitzi, Barney R. and Jack Thompson.

The six living grandchildren at the time this history began, of Iacob and his wives.

- B: I'm the oldest.
- Jack is the youngest. There are tapes of two of Joe's sons, Morris [J.] and Barney B., J: before they passed away. I may take some pages from there.
- B: Good. Barney B. had a pretty good memory. Barney Bass, regardless of what was going on, Cherna would sit him down and explain to him what happened and he knew everything about the family.
- I: I appreciate you taking so much time.
- B: It was my pleasure to help as much as possible.



Wolf, Louis, Barney and Cherna Bass

- J: Good talking to you. Happy birthday!
- B: Best wishes to your family. Thank you.



Barney & Penny Halperin, Paul Blau, Ida Halperin, Jimmy Blau, Harold & Jacob Halperin Bertha & Jacob Blau, Farley & Ellis Halperin (Jimmy Blau's Bar Mitzvah - 1963)

IN MEMORIAM

Barney Bass 1919-2003

Louis Bass

Shirley Bass 1924-2007 Wolf Bass 1888-1938

Mona Sheila Bergida 1940-2004

Jack Blau 1917-1983 Menya Carl 1880-1934 Raful Carl 1876-1948 Muni Carl 1913-1995

Sylvia Carl Morris Carlstein

Beatrice Carol 1914-1978

Bill Carol

Barbara Krames Cohen 1938-2013

Bernard Cohen 1926-1990

Jacob Cohen Minnie Cohen Robert Cohen

Alex Davaris 1918-2000 Barney Halperin 1916-2011 Ellis Halperin 1956-2002 Harold Halperin 1890-1974 Ida Halperin 1894-1963 Jack Halperin 1926-1975 Penny Halperin 1924-1993

Barbara Sakol Herman 1929-1961

Gene Kerness 1929-2001 Benjamin Kreiss 1911-1968 Joel Kreiss 1940-2000 Pearl Kreiss 1915-1991 Barry Levin 1953-2007 Mace Levin 1919-2008

Abraham Mandiberg 1891-1963 Arnold Mandiberg 1916-1995 Clara Mandiberg 1896-1987 Dora Mandiberg d. 1919 Beatrice Mandiberg 1906-1981

Flora Mandiberg Froime Mandiberg Golde Mandiberg

Helen Mandiberg 1913-2005

Henrietta Mandiberg 1896-1982 Hortense Mandiberg 1920-1996 Jack Mandiberg 1914-2003

Malka Mandiberg Max Mandiberg

Max (Morduch) Mandiberg 1908-1989

Minnie Mandiberg d. 1918

Moishe Mandiberg

Myrtle Mandiberg 1918-2001 Perle Mandiberg 1922-1995

Perlja Mandiberg Rachel Mandiberg

Sadie Mandiberg d. 1959 Samuel Mandiberg d. 1963

Bernard Rabelsky Carlene Rabelsky Jenny Rabelsky Morris Rabelsky

Patty Radov Notarious 1943-2005

Adele Radov 1924-2011 Anna Radov 1922-1936 Barney B. Radov 1913-2001 Barney R. Radov 1923-2013

Betty R. Radov Bernard Radov

Errol Edwin Radov 1941-1941 Esther Radov 1884-1954 Eve Radov 1922-2007 Gustave Radov 1907-1969

Hennyeh Radov

Ida Sarah Radov 1910-1997 Jack Radov 1931-2007 Jacob Radov 1844-1924 Joseph Radov 1884-1957 Luba Radov 1902-1984 Morris J. Radov 1916-2003 Morris P. Radov 1897-1967 Peter Radov 1870-1943 Samuel Radov 1904-1982

Sandra Radov

Sarah Radov 1880-1962

Radov Conversations, Spring and Fall 2011

Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg Radov 1853-1936

Faith Sakol 1934-2010

Jordan Sakol 1933-2012

Minnie Sakol 1899-1970

Morris Sakol 1895-1976

Ted Sakol 1927-1996

Lena Smith

Harry Smith

Murray Smith

Chaie Solow

Harry Solow

Barney Thompson

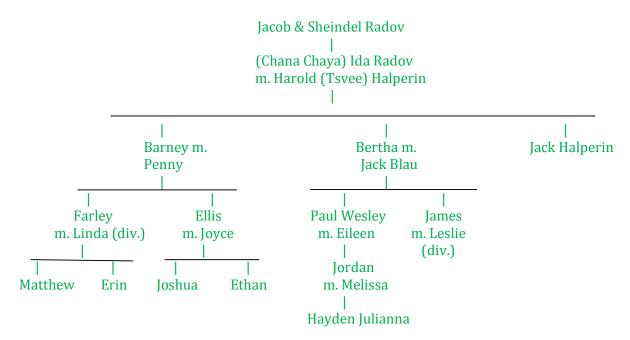
Cherna (Bass) Thompson

Elizabeth Thompson 1926-2007

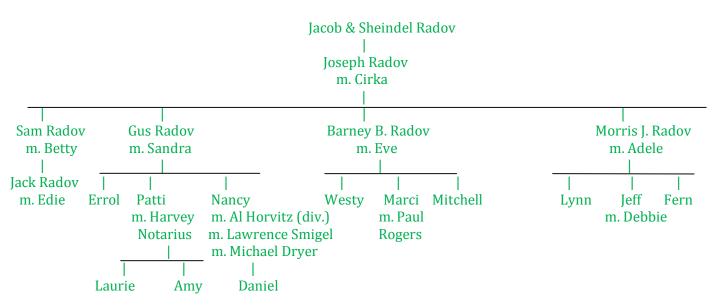
Ida Wasserman

Sam Wasserman

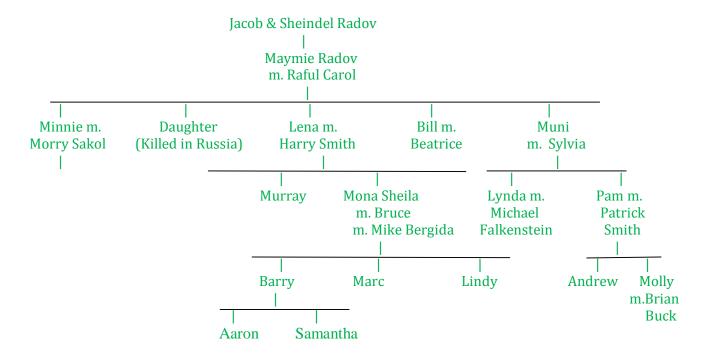
BERTHA HALPERIN BLAU



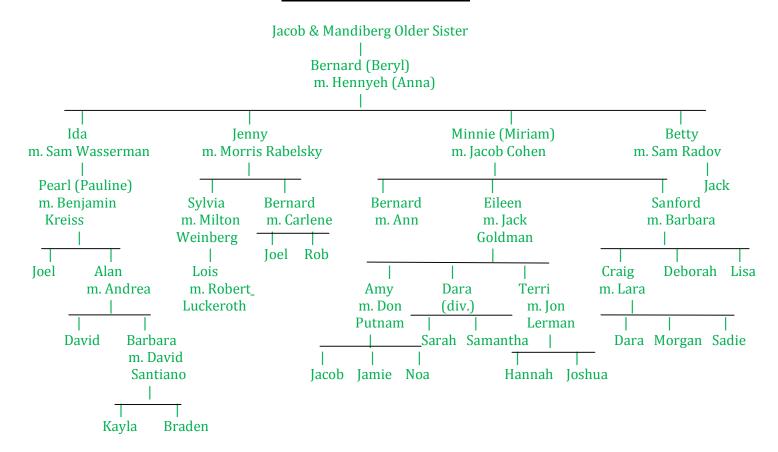
NANCY RADOV DRYER



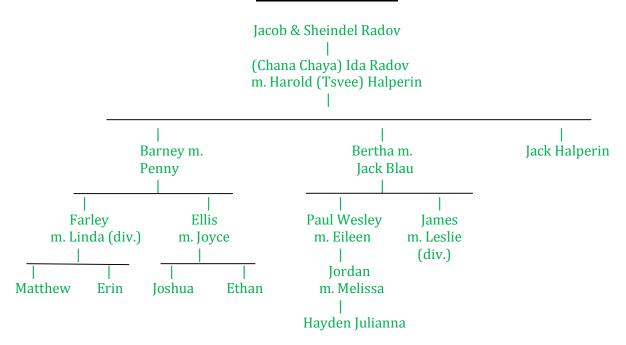
LYNDA FALKENSTEIN & PAM SMITH



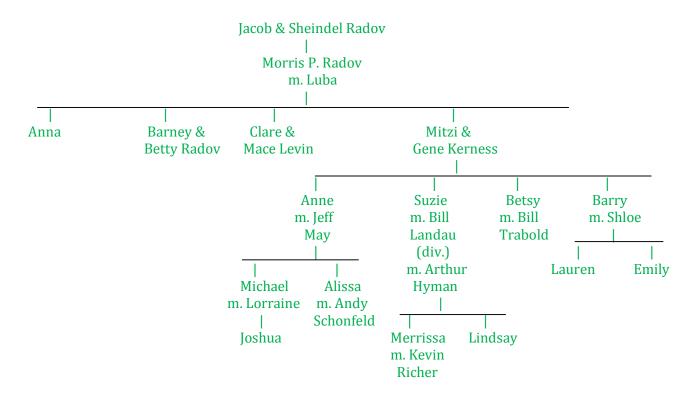
EILEEN COHEN GOLDMAN



BARNEY HALPERIN



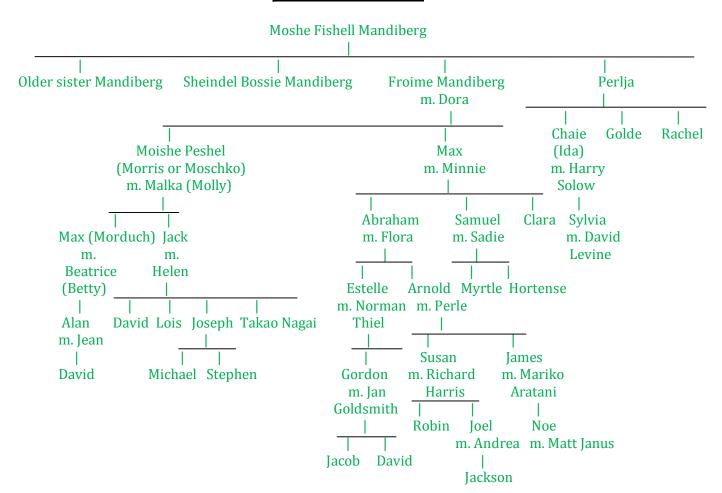
MITZI RADOV KERNESS



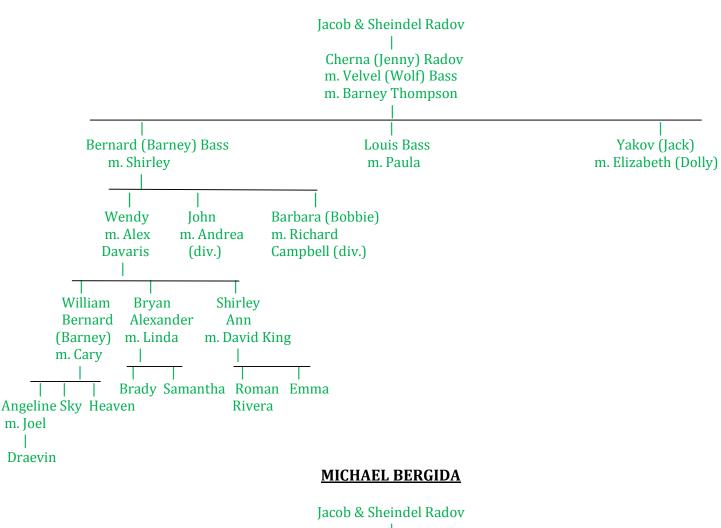
CLARE RADOV LEVIN

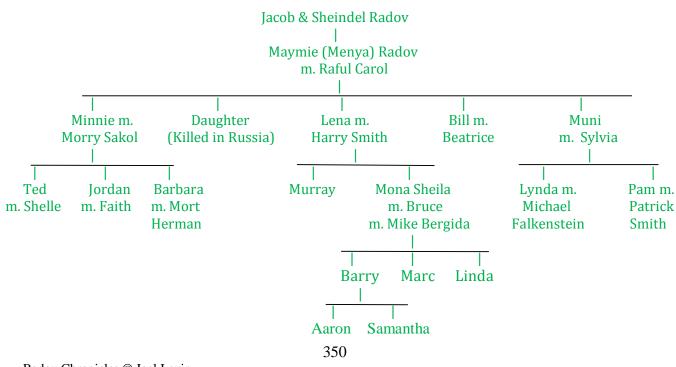


IOSEPH MANDIBERG

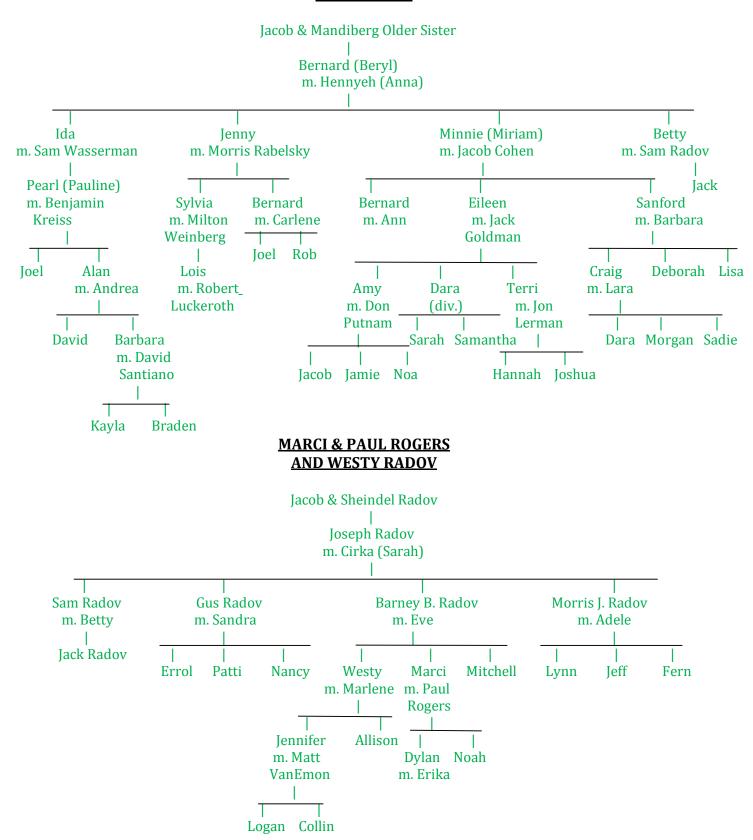


WENDY DAVARIS AND BARBARA BASS

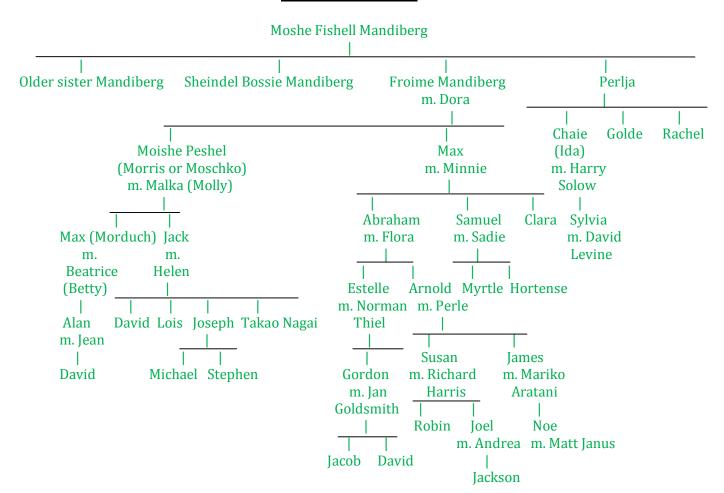




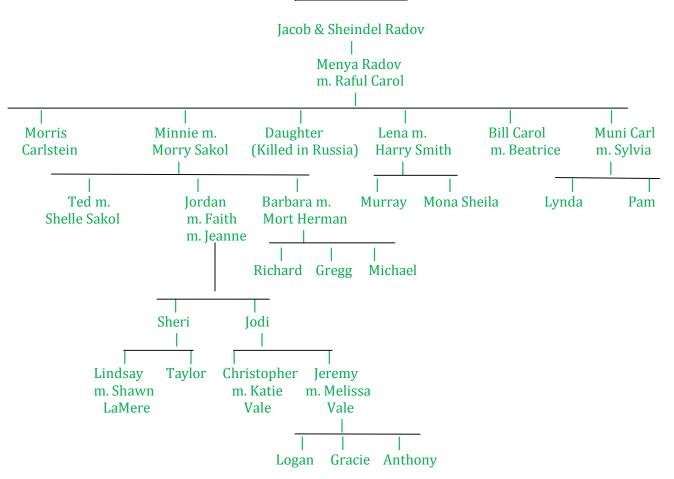
ALAN KREISS



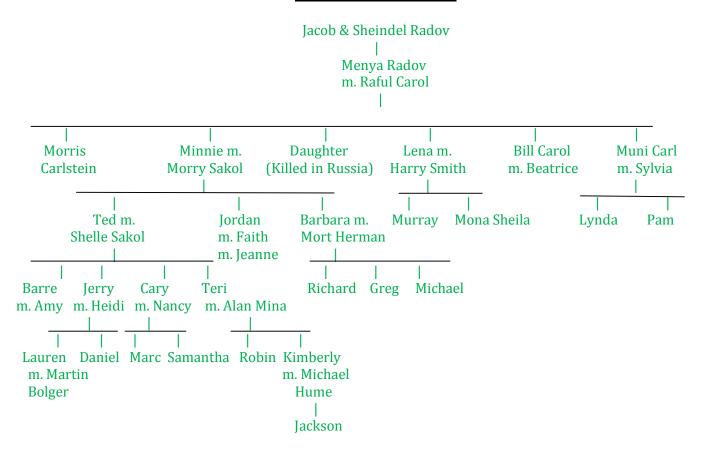
ALAN MANDIBERG



IORDAN SAKOL



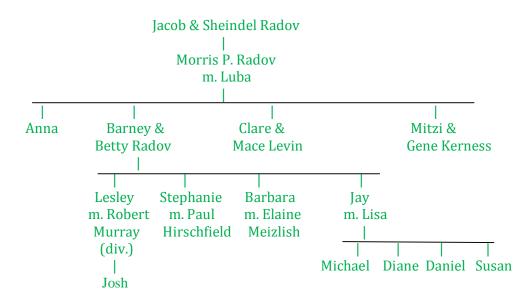
SHELLE SAKOL RADIN



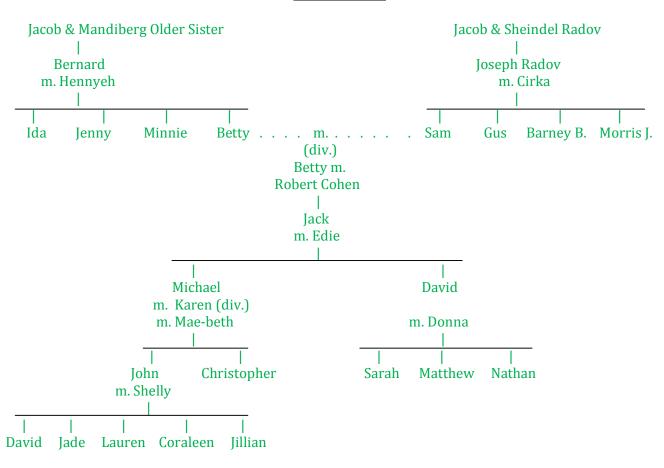
BARNEY B. RADOV



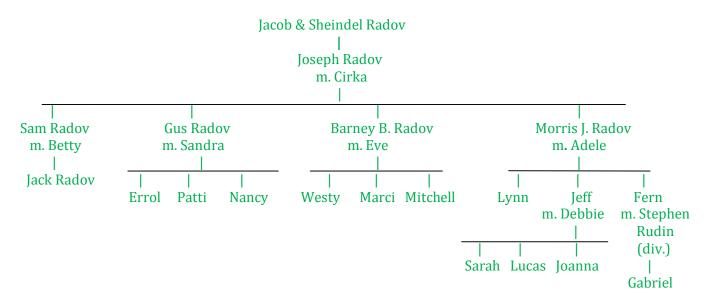
BARNEY R. RADOV & BETTY RADOV



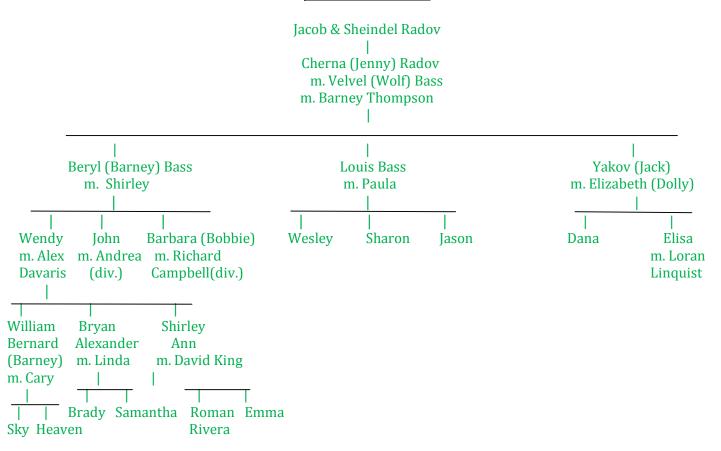
EDIE RADOV



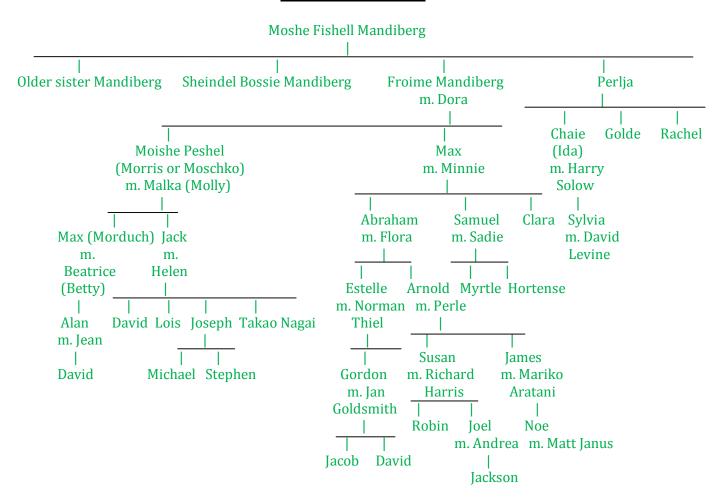
MORRIS, ADELE AND JEFF RADOV



IACK THOMPSON



SUSAN MANDIBERG



ATTACHMENT #1

FAMILY PICTURE

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Jack Thompson, Barney B. Radov and Eileen Goldman



Middle row: Esther, Peter, Joe, Jacob, Scheindel, Wolf, Jenny/Cherna; Bottom row: Muni, Bill, Barney Bass Radov Chronicles © Joel Levin

ATTACHMENT #2

MAKAROV AND BABI YAR

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Jack Thompson, Barney B. Radov, Eileen Goldman, Lynda Falkenstein & Pam Smith, Marci Rogers, Paul Rogers, & Westy Radov.

MAKAROV AND BABI YAR

Makarov or Makariv (Ukrainian) is one of the four identified Radov homes. (Several have memories of the name Makarov, several of Ekaterinoslav, also called Yekaterinoslav or Dnipropetrovsk. In addition, the passport information of the family shows that, at least by the early 1920s, some or all of the family had moved to Fastov. Also, there seems to be no doubt, but that the family, from time-to-time, or at least some family members, lived in Kiev. In any case, all four locations are near one another, and all within the Kyiv (or Kiev) *Oblast* or District.) Makarov is a small town that has stagnated, about 30 miles west of Kiev. Today it has in excess of 5,000 people, and perhaps 100 to 150 Jews.

Jews settled in Makarov as early as 1721. By 1765, there were 217 Jews listed as paying poll tax (many others would have avoided the census, and the tax). This number increased to more than 4,000 by the end of the 19th Century, as the town became the center for *Hasidic* Jews — it gave rise to a so-called Makarov Dynasty, founded by *Rebbe* Menachem Nochun Twerski in the 1840s — and an active commercial hub. Makarov had a Jewish farm colony with 32 families, as well as a number of Jewish shops. The main Jewish trade seemed to be in alcoholic beverages. By World War I, the town was 75% Jewish.

In the early 20th Century, Makarov was the scene of anti-Semitic behavior. There was destruction during the Russian Civil War following W.W.I, as well as murders as part of the Kiev Pogrom of 1919. Many thereafter left or were driven away. By the mid-1920s, 600 Jews remained in a population of 3,000, only 269 by 1939. Makarov was occupied by the Germans in July 1941, resulting in a number of summary executions. Eventually, most who had gone into hiding were found and deported by the Germans.



Makarov Coat of Arms

Makarov Jews almost certainly did not make it to concentration camps but were part of 33,761 Jews in the Kiev area killed in a single time and place on September 29 and 30, 1941: Babi Yar, outside of Kiev, in a ravine. 149 Jews from Makarov were killed at Babi Yar, as well as greater numbers from Ekaterinoslav, Fastov, and certainly Kiev. They would have included not only Radovs left behind (Jacob's siblings, cousins, nieces and nephews, as surely not all made it out), but also the families of those who had married Radovs, including Hennyeh's, Esther's, Raful's, Cirka's, Wolf's and Luba's families. Moreover, many Mandibergs may also have been in that number. (In Makarov itself, per the 1905 (partial) Russian Census, one of the larger Jewish families were the Slutskys, the great-grandparents of Mary Jane Levin, the granddaughter by marriage of Morris and Luba Radov).

The details of the slaughter, which undoubtedly included Radov family members and friends, are almost unbearable to read. As described by Tim Snyder in *Bloodlands*,

The Jews of Kiev, having surrendered their valuables and documents, were forced to strip naked. Then they were driven by threats or by shots fired overhead, in groups of about ten, to the edge of a ravine known as Babi Yar. Many of them were beaten. ... They had to lie down on their stomachs on the corpses already beneath them, and wait for the shots to come from above and behind. Then would come the next group. Jews came and died for thirty-six hours. People were perhaps alike in dying and in death, but each of them was different until that final moment, each had different preoccupations and presentiments until all was clear and then all was black... One naked mother spent what she must have known were her last few moments of life breastfeeding her baby. When the baby was thrown alive into the ravine, she jumped in after it, and in that way found her death. Only there in the ditch were these people reduced to nothing, or to their number, which was 33,761.



Babi Yar Memorial Monument

The massacre at Babi Yar is the subject of a famous poem (in Russian) by Yevgeni Yevtushenko (favorably reviewed in Russia by G. Radov in *Literaturnaya Rossiya* (1966)). The poem, translated, in part:

No monument stands over Babi Yar. A steep cliff only, like the rudest headstone. I am afraid. Today, I am as old As the entire Jewish race itself. I see myself an ancient Israelite.
I wander o'er the roads of ancient Egypt
And here, upon the cross, I perish, tortured
And even now, I bear the marks of nails.

It seems to me that Dreyfus is myself.
The Philistines betrayed me – and now judge.
I'm in a cage. Surrounded and trapped,
I'm persecuted, spat on, slandered, and
The dainty dollies in their Brussels frills
Squeal, as they stab umbrellas at my face.

. . .

I'm thrown back by a boot, I have no strength left, In vain I beg the rabble of pogrom, To jeers of "Kill the Jews, and save our Russia!" My mother's being beaten by a clerk.

. . .

I know the kindness of my native land. How vile, that without the slightest quiver The antisemites have proclaimed themselves The "Union of the Russian People!"

. .

Wild grasses rustle over Babi Yar, The trees look sternly, as if passing judgement. Here, silently, all screams, and, hat in hand, I feel my hair changing shade to gray.

And I myself, like one long soundless scream Above the thousands of thousands interred, I'm every old man executed here, As I am every child murdered here.

Surprisingly, some Jews have returned to Makarov, about 30 families, although both the synagogue and the cemetery have been closed. There appear to be Radovs still remaining.



ATTACHMENT #3

SHIP MANIFEST FOR OLYMPIC (RADOVS) AND FINLAND (MANDIBERGS)

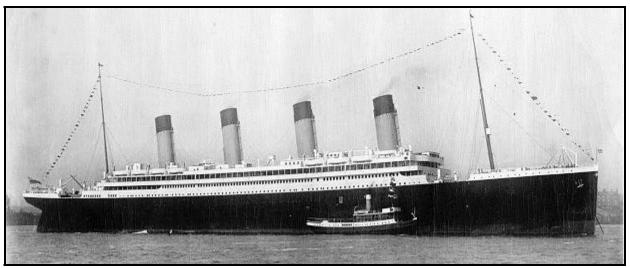
Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Jack Thompson and Alan Mandiberg.

SHIP MANIFEST FOR OLYMPIC (RADOVS & CAROLS) AND FINLAND (MANDIBERGS)

The Radovs

Radovs came to the United States in 1908, 1911 and 1922. It is unclear what passage was booked for the first two trips, with only limited family members making the initial voyages. In 1908, Joe Radov and Raful Carl, with his older children Morris and Minnie, came. In 1911, Joe Radov returned for his wife, Cirka (Sarah), and two children, Sam and Gus, as well as his sister, Ida, to help care for the children should one need to be left at Ellis Island for quarantine.

In 1922, when most of the Radovs arrived, it was aboard the *R.M.S. Olympic*. The passage (described further in Attachment 17, A76-79), which began in Russia and Bucharest, departed from Cherbourg, France on the coast of Normandy. Luba Radov gave birth on ship, mid-Atlantic, to Anna. The vessel itself, the *Olympic*, was the sister ship to the *Titanic* on the White Star Line. The earlier trip in 1911 by the Mandibergs was made on the *U.S.S. Finland*, a ship that, at least after some re-chartering, joined the White Star Line in 1909. Like the occasionally troubled *Finland*, the *Olympic* could be a dangerous carrier. It collided with the *H.M.S. Hawke*, but unlike the most famous ship of the White Star Line, the *Titanic*, it did not sink altogether.



The *Olympic* in New York in 1911 on her maiden voyage.

Radov Olympic Ship Manifest

Olympic

VIEW ORIGINAL MANIFEST

Associated Passenger Date of Arrival Port of Departure Line # Page # 0874
Radovsky, Yankel Feb 15, 1922 Cherbourg, France - previous next
Original page Original page

Manifest for Olympic Sailing from Cherbourg, France

Name	Gender	Age	Married	Ethnicity	Place of Residence
0001. Ramos, Antonio	м	43y	М	U.S. Citizen	Shanghai, China
0002. Ramos, Rosa Maria	F	27y	M	U.S. Citizen	Shanghai, China
0003. <u>Ramos, Julio</u>	M	Зу	s	U.S. Citizen	Shanghai, China
0004. <u>Yamamoto, Isamu</u>	M	28y	M	Japan, Japanese	Tokio, Japan
0005. <u>Helfgott, Jankel</u>	M	61y	M	Russia	Riga, Russia
0006. Helfgott, Kella	F	55y	M	Russia	Riga, Russia
0007. <u>Helfgott, Maria</u>	F	17y	S	Russia	Riga, Russia
0008. <u>Jameison, James</u> <u>George</u>	M	45y	M	England	Portland, U.S.A.
0009. Jamieson, Mabel Alice	F	34y	M	England	Portland, U.S.A.
0010. <u>Kundig, Jean</u>	М	31y	S	Switzerland, Swiss	Calif., U.S.
0011. <u>Linetzcaia, Gousta</u>	F	37y	M	Russia	Winnitzer, Russia
0012. <u>Linetzcaia, Ilskesha</u>	M	7у	S	Russia	Winnitzer, Russia
0013. <u>Lasebnicova, Melna</u>	F	61y	М	Russia	Odessa, Russia
0014. Lasebnicova, Anna	F	22y	S	Russia	Odessa, Russia
0015. Mac Dougald, Majorie	F	43y	S	Canada	N.Y., U.S.A.
0016. Maazbic, Szmil	M	60y	M	Russia	Berdicchev, Russia
0017. Maazbic, Ntcha	F	59y	M	Russia	Berdicchev, Russia
0018. <u>Nessan, Joseph</u>	M	27y	s	U.S. Citizen	Talvia, Russia
0019. Nessan, Brucha	F	63y	M	Russia	Talvia/Russia
- 0020. Radovsky, Pespleh	M	56y	M	Russia	Bucharest, Russia
7 0021. Radovsky, Fster	F	47y	M	Russia	Bucharest, Russia
- 0022. Radovsky, Yankel	M	78y	M	Russia	Bucharest, Russia
0023. Radovsky, Schendles	F	65y	M	Russia	Bucharest, Russia
0024. Rueech, Therese	F	24y	S	Switzerland, Swiss	Engelberg, Switz.
0025. Renfer, Fritz	М	31y	М	Switzerland, Swiss	Lenguan, Switz.
0026. <u>Rabinowisz, Jakob</u>	M	44y	M	US Citizen	Zurich, Switz.
0027. <u>Schaller, Armin</u>	M	20y	s	Switzerland,	Salothwin, Switz.

Name	Gende	r Age	Married	l Ethnicity	Place of Residence
0001. <u>Van</u> <u>Crueseele, Helena</u>	F	35 y	М	u.s.	Rochester, N.Y.
0002. <u>Van</u> <u>Crueseele, Martha</u>	F	5 y	s	U.S.	Rochester, N.Y.
0003. De Coninik, August	M	63y	M	U.S.	Rochester, N.Y.
0004. <u>DeConinik, Amalie</u>	F	61y	M	u.s.	Rochester, N.Y.
0005. Verstriayhe, Victor	M	35y	M	U.S.	Rochester, N.Y.
0006. Aronsohn, Florence	F	28y	M	U.S.	New York, N.Y.
0007. <u>Deutech, Joseph</u>	M	33y	M	U.S.	•
0008. <u>Dossola, Evasio</u>	M	30y	M	U.S.	Menio Park, Cal.
0009. <u>Dessola, Luigia</u>	F	31y	M	U.S.	Menlo Park, Cal.
0010. <u>Langman, Victor</u>	M	41y	M	U.S.	New York City
0011. <u>Danver, Charles</u>	M	58y	S	U.S.	Fort Due Pont, Del.
0012. <u>Monis, Jacob</u>	M	42y	M	U.S.	New York
0013. <u>Legretti, Francise</u>	M	38y	M	U.S.	Galvinas, Cal.
0014. <u>Vergobbi, John</u>	M	56y	M	U.S.	Kellog, Idaho
0015. <u>Andreoletti, Amerigo</u>	M	30y	M	U.S.	Pittsburg, Pa.
0016. <u>Black, Robert</u>	M	26y	M	u.s.	Philadelphia, Pa.
0017. Strang, Werner	F	38y	M	U.S.	Columbus, O.
0018. <u>Adler, Rudolf</u>	M	35y	S	u.s.	N.Y.C.
0019. <u>Bianchini, Alex</u>	M	38y	M	U.S.	Shirkieville, III.
0020. <u>Crosby, Sophie</u>	F	35y	M	U.S.	Dickins, North Dakota
0021. <u>Fleischer, Julius</u>	M	49y	M	U.S.	Pittsburg
0022. <u>Gatling, Addison</u>	M	26y	M	U.S.	N.Y.C.
0023. <u>Hutter, Killian</u>	M	61y	M	u.s.	Portland, Ore.
0024. <u>Felegott, Nathan</u>	M	36y	M	U.S.	Baltimore, Md.
0025. <u>Jamieson, George R.</u>	M	25y	S	U.S.	Dayton, Oh.
0026. Neeley, Mary	F	33y	M	U.S.	Miles City, Montana
0027. Liberty, Rose	F	33y	M	U.S.	New York
0028. <u>Lassan, Maxim</u>	M	39y	M	U.S.	N.Y.C.
0029. <u>Newman, Joseph</u>	M	31y	М	U.S.	Chicago
0030. <u>Radoa, Joseph</u>	M	36y	М	U.S	Erie, Pa.

MATCHING PASSENGER RECORDS



REFINE SEARCH NEW SEARCH LOAD SEARCH SAVE SEARCH SEARCH TIPS

VIEW: Exact Matches Only Close Matches Only Alternate Spellings Only Sounds Like Only All Records

Below are the records that match the name you entered. If you don't find the passenger you seek on this group of records don't give up! Also, many passengers' names were misspelled. You can also try clicking on the "close matches" or "alternate spellings" boxes at the top of the page to ask the system to search for spellings that have similar sound values. (e.g. Lansky, Lanski, Landski would all sound the same.)

Close Matches (7)						
Name of Passenger	Residence	Arrived Ag	e on Arrival	Passenger Record	Ship Manifest	Ship Image
1. <u>Fster Radovsky</u>	Bucharest, Russia	1922	47	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
2.Lionba Radovsky	Bucarest, Roumania	1922	25	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	View
3. Moische Radovsky	Bucarest, Roumania	1922	26	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
4. Pespieh Radovsky	Bucharest, Russia	1922	56	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	View
5.Schendles Radovsky	Bucharest, Russia	1922	65	View	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
6.Stanachana Radovsky	Bucarest, Roumania	1922	0	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	View
7. Yankel Radovsky	Bucharest, Russia	1922	78	<u> View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>

First Name: Fster
Last Name: Radovsky
Ethnicity: Russia

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Russia Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 47y Gender: F Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0021

First Name: Lionba
Last Name: Radovsky
Ethnicity: Russian, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Bucarest, Roumania
Date of Arrival: Jul 12, 1922

Age at Arrival: 25y Gender: F Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0014

First Name: Moische
Last Name: Radovsky
Ethnicity: Russian, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Bucarest, Roumania

Date of Arrival: Jul 12, 1922

Age at Arrival: 26y Gender: M Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0013

First Name: Pespleh Last Name: Radovsky Ethnicity: Russia

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Russia Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 56y Gender: M Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0020

First Name: Stanachana
Last Name: Radovsky
Ethnicity: Russian, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Bucarest, Roumania

Date of Arrival: Jul 12, 1922

Age at Arrival: 2m Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0015

First Name: Yankel
Last Name: Radovsky
Ethnicity: Russia

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Russia Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 78y Gender: M Marital Status: M

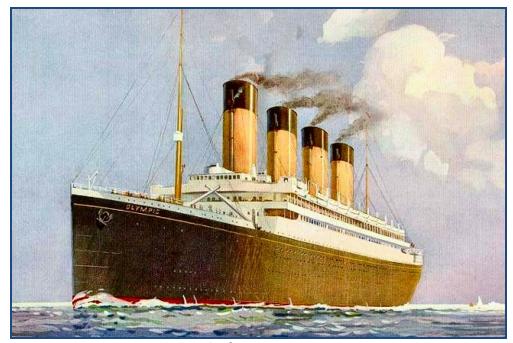
Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0022

The Carols

While any number of Radovs are missing, there seems to be too many Carols easily to account for. (The Carols were related through Menya, married to Raful, whose maiden name was Radov or Radovskaia, and the oldest daughter of Jacob and Sheindel). Here, shown arriving on the *R.M.S. Olympic* were 6 Careisteins, with some readily identifiable as family, some more difficult. Menya (Mania), Bill (Berl), Lena (Leia), and Muni (Haim) are easy, although their ages are clearly incorrect. More problematic is Hana and Samuel. Whether they are nephews, nieces, cousins, a married couple or others in the family who had taken this opportunity to escape is uncertain.



R.M.S. Olympic at Sea

Missing from the Carol count is Raful and his daughter Minnie and son Morris, all of whom come over (it seems) in 1908, but not on any locatable ship.

Here's the list of **245** passengers on the **Olympic**. When you select a passenger you can click on the appropriate links to view that Passenger Record, copy of the original Ship's Passenger Manifest and description and/or picture of the Ship of Travel.

ĭ	a, or picture or the Ship or Trave						
· Na	me of Passenger	Residence	Age Cr	ew	Passenger Record	Ship Manifest	Ship Image
1.	Adler,Rudolf	N.Y.C.	35y		View	View	View
2.	Allegretto, Angelo	Timblin, Pa.	37y		View	View	View
3.		San Francisco	44y		View	View	View
4.	Anderson, Joseph G.		,				
		Boston, Mass.	56y		View	View	View
5.	Andreoletti, Amerigo	Pittsburg, Pa.	30y		View	<u>View</u>	View
6.	Aronsohn,Florence	New York, N.Y.	28y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
7.	Bagutti,Alfonso	Camisnolo, Switz.	27y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
8.	Barbieri, Nello	Des Moines, U.S.A.	29y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
9.	Baron, Solomon	Buffalo, N.Y.	42y		View	View	View
10	. Bellauri,Frank	Jeannette, Pa.	41y		View	View	View
	·	Mamaroneck,					
11	Bellows,Fredrick Morrow	N.Y.	28y		<u>View</u>	View	<u>View</u>
12.	Bellows,Germaine C.	Mamaroneck, N.Y.	28y		View	View	View
12	Bornhaim Coorges Daniel	La Chauz de	440		Man	Mau	Man
13.	Bernheim,Georges Daniel	Fons, Switzerland	44y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
14.	Bertholet,Pierre	Baltimore, Md.	44y		View	<u>View</u>	View
15.	Bianchini, Alex	Shirkieville, Ill.	38y		View	View	View
16.	Black,Robert	Philadelphia, Pa.	26v		View	View	View
	Blandin, Suzanne Marquerite	Melun, France	21v		View	View	View
	Bluerock, Sadye	Brookloyn, N.Y.	,		View	View	View
	Brenner, Pincus S.	N. York	44y		View	View	View
	Brock,Helene	San Francisco	62y		View	View	View
	Brupbacher,Ernest W.	Toronto, Canada					
					View	View	View
	Brupbacher, Virginia Maria	Toronto, Canada			<u>View</u>	View	View
	Caloro, Ginseppe	Milan, Italy	40y		<u>View</u>	View	View
24.	Canepa,Paolo	Modesto, U.S.A.	41y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
25.	Carbonell,Bartoleme	Barcelona, Spain	62y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
26.	Carbonera, Severino	San Francisco, U.S.A.	25y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
27.	Careistein,Berl	Bucharest, Roumania	13y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
28.	Careistein, Haim	Roumania	8y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
29.	Careistein,Hana	Bucharest, Roumania	17y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
30.	Careistein,Leia	Bucharest, Roumania	17y	:	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
31.	Carelstein,Mania	Bucharest, Roumania	40y		<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>
		Bucharest,					
32	Careistein, Samuel	Roumania	19y		View	View	View
54.	Caronstelli, Balliuci		1 / y	•	V 1C VV	V ICVV	V IC VV
		Ekatistanis,					

First Name: Mania
Last Name: Careistein
Ethnicity: Russian
Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Roumania

Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 40y Gender: F Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel; Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0013

First Name: Bert

Last Name: Careistein Ethnicity: Russia, Russian

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Roumania

Feb 15, 1922 Date of Arrival:

Age at Arrival: 13y Gender: M Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0014

First Name: Haim Last Name: Carelstein Ethnicity: Russia, Russian

Bucharest, Roumania Last Place of Residence:

Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 8y Gender: M Marital Status: 5

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0015

First Name: Leva

Last Name: Careistein Ethnicity: Russia, Russian

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Roumania Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 17y Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0016

First Name: Hana Last Name: Careistein Ethnicity: Russia, Russian

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Roumania

Date of Arrival: Feb 15, 1922

Age at Arrival: 17y Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Olympic

Port of Departure: Cherbourg, France

Manifest Line Number: 0018

Samuel First Name: Careistein Last Name:

Russia, Russian Ethnicity:

Last Place of Residence: Bucharest, Roumania

Feb 15, 1922 Date of Arrival:

Age at Arrival: 19y Gender: M Marital Status: S

Olympic Ship of Travel:

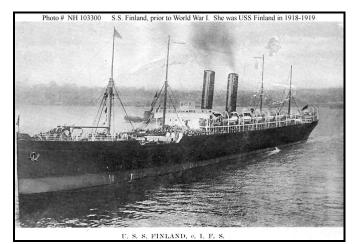
Cherbourg, France Port of Departure:

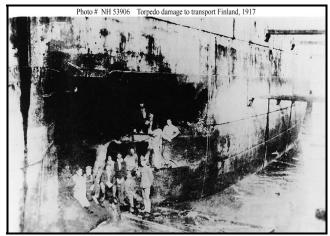
0017 Manifest Line Number:

The Mandibergs

A number of Mandibergs came to America in 1911, probably on two ships, one of which was the *S.S. Finland*. Because of Ellis Island's mediocre record-keeping, spelling irregularities and unknown names of married women, the complete list is not known. As for the *Finland*, it was built as a passenger steamship in Philadelphia in 1902, but chartered by the U.S. Army in June 1917 to carry troops to Europe. It accommodated 342 first-class passengers, 194 second-class and 626 third-class. (What degree of luxury the Mandibergs enjoyed is a mystery). Shown below is the *Finland* in its balmy civilian days and then after being torpedoed by the German submarine, U-93, off the French coast.

Even before the war, despite some glory in taking the American Olympic Team to Stockholm in 1912, the *Finland* was a troubled ship, in 1908 colliding with and sinking the Greek ship, the *S.S. Epirus* and in 1910 ramming and sinking the *Baltique*. She was finally scrapped in 1928.



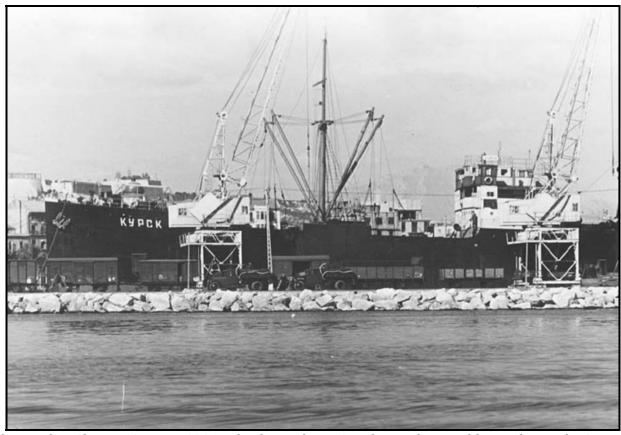


The S.S. Finland as a passenger ship and later after it sustained submarine torpedo damage.



The Second-Class Smoking Lounge on the *Finland*. It is a location that, given some unfortunate early family habits, would hardly be surprising if it served as the family gathering place.

Despite problems in spelling and location, likely the Mandibergs took two ships from different North Sea ports in 1911 and met up in New York. Those on the *Finland* left from Antwerp, spelled their name "Mandeberg" and listed themselves as being from Kiev. Those on the *Kursk* (*Kypck*) arrived 25 days later (December 1 verses December 26, 1911), spelling their name "Mandebarg." They departed from Libau (now Liepāja, a city in present day Latvia, but then in Russia) and listed their home as Spoderety, Russia, a name that has completely disappeared from sight. However, given the people involved and the later evidence, the family linked up. The *Kursk* was built in 1911 in the United Kingdom. It originally flew the flag of the Russian Empire, and later that of the Soviet Union. It seemed to have a desultory and undistinguished history. (The ocean liner should not be confused with the Russian submarine, the *Kursk*, which famously sank as a result of a fuel explosion in the year 2000, burying all 118 sailors aboard at sea).



The *Kursk* in Alicante, Spain in 1936 unloading Military Supplies to the Republicans during the Spanish Civil War.

Mandiberg Finland and Kursk Ship Manifest

Alternate Spelling Matches MANDEBERG, MANDEBARG (12)

Name of Passenger	Residence	Arrived A	lge on Arrival	-	Ship	Ship	Relevancy
1.Chaie Mandebero	Russia, Kiev	1911	18	Record View	Manifest View	Image View	94%
2.Golde Mandeberg	Russia, Kiev	1911	14	View	View	View	94%
3. Morduch Mandeberg	Russia, Warschorczc	1911	58	View	View	View	94%
4. Pessie Mandeberg	Russia, Kiev	1911	57	<u>View</u>	View	View	94%
Rochel Mandeberg	Russia, Kiev	1911	17	View	View	View	94%
6. <u>Chana Mandebarg</u>	Spoderety, Russia	1911	21	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	View	93%
7. Freida Mandebarg	Spoderety, Russia	1911	17	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	93%
8. Froim Mandebarg	Spoderety, Russia	1911	73	View	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	93%
9. <u>Malka Mandebar</u> q	Spoderety, Russia	1911	23	View	View	View	93%
10.Morduch Mandebarg	Spoderety, Russia	1911	3	View	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	93%
11. Moschko Mandebarg	Spoderety, Russia	1911	32	View	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	93%
12. <u>Perlia Mandebarg</u>	Spoderety, Russia	1911	53	View	<u>View</u>	<u>View</u>	93%

First Name: Chaie
Last Name: Mandeberg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Russia, Kiev
Date of Arrival: Dec 01, 1911

Age at Arrival: 18y Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Finland
Port of Departure: Antwerp
Manifest Line Number: 0001

First Name: Golde
Last Name: Mandeberg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Russia, Kiev
Date of Arrival: Dec 01, 1911

Age at Arrival: 14y Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Finland
Port of Departure: Antwerp
Manifest Line Number: 0009

First Name: Morduch
Last Name: Mandeberg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Russia, Warschorczc

Date of Arrival: Dec 01, 1911

Age at Arrival: 58y Gender: M Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Finland
Port of Departure: Antwerp
Manifest Line Number: 0011

First Name: Pessie
Last Name: Mandeberg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Russia, Klev
Date of Arrival: Dec 01, 1911

Age at Arrival: 57y Gender: F Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Finland
Port of Departure: Antwerp
Manifest Line Number: 0008

First Name: Rochel
Last Name: Mandeberg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Russia, Kiev
Date of Arrival: Dec 01, 1911

Age at Arrival: 17y Gender: F Marital Status: 5

Ship of Travel: Finland
Port of Departure: Antwerp
Manifest Line Number: 0002

First Name: Perlja
Last Name: Mandebarg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Spoderety, Russia
Date of Arrival: Dec 26, 1911

Age at Arrival: 53 Gender: F Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Kursk
Port of Departure: Libau
Manifest Line Number: 0024

First Name: Chana
Last Name: Mandebarg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Spoderety, Russia
Date of Arrival: Dec 26, 1911

Age at Arrival: 21 Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Kursk
Port of Departure: Libau
Manifest Line Number: 0025

First Name: Freida

Last Name: Mandebarg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Spoderety, Russia
Date of Arrival: Dec 26, 1911

Age at Arrival: 17 Gender: F Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Kursk
Port of Departure: Libau
Manifest Line Number: 0026

First Name: Moschko
Last Name: Mandebarg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Spoderety, Russia
Date of Arrival: Dec 26, 1911

Age at Arrival: 32 Gender: M Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Kursk
Port of Departure: Libau
Manifest Line Number: 0027

First Name: Malka

Last Name: Mandebarg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Spoderety, Russia
Date of Arrival: Dec 26, 1911

Age at Arrival: 23 Gender: F Marital Status: M

Ship of Travel: Kursk
Port of Departure: Libau
Manifest Line Number: 0028

First Name: Morduch
Last Name: Mandebarg
Ethnicity: Russia, Hebrew
Last Place of Residence: Spoderety, Russia
Date of Arrival: Dec 26, 1911

Age at Arrival: 3 Gender: M Marital Status: S

Ship of Travel: Kursk
Port of Departure: Libau
Manifest Line Number: 0029

ATTACHMENT #4 FAMILY TREE FROM BERTHA HALPERIN BLAU

Discussed in conversation of Bertha Blau.

Family Tree Yakov Radovsky (Jacob Radov) 1844-1924

	Ida Jennie Minnie Betty		Minnie Daughter killed Laykeh (Lena) Beryi (Bill) Muni (Hyman)	Simcha (Sam) Gedalia (Gus) Barney Moishe (Morris)	Beryl (Bernard) Brochan (Bertha) Yakov (Jacob)	Beryl (Barney) Louis Yakov (Jack) Chanah (Anna) Chaye (Clarene) Meerel (Mirlam) Beryl (Barney)
Kayman — —	Beryl (Bernard) m Hennyeh	Pesach (Peter) m Esther	Menyeh (Maymie) m Raeful Carlstein (Ralph Carol)	Zarkeh Shapiro (Sarah Shapiro)	Chana Chaya (Idá) m Tsvee Italperin (Harold Halperin) Cherneh (Jennie)	Velvel Bass (Worf Bass) Moishe (Morris) m Luba Levine
Yakov, Raciovsky, (Jacob Radov) married Mandiberg			(Younger sister) Sheindel Bossie Mandiberg			

2. Family Tree Maymie Radov (Menyeh Radovsky) 1880-1934

Barry Gany Carrie Terry		Mona		Andrew
Theodore m Shelley Jordan	Faith Barbara Jack	Mona Mike	riagelyn Daughter Stanley Lynda	Michael Falkenstein Pamela m Patrick Smith
Morris Sakol	Daughter (killed in Russia) Lena (Laykeh) m Harry Smith	Bill (Bernard) Bery	Beatrice Muni (Hyman) m Sylvia Rubel	
Maynne Radov (Menyeh Radovsky) married Ralph Carol (Raeful Caristein)				

N

3. Family Tree Joseph Radov

Jack Bernard Radov	Erroll E: 4/5/41-12/12/41) Patricia m		Weston m m Mariene Daniels m	Marcine Marcine Paul Rogers Noah Mitchell	Lynn M Sarah Debra Berman Lucas Fern M Gabriell Stephen Rudin
Samuel J. Radov m Betty Radov	Gustave J. Radov	C L	Eva Kaufman (Heller)		Morris P., Radov m Adele Danzker
Joseph Radov married Sarah Shapiro					

m

4. Family Tree Ida Radov (Chana Chaya) Radovsky

	in Jun and J. 1974 block of June Principles	Hayden Julianna		No. N. J. Louis <i>and an all liquid</i> (1900)	· mil qual defends la con-	downlock Lock
Matthew	Joshua	Jordan m Melissa				
Farley m Linda Whistler	m Joyce	m Elleen Falk	James Gordon	Leslie Auerback		To the second of
Bernard (Beryl) m Rosalind (Penny Parton)	Bertha (Brochah)	Jacob Blau			Takuv)	
Ida Radov (Chana Chaya) Radovsky married Harold (Tsvee) Halperin Rosalind (Penny Par						

5. Family Tree Jennie Radov

		Description	William Bernard Bryan Chirlov	JIII ICY		·					
		Wendy J	m Alex Davaris	Barbara (Bobbie)	John	Wesley	Sharon Jason	Dana	Alisa		The state of the s
	Balliov I, Bass	mannen en en menemberekkindemmen en e	Shriey Werness			Louis Bass	Paula Mitchnik	Jack Bass (Thompson)		Barney Thompson	
Jennie Kadov		Wolf Bass							The Control of the Co	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Compared to the contract of th

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6. Family Tree Morris Phillip Radov (Moishe Fishel) 1897-1967 Morris Philip Radov (Moishe Fishbel) married

Anna (Chana)

Joshua		Michael Diane Daniel Susan	Reid	Ava	Benjamin McGary Rebecca Zachary Rachel
Lesley m Robert Murray	Stephanie m Paul Hirschfield Barbara m Elaine Meizlish	Isa Getzov	Joel m Susan Hunt	Mary Jane Becker Barry M	Arthur Adam m Nancy
Betty Nusbaum		Garen	m Mace Levin		

Luba Levine

6. Family Tree Morris Philip Radov (Moishe Fishel) 1897-1967

		Michael Alissa	promoted in the control of the contr	Merissa Lindsay	A COMMISSION OF THE COMMISSION		**************************************	Lauren Emily	
	Anne	Jeffrey May	uesns	m William Landau	Betsy	m William Trabold		m Shloe	
EUGENE Kerress	married Miriam M. Radov (MIL2i)								

ATTACHMENT #5

BOOTLEGGING CASE

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Morris J. Radov, Jack Thompson and Barney Halperin.



U.S. Courthouse, Court of App. Third Cir. Philadelphia

UNITED STATES v. RADOV et al.

No. 4273; No. 4331; No. 4332

Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit

44 F.2d 155; 1930 U.S. App. LEXIS 3327

October 11, 1930

PRIOR HISTORY: [**1] Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Frederic P. Schoonmaker, Judge.

OPINION BY: DAVIS

OPINION

[*156] Before BUFFINGTON and DAVIS, Circuit Judges, and JOHNSON, District Judge.

DAVIS, Circuit Judge.

Radov, Brown, and Bard, hereinafter called defendants, were charged with others, whose cases are not before us, in an indictment of two counts with illegal possession of intoxicating liquor on May 19, 1929, and with illegal transportation of intoxicating liquor on the same day. On the trial Radov was found guilty of possession and Brown and Bard were found guilty of transportation. They appealed to this court on the ground that the trial judge erred in not allowing the plea of former jeopardy, in admitting telephone slips and telephone directories, and in refusing to direct a verdict because of insufficiency of evidence to sustain the verdict.

The indictment in this case charges that the defendants on May 19, 1929, unlawfully possessed intoxicating liquor, namely, six cases of Old Log Cabin whisky and six cartons of assorted French wines.

As to the question of former jeopardy, it seems necessary to have before us exactly what was [**2] said by counsel in opening the case:

"Counsel for defendants also ask leave of Court to enter plea of former jeopardy by reason of the fact that the four defendants now on trial or about to be tried have been tried at this term of Court upon an indictment charging substantially the same offenses.

"Motion denied. Exception noted to defendants.

"Mr. Rossiter: In addition to the motion to quash the second count, if your Honor please, we also submit as to that, that was included in the previous indictment.

"Mr. Richardson: No, it was not. The possession in the previous indictment was on the sixth day of June.

"Mr. Rossiter: Now, if your Honor please, the possession charged in this indictment was on the 19th of May. Now, anything, within the Statute of Limitations, in a previous indictment could have been urged against these men if it was in the possession of the Government. Now, we say that those two counts cannot stand, irrespective of the question of possession or transportation, on this present indictment.

"Mr. Richardson: There has been no conviction, your Honor. The jury is still out.

"Mr. Rossiter: He has been arraigned, he has been placed in jeopardy, the jury has been [**3] sworn. The fact that the jury is still out does not give us the privilege

of saying autrefois acquit or autrefois convict, but he has been placed in jeopardy. Therefore, if he had possession on the 19th of May, that would have been perfectly competent evidence in a charge of possession on June 6th, and it was offered, as a matter of fact. This very identical evidence that is going to be produced here was offered.

"Motion denied. Exception noted to defendants."

That is all that the record contains as to the former jeopardy. It thus appears that the defendants charged in this indictment with unlawfully possessing intoxicating liquor on May 19, 1929, had been tried at that term of court with possessing intoxicating liquor "on the sixth day of June."

In the first place, the plea is defective. The plea must allege that the former trial was in a court having jurisdiction of the case. This was orally done, but impliedly, the implication being that the trial was in the District Court in which they were then engaged, though it is not expressly stated.

The plea must set forth the substance of the record. This was attempted to be done [*157] in the following oral language that [**4] the former trial was "upon an indictment charging substantially the same offenses." Just what was meant by "substantially the same offenses" we do not know. This is a conclusion that may or may not be sound. We do not have the substance of the record in the former case set out as we should. It would appear from the record before us that the offenses were separate and distinct. The one on which the trial had taken place was for possession "on the sixth day of June," and the offense charged in the indictment before us was for possession on May 19, 1919. Counsel for defendants also intimated that the former trial contained a charge of transportation, presumably "on the sixth day of June." Transportation on May 19, 1919, is charged in the second count of the indictment before us. So there is no identity of offenses as is required in order to constitute a plea of former jeopardy. Coleman v. Tennessee, 97 U.S. 509, 24 L. Ed. 1118; Burton v. United States, 202 U.S. 344, 26 S. Ct. 688, 50 L. Ed. 1057, 6 Ann. Cas. 362.

The evidence shows that the liquor which was subsequently seized in an old Ford car driven by Bard came out of Radov's home, and this was sufficient in connection with [**5] the other facts in this case to show possession by him. The evidence further shows that Brown and a boy put this liquor into Radov's Chevrolet car and Brown drove it to the vicinity of his home where the liquor was transferred to a Ford car. Bard got into this Ford car and started to drive it away when he was arrested and the liquor seized. The evidence is positive that the car was moving when Bard was arrested. How far it had gone after Bard got into it is not clear, but the fact and not the distance of the transportation is the material element constituting the crime. So the evidence is sufficient to sustain the verdict of possession by Radov and transportation by Bard and Brown.

After Bard's arrest and while he was in the custody of the prohibition officers, several calls were made from a Pittsburgh telephone belonging to Nicholas Suzich to the telephone of Meyer Gold, in Erie, Pa., two defendants not before us in this appeal. The Bell telephone was used in Pittsburgh which connected with the Mutual Telephone Company in Erie. The tickets or slips recording these calls showed that they were made in Pittsburgh over Nicholas Suzich's telephone to Meyer Gold's telephone in Erie [**6] and are the original records upon which financial adjustments were made between the two companies and were made in the ordinary and usual course of business transactions between them. Counsel says that their admission in evidence over his objection was error. We think that the admission was in accord with the trend of decisions, and that the court did not err in so doing. Section 1530, vol. III, p. 278 (3d Ed.) Wigmore on Evidence; Reyburn v. Queen City Savings Bank & Trust Company, 171 F. 609 (C.C.A. 3); Northern Pacific Railway Co. v. Keyes, 91 F. 47 (C.C. 8); United States v. Venable Construction Co., 124 F. 267 (C.C. 5); Greene v. United States, 154 F. 401 (C.C.A. 5).

Likewise we do not think the court erred in admitting the telephone books of the Bell Company in Pittsburgh and of the Mutual Company in Erie, which were identified by Frank Steen, an experienced telephone man, as books that the companies use in placing calls in the regular conduct and operation of the business of their companies.

It follows that the judgment is affirmed.

ATTACHMENT #6 WESTY RADOV EMAIL

Discussed in conversation of Bertha Blau.

WESTY RADOV EMAIL

From: WESTON RAVOV [westmar53@yahoo.com]

Sent: Sunday, March 20, 2011 7:00 PM

To: Joel Levin Subject: Re: info

HI JOEL,,,,,My grandfather came to the USA in 1908 to settle in and earn enough money to bring his wife (sarah-cirka) and sons Sam and Gus here.my dad and morris j,were not even born yet. Joe came to Erie because my grandmother has a sister and brother in law already here... The Katowitz family----parents of Louis, Fay(LaPidus) and Mamie(Collins). Mamie was Jerry Eichner's mom. JERILU FRUIT "named after Louis Katowitz and his nephew Jerry Eichner. I think I am related to everyone in Erie between my mom and dad. In any event, my grandfather brought his wife and the two older boys here in 1911. My dad was born in 1913 and Morris was born in 1916. (both in erie)

During this time our great grandfather Jacob(YANKEL) and his family, including Morris and Luba, stayed in the Ukraine. Around 1918 or so, "Your grandfather sent his brother (Joe) a letter stating that if he ever wanted to see his family again, he would have to sneak them out of RUSSIA, because Lenin and Stalin were closing the borders and also cracking down on the Jews. "Your grandfather being a Captain in the Russian Army and a man of intelligence, could help sneak them out. "Ultimately with my grandfathers money and fake passports and your grandfathers knowledge of people, places and things, they met up in Romania on the border... BUT THAT IS ANOTHER STORY. Don't forget, my grandfather was 13 years older than Morris.

The picture you have was taken when they got to NYC.



Memorial in Makarov Jewish Cemetery

ATTACHMENT #7 CHANA CHAYA RADOVSKAIA PASSPORT

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Barney R. Radov, Wendy Davaris & Bobbie Bass.





24 Pages	0	8672
	Foreign Passport	
	~~0~~	
Owner Signature <u>Khana Khaia</u>		
Radovskaia ¹		
[German	n]	

[French]_____

1

¹ Radovskaia is the female for Radovsky, as "Skaia" is generally feminine for "sky."



Bearer [fem] ² Bourgeoise	does certify and guarantee
Khana – Khaia Yankel³	a free pass in Kiev
[fem] Radovskaia 19 yrs.	September 30, 1911
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	Oity Office Manager [Dignature]

² "Fem." indicates, per the Russian language, a woman's name.

 $^{^{3}}$ Yankel is the passport holder's father's name.

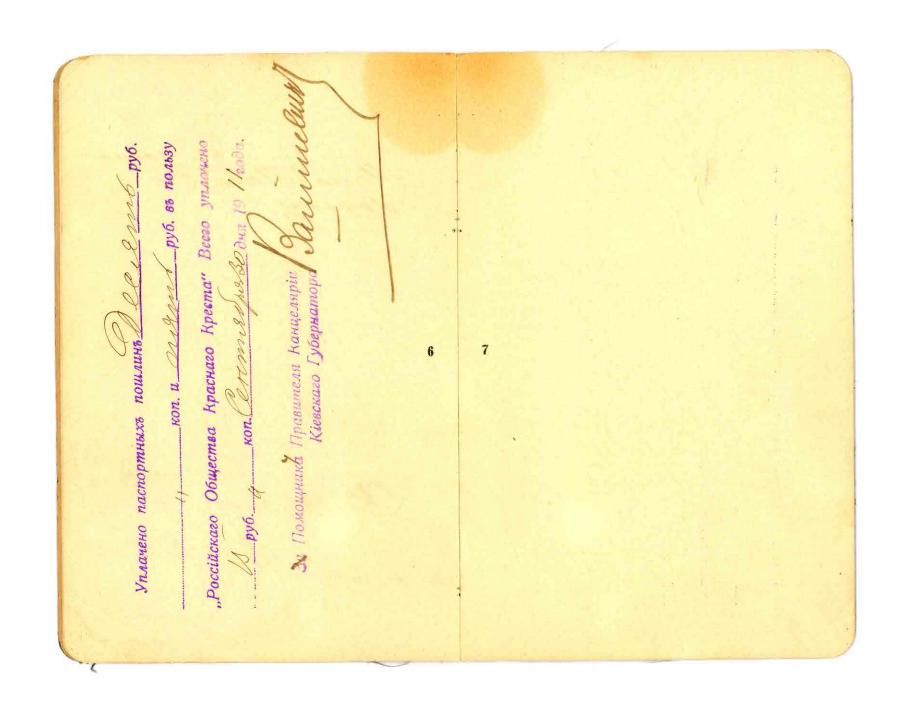
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Stamp from Austria Passport Control 21 Oct. 1911 Ottlotschin⁴

German Bourgeois ⁵			[French] Bourgeois	
Channa Chaia Rad–	-		Channa Chaia Rad–	
Ovskaia	-		Ovskaia	
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·	<u>-</u> :			
			3	
[German translation]			[French translation]	
O Sep. 30, 1911			Sep. 30, 1911	O

⁴ City in West Prussia. It was a main border town in West Prussia for Russians emigrating to the U.S. One tale of travel there, describing communication by the passenger speaking Yiddish, the official speaking German, was a dispute about lost luggage. It is found in *Drozinski v. Hamburg-American Line*, 181 S.W. 1164 (Missouri, 1916). At Ottlotschin, as American physicians were assured in the AMA journal, all Russians were examined for contagious diseases, with those found sick turned back, not treated. 23 JAMA 841 (1894).

⁵ The designation of class or occupation made here is "bourgeois," as she was not, for example, considered to be a peasant, soldier, prisoner or clergy. The Soviets eventually designated by ethic groups, and she would have been labeled "Jew."



Paid passport duty of ten Rubles O Kopeks and 5 Rubles for the 7 - 13Blank "Russian Society of the Red Cross."6 Total paid 15 Rubles, 0 Kopeks.⁷ Sept. 30, 1911. 7 6 Assistant Office of Governor8 of Kiev [Signature]

⁶ The International Red Cross was a particular favorite of Tsar Nicholas II (1868-1918, last Emperor of Russia), mainly for its relief work, beginning with the Russian Famine of 1892.

⁷ A 1911 ruble was worth about 50 cents in 1911 American money. It thus cost \$7.50 to obtain a foreign passport. There were also domestic passports.

⁸ Original marks indicating "signed for but not by" were crossed out, meaning that the assistant was unexpectantly present, not the more lowly further assistant.



Marks of Stamp I T Concerning about going overseas Y [Ink spill from 15] 0 Aleksandriya9 14 15 8 Oct. 1911 At of Time Departure Leaving Concerning returning from overseas R U [Never returned] S S Α

⁹ Aleksandriya, or as it is known in Ukrainian, Oleksandriia, is a city in Western Ukraine of about 90,000 that, under pre-World War II borders, was at the edge of Russia. It abutted Polish territory, in 1911 belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but by 1927 adjacent to an independent Poland.

			·
	[Blank]		[Torn out]
16		17	



Coupon

Issued Kiev's Governor

Sept. 30, 1911 No. 8672, bourgeois

Khana Khaia Yankel

Radovskaia

Stamp Marks

About Going Abroad

This coupon
is filled
out by
person
who
issues
the

[blank]

19

Aleksandriya⁹
At 8 Oct. 1911 of
Time Departure Leaving

This coupon upon presentation must be torn off at Border Custom as proof passport was shown.

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНІЯ о заграничныхъ наспортахъ.

- Съ лиць, отправляющихся за границу, установленъ сборъ въ слъдующемъ, размъръ: за каждый паспортъ, безъ ограниченія числа лицъ, въ опомъ назначенныхъ, по 10 руб. за каждое полугодіе, по 20 руб. за каждый годъ, по 30 руб. за 1½ года п т. д.
- Паспорты на вытъздъ за границу имъють силу въ теченіе трехъ мъсицевъ со времени ихъ выдачи до дня вытъзда за границу. По минованіи сего срока каждый отъъзжающій за границу долженъ снабдить себя новымъ наспортомъ.
- 3) Лица, уволенимя въ чужіе края, въ случав необходимости оставаться тамъ долже сроковъ, въ ихъ паспортахъ означенныхъ, обращаются съ просъбами объ отерочкахъ къ тъмъ главнымъ и местимъ Начальникамъ губерній, отъ коихъ они получили паспорты на отъвъздъ за границу, представляя при сихъ прошеніяхъ бланкетным деньги за все время, на какое пеправивають отсрочку, по десяти (10) рублей за каждое полугодіє.
 - Срова дозволеннаго пребыванія всёх'в вообще русских подданных за границею, съ узаконенным паспортомь, назначается пятилётній.
 - 5) Русскіе подданные, находясь за границею для коммерческихъ дѣлъ, по истеченіи узаконеннаго срока, есля не имѣютъ возможности, безъ упущенія своихъ или довъреннихъ имъ пользъ, возвратиться въ Россію, то объ отерочкъ дальнъйшаго пребыванія за границею должны обращаться съ просъбою въ подлежащую Россійскую Миссію.
 - Заграничные наспорты предъявляются въ пограничныхъ таможняхъ какъ при выбадъ изъ Россіи, такъ и при обратномъ возвращеніи.
 - За просрочку паспортовъ взыскивается таможнями, при возвращеніи въ Россію, по десяти (10) руб. за каждые полные шесть мѣсяцевъ, котя бы просрочка составляла не болѣе одного мѣсяца.

Примьчание. За просрочку наспортовъ, выданныхъ въ губерніяхъ Царства Польскаго, сверхъ указанныхъ въ семъ пунктъ десяти рублей, взыскивается еще дополнительный сборъ въ размъръ по ияти рублей за каждое полугодіе.

8) Вытахавшіе за гранвцу по одному общему для втаколькихъ лицънаспорту могуть получить, въ случат падобности, отъ Россійскихъ Миссій и Консульствъ отдъльные для себя виды на срокъ, въ общемъ наспортъопредъленный, съ обязательствомъ уплатить бланкетныя пошлины въ пограничной таможить, при возвращеніи въ Россію, за каждый выданный отдъльный видь. Кромть сего, Миссія или Консульство взимаетъ при выдачь отдъльнаго вида пошлину въ размърть 2 металлическихъ рублей.

->@<-

[Blank] [Government Rules About Foreign Passports] 20 21

Arago range

ИЗВЛЕЧЕНІЕ ИЗЪ ПРАВИЛЪ О ПАССАЖИРСКИХЪ ВЕЩАХЪ.

§ 1. Пассажирскими вещами признаются вообще находящіяся при пассажирахъ вещи, бывнія въ употребленіи и необходимыя для нихъ въ путешествіп. Вещи сіи, не составляющія предметовъ торговди, пропускаются болгомуни.

Примичание. Къ вещамъ, подлежащимъ безпошлинному пропуску при пассажирахъ, не могуть бить относимы предметы, привозъ коихъ вообще изъ-за границы запрещенъ.

§ 2. Къ вещамъ, подлежащимъ безпошлинному пропуску при провзжающихъ, принадлежать:

 Бывшія въ употребленій платья, обувь, бълье носильное и полотенца въ количествъ, не превышающемъ обыкновенную потребность пассажира.

Примичаніє. Подушки, матрацы, бѣлье столовое и постельное, хотя п бывшіе въ употребленіи, пропускаются безпошлинно только въ самомъ незначительномъ количествъ.

 Мѣховая одежда, какъ-то: шубы, шапки, муфты и т. п., по одному предмету на каждаго пассажира.

 Золотыя, серебряныя и другія металлическія вещи для домашняго унотребленія, до 3 фунт. на каждое лицо, а также дорожные несессеры всякаго рода, по одному на лицо.

4) Галантерейныя вещи, золотыя, серебряныя и другія, по двѣ штуки каждаго наименованія на каждое лицо; мелочныя же вещи для туалета, какъ-то: кольца, булавки, занонки и т. п., сколько окажется при пассажирѣ, если оныя, очевидно, привезены не для продажи.

Примпиание къ пунктамъ 3 и 4:

Всякія серебряныя вещи, бывшія въ употребленін, сдѣланныя въ Имперіи и снабженныя клеймами пробирныхъ установленій, пропускаются безпошлинно и безъ ограниченія количества.

5) Вст вышеноименованныя вещи, служащія для личнаго въ пути употребденія, въ двойномъ числъ, а перчатокъ новыхъ не болъе одной дюжины. Примъчаніе. Къ предметамъ для личнаго въ пути употребленія не

примучамие. Въ предметамъ для личнато въ пута уко-резовани по принадлежатъ: посуда кухонная, столовые и чайние серпизы, броиза, часы столовые и стъпные, запавъсы, портъеры, ковры и вообще всякія вещи, служащія для меблированія и украшенія комнатъ.

6) При лицахъ медицинскаго званія—медицинскіе инструменты; при художникахъ—предметы, для искусствъ имъ необходимые; при ремеслениккахъ—инструменты, потребные для ихъ ремеслъ; при музыкантахъ—ихъ ручные инструменты, если всф сіп предметы, по количеству своему, очевиню, привозены не для продажи. Начатые: пачка нюхательнаго и картузъ курительнаго табаку, а сигаръ — не болъе одной сотни на каждое лицо.

8) Съфстные принасы въ незначительномъ количествъ.

 Шкатулки, сундуки, ящики, баулы, чемоданы и проч., въ коихъ находятся пассажирскія вещи, сколько окажется.

Примичание. Подъ видомъ шкатулокъ, ящиковъ и другихъ мъсть, служащихъ для укладки пассажирскихъ вещей, не должны быть пропускаемы безпошлинно шкатулки совершенно новыя, съ бронзовыми в другими украшеніями, съ вещами, уложенными въ сихъ помъщеніяхъ для одного тодько вида.

- 10) Экниажи, кои были вывезены изъ Имперіи, если о таковомъ вывозѣ представлено будеть свидѣтельство той таможив, чрезъ которую экинажъ былъ вывезенъ. За всѣ прочіе экинажъ взыскввается тарифная пошлина съ тѣмъ, что если пассажиръ, съ оплаченнымъ пошлиною эккножемъ, пожелалъ би выѣхать обратно за границу, то пошлина ему возвращается при выѣхать опрадъявленіи квитапціи, которая на сей копецъ, по его требованію, должна быть выдана ему изъ таможни, пошлину взыскавшей. Таковыя квитанціи имѣють силу въ продолженіе двухъ лѣть со дия выдачи.
- § З. За всѣ вещи пассажировъ, кои не будутъ подлежать безпошлинному пропуску на основании предыдущаго параграфа, слѣдуетъ взимать тарифную пошлину. При этомъ соблюдается: во-1), чтобы сія пошлина взыскиватась только за излишнее количество вещей, сперъъ дозволенныхъ въбезпошлинному пропуску; во-2), чтобы оная не взималась за вещи, о коихъ
 представлено будетъ удостовъреніе, что оныя вывезены язъ Имперіи, и
 въ-3), чтобы пошлина не взискивалась вовсе въ тѣхъ случаяхъ, когда за
 все имущество пассажира оная будетъ составлять не болъе четырехъ рублей
 нятидесяти копъекъ.
- § 4. Таможенные чиновинки, прежде нежели приступить из досмотру вещей пассажира, обязаны спросить его, имфются ли между его пмуществомъ товары или предметы въ товарномъ видъ, какъ-то: матеріи въ кускахъ и отръзкахъ, или же сметанные на живую нитку, въ видъ простинь, плащей яли другихъ предметовъ одъянія, вещи для укращенія комнатъ и т. п. Если пассажиръ заявить, что у него не видъется обложенныхъ пошлиною товаровъ или предметовъ въ товаромъ видъ, но посъфлію будутъ обнаружены въ его багажъ, то на пассажира налагается вънсканіе въ размърѣ двухъ третей причитающейся за означените товары вли предметы пошлины. Товары же или предметы томаленые къ привозу и необъявленные пассажирамъ вър досмотрѣ, з также товары или предметы, скрытые пассажирамъ при досмотрѣ, з также товары или предметы, скрытые пассажирамь въ особо устроенныхъ потайныхъ помѣщеніяхъ, или при сеобъ подъ одеждою, въ обуви, черномъ объльѣ и т. п., обнару-

Взамёнъ напечатаннаго въ пунктё 5-мъ § 2 извлечения изъ правилъ о пассажирскихъ вещахъ:

"Всъ вышеноименованныя вещи...."

следуеть:

"Всъ вышенепоименованныя вещи...."

для сего книги. Но если пассажиръ не пожелаетъ уплагить за означенные предметы пошлины, то ему дозволяется отослать вещи обратно за границу.

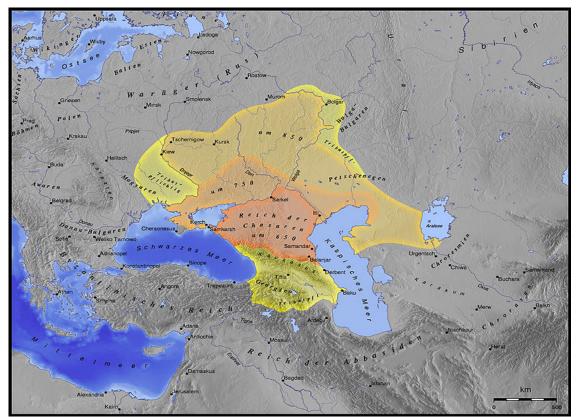
[Excerpts from Russian Law About Passenger's Baggage]

ATTACHMENT #8 KHAZARS

Discussed in conversations of Barney R. Radov, Clare Levin and Jordan Sakol.

KHAZARS

The Khazars were a Turkic people who migrated from western China to western Russia, probably around the 5th Century. By the 8th Century, they were a small but militarily powerful group, settling mainly in Volgograd and Kiev, but with holdings south to Persia and west to Hungary. At that time, they were pagan, and famed for their productivity and tolerance. According to legend, they invited an Imam, Priest, and Rabbi to discuss what religion they should accept as they moved from Shamanism to Monotheism, and upon listing to the arguments, including comments by the Christians and the Muslims that if they weren't their own religion, Judaism would be a close second, the royal family and nobility converted entirely to Judaism and took with them a significant part of their people. Widely disbursed following Russian, Hungarian, and Viking conquests, the now Jewish Khazars migrated in great numbers to Lithuania, Poland and Romania, where they assimilated among the Ashkenazi and later the exiled Sephardic communities. Nevertheless, significant numbers remained near Kiev. (Kiev was founded by Khazars, with the name itself Turkic-Khazar, *Kui* (riverbank) plus *ev* (settlement)). Perhaps 5% or more of all Ashkenazis have significant Khazar. Khazaris are noted by their looks as an attractive people, with the broad cheekbones of the Steppes, flashing eves and red hair (the source of red hair in Ukrainian Jews, including presumably, some Radovs). They lived on fish and barley and, as to language, as long as they staved in Russia, they failed to learn Yiddish. The only written remnant of the original language is one word of the famous Kievian Letter of 930, authored by a Khazarian Jew, written in Hebrew, approved in Khazarian by the local (Jewish) magistrate. As to occupation, they were the dominant traders on the Silk Road, allied and inter-married with the other early Jewish traders, the Radhanites (speculation here is welcome on Radov family name etymology), in trading silk, furs, wax, silver and spices.



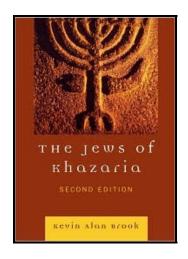
Khazaria in 800

Luba's looks and original lack of Yiddish, along with being from the Kiev area, fit precisely this model. To the right is a picture of an antecedent Khazari, that is one who never left Western China and is now referred to as Uyghur, without generations of inter-marriage with Ashkenazis. My own memory of Luba, in a conversation from the 1950s, when she and my grandfather were in the front seat of their car, my mother and I and (I think) someone from the Kerness family in the back seat, involved Luba complaining at great length about the smallness and insubstantial nature of her nose compared to everyone else's in the family, in a way that seemed sincere by her, but baffling, I do believe, to the others. As for the flashing eyes and the lack of Yiddish, they were long self-evident.



Early Khazar

For those who see Separdic (Spanish) and Eastern European Jews as distinct (see generally, Ashkenazi Jews, A121-126), consider the comments of Abraham ibn Daud of Toledo, Spain, in *The Book of Tradition* (1161): You will find the communities of Israel spread abroad...as far as Dailam and the river Itil where live Khazar peoples who became proselytes. The Khazar king Joseph sent a letter to Hasdai ibn-Shaprut and informed him that he and all his people followed the rabbinical faith. We have been descendants of the Khazars in Toledo, students of the wise, and they have told us that the remnant of them is of the rabbinical belief.









Khazar silver belt with buckle

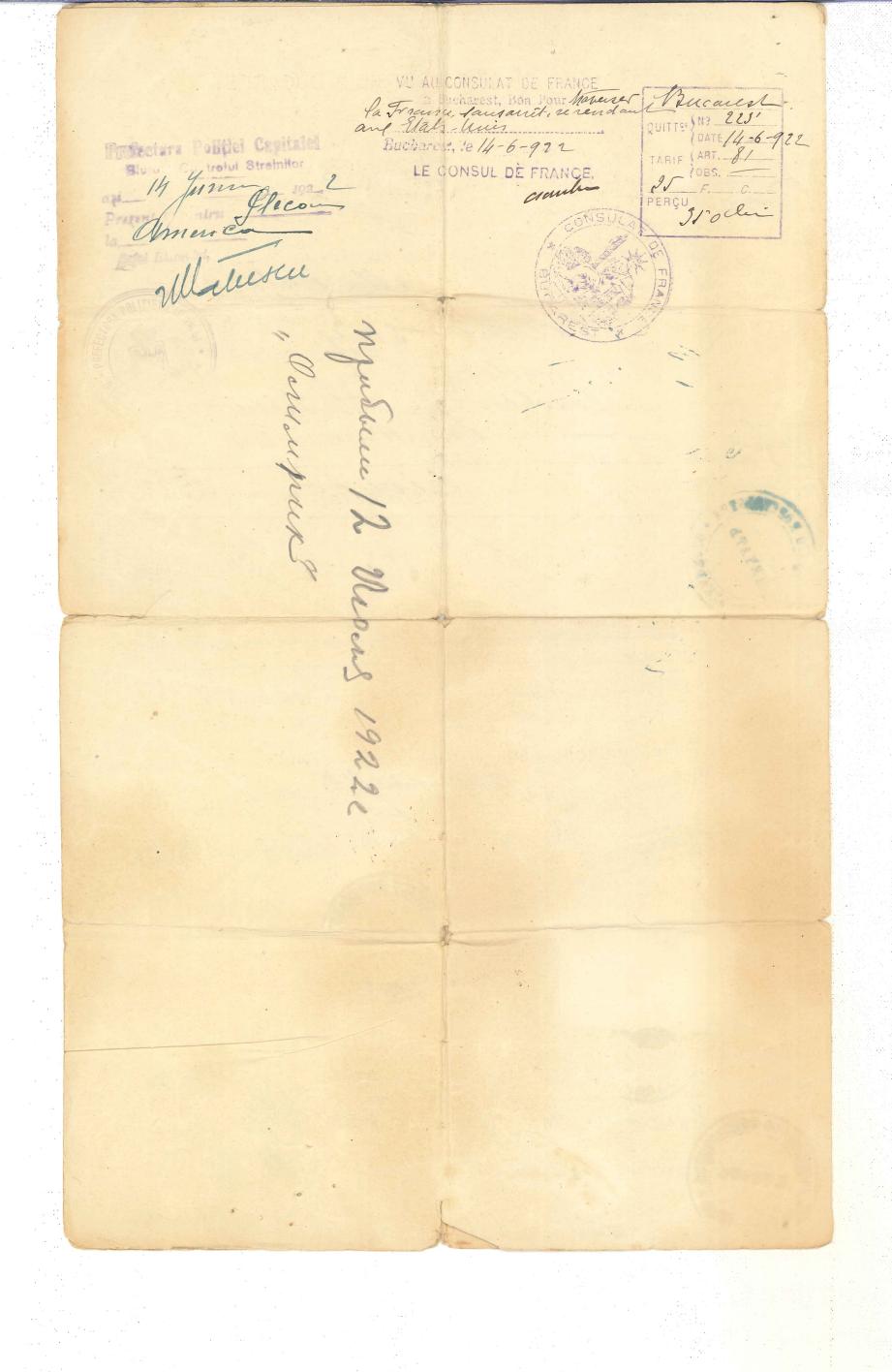
Khazar Coin

For further info, see Kevin Brook, *The Jews of Khazaria* (2nd Ed. 2006); Richard Mason, "The Religious Beliefs of the Khazars," 51 *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 383 (1995); Thomas Noonan, "The Khazar Economy," 9 *Archivum Eurasiae Medii Aevi* 253 (1995); Douglas Dunlap, *The History of the Jewish Khazars* (1967); Leonid Chekin, "Christian of Stavelot and the Conversion of Gog and Magog: A Study of Ninth-Century Reference to Judaism Among the Khazars," 9 *Russia Mediaevalis* 17 (1997).

ATTACHMENT #9 MORRIS & LUBA'S PASSPORT

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Jack Thompson and Mitzi Kerness.





ПАСПОРТЪ

	Объявляется черезъ сіе вс	ъмъ и каждому, кому о томъ въдать надле-	
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	г. БУКАРЕСТЪ	Texaspis 1921 roma.	
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ATTACHMENT #10 TRANSLATION OF MORRIS & LUBA'S PASSPORT

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Jack Thompson and Mitzi Kerness.

Consulat de Russie a Bucarest (French)	Russian consulate in Bucharest
The stamp (Romanian)	
Politia Punctul No. 3481 VIZAT LA ESIRE 1922 Luna 19	Police precinct ditto EXIT VISA year of 1922 (some handwritten month, prob. Jan) day of 19
PASSEPORT	PASSPORT
Il est porte a l a con naissance de t ous ce ux a qui il appartient que l e p orteur du pr esent ci toyen russe MOICHE RADOVSKY age de 26 ans originaire de FASTOV district VASILCOV gouvernement KIEW se re nd AM ERIQUE acc ompagne de sa fem me Liouba agee de 25 ans	This indenture sheweth (this document certifies) that the bearer of this passport one Russian citizen MOICHE RADOVSKY 26 years of age born in the city of FASTOV VASILKOV district of (under rule, governed by) KIEV is leaving for AMERICA accompanied by his wife LIOUBA, 25 years old. (Undoubtedly false. She was 19. Perhaps this ruse was necessary bec ause Luba was a minor.) (LIOUBA is a common Russian name, short for LIUBOV, which is Russian for LOVE) As to FASTOV and VASILKOV these places still exist. VASILKOV is apparently about 1000 years old. As for FASTOV (or FASTIV), it was a central hub of the Russian railway for routes from Europe through Russia to Asia. Morris worked for the Russian railroad. Here's the link to some arguably interesting pictures of the area on the Russian site: http://www.velokiev.com/forum/viewtopic.php?f=12&t=69010 And Wikipedia link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasilkov
En foi de quoi a et delivre le present passeport par le Consulat de Russie a Bucarest.	In witness whereof this document has been issued by the Russian Consulate in Bucharest.
Valable pour un en Bucarest, Le (handwriting) 1921	Valid for (supposedly there should be a date the passport is good for but) Bucharest (looks like Dec 20) 1921
LE CONSUL (signature)	ditto

(bluish stamp, finally in Russian!)	The only piece of this document that is in Russian: not surprisingly is reads: "The Stamp of Russian Consulate in Bucharest" The same stamp is found quadrupled in this document. Funny how Russians love their stamps and that has not changed ever
	since 1922.
(Handwritten side note in French)	
avec la fille Hana nee () le 15 avril 1922	With a daughter Hana born (the place of birth?) April 15, 1922
PICTURE	
Le Consul de Russe certifie que la photographie et la signature ci-dessus sont celles du titulaire du present passport	The Russian consul certifies that the picture and signature above are those of the proprietor of present passport
Bucarest, Le (handwriting) 1922 CONSUL (signature)	Bucharest (looks like Jan, 2) 1922

ATTACHMENT #11 HUMOR, COSSACKS & POGROMS

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Jack Thompson, Wendy Davaris & Bobbie Bass, Shelle Sakol Radin and Mitzi Kerness.

HUMOR, COSSACKS & POGROMS

The humor about such dark events is endemic to Yiddish culture, with Shalom Aleichem's (and *Fiddler on the Roof's*) Tevya making fun of his poverty, the situation with his daughters and the Tsar. (To give one famous Yiddish pogrom joke: After Tsar Alexander II was assassinated, a Russian official in Kiev threatened a Rabbi saying, "I suppose you know who was behind it." The Rabbi said, "I have no idea, but the government's conclusion is always the same: they will blame the Jews and the chimney sweeps." The official said: "Why the chimney sweeps?" The Rabbi replied: "Why the Jews?"). The reality of the pogroms was, of course, terrible. First begun by Crusaders ordered to Jerusalem by Pope Urban II at the Council of Clermont, 1095, the Crusaders practiced on Jews along the way the rape, robbery and murder techniques they would use against Muslims, Greeks and Armenians in the "Holy Land." These techniques were perfected by militia and itinerant armies and used until the 1920s in Central and Eastern Europe. The Kiev Pogroms of 1919, carried out largely in the outlying Jewish shtetls, were conducted by roving Cossack bands and army units. Generally in the greater Kiev and nearby areas, there were about 1500 pogroms in this campaign, killing about 50,000 Jews (like Lena's sister) and raping or torturing others (like Lena and Peter).

Despite the noir humor, for many, the terror remained for a lifetime. When my grandmother Luba was failing and bedridden, despite having lived in the U.S. for over half a century, she would awaken in the mornings or from naps, screaming of pogroms. The armoir in the corner of the room was taken by her to be a Cossack soldier, coming after a young, terrified Luba.



Kiev Pogrom of 1919



Ukranian Pogrom of 1905

An upstairs neighbor from my time in England, Arthur Lehman Goodhart, had been part of an expeditionary force created by President Wilson in 1919 to examine attacks against Jews in the newly created states of Eastern Europe (the Morgenthau Commission). A young army Captain Goodhart wrote an account of some of this as it happened, in the Polish Republic (which then stretched to Vilnius and Minsk) in his POLAND AND THE MINORITY RACES (Michigan, 1920). Here are two incidents Goodhart relates.

The first witness I had was a woman about thirty-five years old. She said that she wanted to testify to the murder of her son. For a moment I had a feeling of dread because I was sure that before she had finished her story I should be met with a flood of tears. Instead of this she told in a dead flat voice how the soldiers had asked her little twelve-year-old son where his father was. When he told them that his father was in Grodno one of the soldiers said, "You are a liar." He then dragged the boy by the arm into the street and shot him through the head. When she tried to go to her son's body the soldier struck her on the neck with the butt of his rifle, just missing the head of her little baby which she was nursing at the time. It seemed as if the experiences she had lived through in the past years had been so terrible that no emotion was left in her. Most of the other witnesses this afternoon spoke with the same sing-song flatness, as if they felt that it did not matter much what had happened or what was going to happen. In only one case was this rule broken. A young girl was testifying to the death of her father, a man of over sixty. He had been taken from his house and shot in the street by the soldiers. All of a sudden she sprang from the chair in which she had been sitting and struck the table with her fist: "Last week I saw the officer who was in charge of the soldiers when my father was shot. I tried to have him arrested, but the policeman to whom I appealed only laughed at me. Do you realize how terrible it is to feel so absolutely unprotected?"

The three boys began to dig with their shovels, but as they approached the bodies they stopped. The judge swore at them and told them that if they did not finish their work he would arrest them for being connected with the murders. They began again, but finally one of the boys dropped his shovel and ran away into the woods. The other two continued. After digging for some time, a naked white foot suddenly showed up out of the ground. As the boy's shovel uncovered it he gave a yell and jumped back. All this time the girl was walking up and down between the trees silently wringing her hands. It began to rain again, and the tall pinetrees of this lonely Russian forest swayed to and fro with the wind. The rest of us stood around saying nothing, except the Polish judge, who now and then tried to crack a joke while he urged the men on to their work. Finally, after what seemed to be hours, the boys uncovered the first body and dragged it to the edge of the hole. From then the work went rapidly, and in a few minutes they had piled six corpses round the mouth of the grave. As they were laid down, the Polish captain, with quiet sympathy, went up to the girl, who had turned her back, and said, "Can you identify any of the dead?" She turned around and half walked and half staggered towards the corpses. She pointed to the body of the little boy about fourteen years old and tried to say something, but her lips were trembling so that she could not make herself understood. After an effort she motioned that they should turn the body over. As she saw his face she suddenly screamed, "My brother. Oh! My little brother?" Then she ran desperately down the path to where her older brother was sitting in the cart. A moment later he came running up, bumping into the trees in a half-blind way. For a moment he hesitated, then walked quietly up to the six corpses. When he looked at the third body, he cried out, "Father!" There was an answering cry from the girl who was hidden away from us by the trees - her last hope that she had made a mistake in the identification had gone. After a few moments the young man recovered control of himself, and said to the captain, "May I take the bodies of my father and brother into the town?" The captain hesitated, and then said, "Yes." Later in the evening, as we were driving back to Minsk, we passed their long, narrow Russian farm wagon. The brother and sister were sitting silently with their heads bowed – they never even looked up as we went by.

Before leaving the grave we drew up a short statement, describing the six bodies. One of the dead men must have been over sixty years, for he had a long white beard. The little brother who had been killed was fourteen. The other four men were middle-aged. They had apparently been out purchasing food in the country, because they all wore the plain black and grey coats which Jews use when going on short journeys, and three of them still had empty market baskets attached to their waists. All of them were bare-footed – the Polish Army being short of shoe-leather, the soldiers take boots whenever they can get them – even from the dead.

ATTACHMENT #12 THE GAIETY DELICATESSEN

Discussed in conversations of Joseph Mandiberg and Alan Mandiberg.

The Mandiberg family owned delicatessens first in New York, then in Patterson. The New York deli, the Gaiety, was a well-known hangout for many celebrities and would be celebrities. The song, *The Gaiety*, was part of the Broadway (Lunt-Fontanne Theatre) musical *Skyscraper*. Cahn's lyrics about the Gaiety Delicatessen are perhaps not as well-known as others of his – *My Kind of Town, Come Dance with Me, Let it Snow, Time After Time*, or *I'll Never Stop Loving You*. The second act of the play opens at the Gaiety Delicatessen, with the plot launching from the to-do caused by the heroine ordering a pastrami sandwich (shockingly) on toasted raisin bread with lettuce and mayonnaise. (Such was Jewish theater before *Marrano Justice*). The Gaiety's reputation and sway were so strong that it was the only restaurant the famous NYT's food critic, Craig Claiborne, was pressured to award an extra (third) star by his bosses, Abe Rosenthal and Arthur Gelb, regulars there. (from Gael Greene, *A Life of Delicious Excess* (2006)).



ATTACHMENT #13 THE MANDIBERGS

Discussed in conversations of Joseph Mandiberg and Alan Mandiberg.

THE MANDIBERGS

 From:
 Mandiberg [ljm37@comcast.net]

 Sent:
 Wednesday, August 03, 2011 12:21 AM

To: Joel Levin Subject: Mandiberg

After I talked with you, I called Lynda. We conversed for a while and then I met her at the Multnomah Club. She went through her info and she showed me Bertha Blau's oral history. From that and my conversation with you, I was able reconstruct how we are related.

Jackob Radovsky was married to one of two Mandiberg sisters. When she died, he married the other sister, Shiendel (all of this you related to me). From Bertha's oral history, she states that the sisters had a brother. He was my grandfather's father (per her statements). My brother remembers my father saying that his father (Morris) had eleven siblings. I do not know if that is correct.

I talked to my sister's daughter who said she talked to my parents about family history and she even recorded it. Unfortunately, my father only went back to my grandfather. She looked up census info and found 5 Mandiberg's (presumably siblings).

Morris, my grandfather was born in 1888. He came over sometime after 1908.

Samuel (no listed birth date) who died in 1918 in NY.

Harry, who was born in 1885 and died in Brooklyn.

Clara.

"Girl" Mandiberg.

Hopefully I will get some more info after I talk to my cousin Jean and the othe cousin Susan from a totally different set of Mandiberg's.

I will forward this to Lynda.

The Mandibergs have a complex arrival and settlement history, one I never entirely uncovered. While some came in 1911, the 1900 Census shows Max and Minnie Mandiberg already here. Those arriving used different spellings, and settled in NYC, Philadelphia, Boston, and later Detroit. Marriages of female Mandibergs make things more obscure, so, for example, Ida Mandiberg (1894-1982) married Harry Solow (1807-1966), moved to Wilmington, MA and produced Sylvia (b. 1920), who married David Levine. The family tree used here is an educated guess, with help from Susan Mandiberg, and with certain known omissions I cannot pin down.



Digtal Foundations by Michael Mandiberg

ATTACHMENT #14

FASTOV

Discussed in conversations of Morris J. Radov, Lynda Falkenstein & Pam Smith, Edie Radov and Marci Rogers, Paul Rogers & Westy Radov.

FASTOV

Alternate names: Fastov-Фастов [Rus], Fastiv-Фастів [Ukr], Chvostov-בוואסטוב [Yid], Chwastów [Pol], Fastów [Pol], Fastiw [Ger]

50°5′ N, 29°55′ E

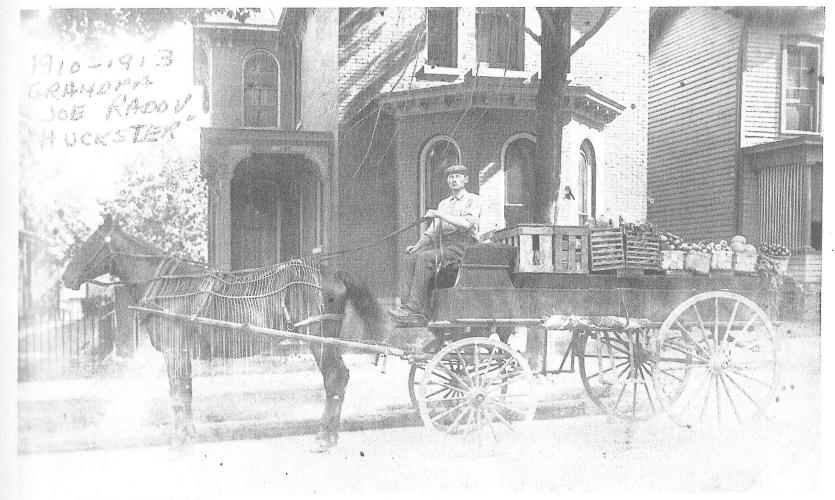


Postcard "Greetings from Fastov: Railway Station, Fastov" circa 1900-1903. Fastov railway station - designed by famous architect Valerian Kulikovsky in 1875 - was one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. The rail station was completely destroyed during the WWII. Since the old building could not be restored the new rail station was built in 1950s.

The Fastov Railway Station, where Morris Radov likely worked, began the Radov trip from Russia to Erie.

ATTACHMENT #15 JOSEPH RADOV WITH HUCKSTER

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Barney R. Radov and Morris J. Radov.



Horse drawn vegetables

Joseph Radov is shown here with his vegetable wagon pulled by "Huckster" the horse in the early 1910s. Radov and Huckster would go out to local farms to pick up produce and then sell them in his stall at the Central Market on 16th and State Streets. (Submitted by Marci Radov-Rogers, granddaughter of Joseph Radov.)

ATTACHMENT #16 KIEV SYNAGOGUES

Discussed in conversations of Barney R. Radov and Clare Levin.

Brodsky Synagogue



Basic information

Location Kiev, Ukraine

Affiliation Orthodox Judaism

Status Active

Architectural description

Architect(s) Georgij Szlejfer

Architectural style Aesopian style

Completed 1898

Great Choral Synagogue



Location

Schekovytska 29, Podil

Kiev, Ukraine

<u>Affiliation</u> Orthodox Judaism

Status Active

Leadership Rabbi Yaakov Dov Bleich

Architectural description

Architect(s) 1895 - Nikolay Gardenik

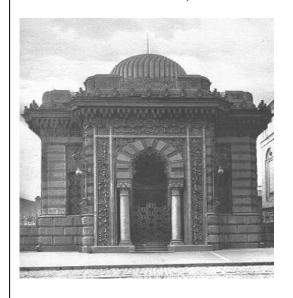
1915 - Valerian Rykov^[1]

Architectural

style Aesopian style

Completed 1895

Karaite Kenesa, Kiev



Basic information

Location Kiev, Ukraine

Affiliation Karaite

Architectural description

Architect(s) Vladislav Gorodetsky

Completed 1902

Radov Chronicles © Joel Levin A-76

ATTACHMENT #17

CHERBOURG & THE R.M.S. OLYMPIC

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Clare Levin, Wendy Davaris & Bobbie Bass and Edie Radov.

PORT OF CHERBOURG



First created as a port by the Vikings when they raided Normandy, occupied later by the British in the Seven Years War, transformed into an international port by Napoleon seeking empire, site of the strengthening of the Franco-Russian alliance between Tsar Nicholas II and French President Armand Fallieres, Cherbourg is a major port of northern France, picturesquely sitting on the Normandy coast. It was the first stop of the *Olympic's* sister ship, the *Titantic*, after it left Southampton, England and, as a port, has been one of the main stops for such ships as the *Queen Mary*, *Queen Elizabeth*, and *Lusitania*. In the 1920s, cruise ships and ocean liners averaged over 900 visits per year. It is impressively more magnificent and more majestic than the average shtetl.

The R.M.S. Olympic

In 1922, the Radov family left Russia by train from Fastov, under the pretext of a honeymoon for Morris and Luba. They ended at the Dnieper River, bribed officials of two countries, hired boats to cross at the dead of night, walked across the land of Mare Romania (the new Romanian Republic) and eventually made it several hundred miles further to Bucharest. After that, there was a three month stay while Joe Radov, fresh from the United States, and Peter Augustus Jay, the well-spoken, Huguenot, urbane U.S. Consul to Romania, cut a deal that involved the issuing of 27 scarce visas guaranteeing entry into America. The family continued over land through Europe, eventually to Normandy. From there, at the port of Cherbourg, they boarded the *R.M.S. Olympic*, a White Star Liner ship first commissioned in 1911. The *Olympic*, the sister ship to the storied and ill-fated *Titanic*, enjoyed a long sailing career. She was at times a passenger liner, during WWI a troop ship, and early in the 1920s, briefly the largest ocean liner in the world.



R.M.S. Olympic Arriving in Port

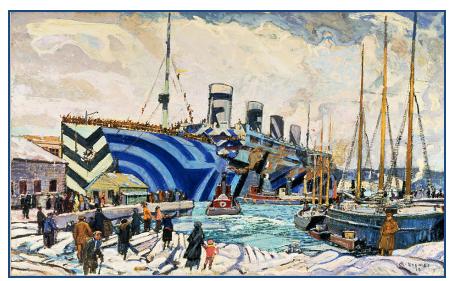
The White Star Line, which also included the *Finland*, the passenger ship taken by the Mandibergs 11 years earlier, was originally an English company, operating between Britain and Australia. Beginning in the 1860s, it grew through various mergers, famously in the 1930s with Cunard and recently with Carnival. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the White Star Line presented itself as the premier immigrant passenger line and, in fact, took millions of people, a significant percentage of them Ashkenazi, particularly Russian, Jews, from Europe to America.

The *Olympic*, at 46,000 tons, held almost 2,500 passengers. It was built in Belfast as the third gem of the premier group for White Star, with the *Titanic* and the *Gigantic*, renamed *Britannic* after the *Titanic* sunk, being the other two.

Following the loss of the *Titanic*, the *Olympic* added a number of second-hand, collapsible lifeboats, triggering a strike by the ship's firemen concerned that the lifeboats

were unseaworthy. After some back and forth involving strike-breakers (who wanted wooden lifeboats), the strike was resolved. Thereafter, the 54 strikers were arrested and found guilty in Portsmouth of mutiny on the *Olympic*.

After the outbreak of WWI, the *Olympic* was commissioned as a troop ship and outfitted with dazzling camouflage, making it more difficult to estimate speed and heading. During the war, it sunk a German U-Boat, the U-103, by ramming it, the only merchant vessel to do so, and carried over 200,000 Canadian troops to and from the Western Front.



Olympic in Dazzle at Halifax (painted by Arthur Lismer).

Eventually, in 1935, the *Olympic* was withdrawn from service and in 1937 scrapped. For those nevertheless sufficiently nostalgic to want to see what the ship looked like, a First-Class Cabin can be found in the *Titanic* museum in Branson, Missouri and the ship's First-Class Lounge and Aft Grand Staircase are located in the White Swan Hotel in Alnwick, Northumberland, England.





First Class Lounge and Aft Grand Staircase of Olympic at White Swan Hotel

ATTACHMENT #18 YEKATERINOSLAV AND EKATERINOSLAV

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Barney R. Radov and Morris J. Radov.

Yekaterinoslav and Ekaterinoslav

The family likely lived at various points in several nearby Ukrainian towns or villages, including Yekaterinoslav, Makarov and Fastov. Yetaterinoslav was also known as Ekaterinoslav and was subsequently absorbed into and renamed Dnipropetrovsk. It went from a significant town to a major city in the last 150 years, from 22,000 people in 1866 to 160,000 in 1923, to over a million today.

Historically, Yekaterinoslav was an important commercial industrial center, with almost all the shops and factories owned by Jews. When the population spurted around 1900 to 120,000, perhaps half to two-thirds of that was Jewish, centered in trade and industry.

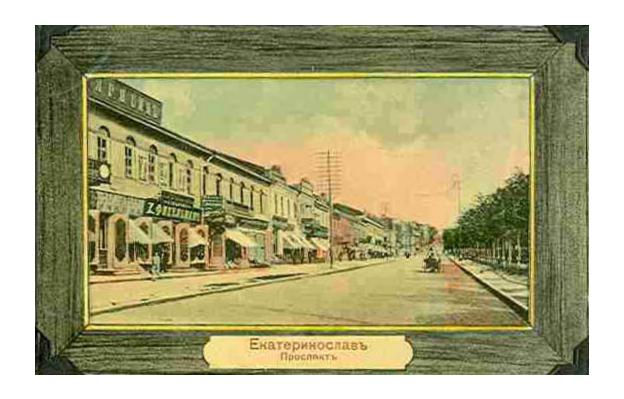
The city was particularly known for metal work and engineering – including castiron, rolled metal, pipe and machinery – with the metal pipe later used for the Soviet space program. In that Radovs have proven skills in scrap, much of that might have been passed on in the family metal trades.

In 1933, starvation was so great in Dnipropetrovsk that the city's train station was overrun with starving people looking for bread from passengers. Eight years later, the town was occupied by Germans. On a single night, October 14, 1941, all the city's 12,000 remaining Jews were rounded up, beaten, stripped, and shot dead.

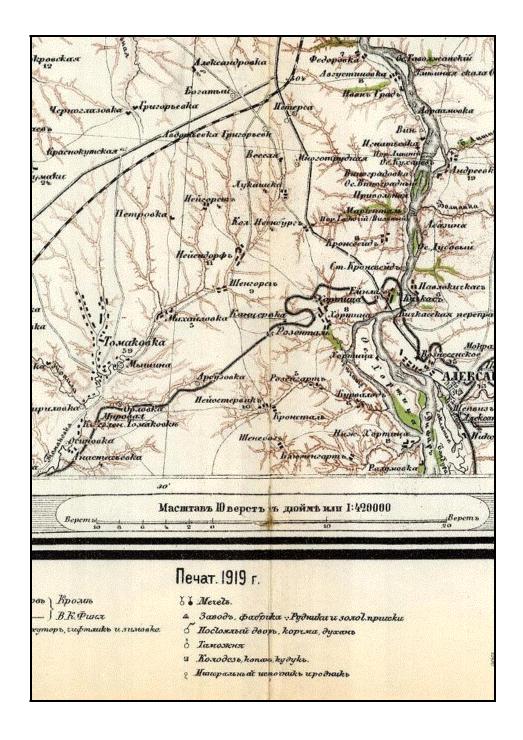
The following are pictures of what the then-called Ekaterinoslav was like in the early 20th Century, and a map of the region from 1919.











ATTACHMENT #19

CHICKEN COCK WHISKEY (THE RADOV KNOCK-OFF BRAND)

Discussed in conversation of Morris J. Radov.

CHICKEN COCK WHISKEY (THE RADOV KNOCK-OFF BRAND)





ATTACHMENT #20

DNIEPER RIVER

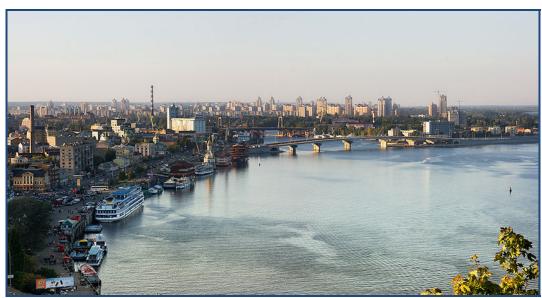
Discussed in conversations of Jack Thompson, Barney B. Radov, Wendy Davaris & Bobbie Bass and Edie Radov.

Dnieper River

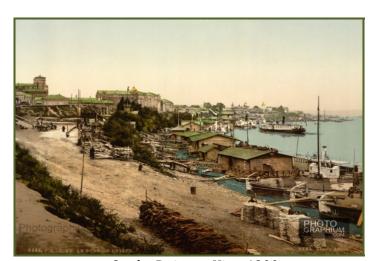
The Dnieper River (or it is called in Yiddish, *Dnestr*) is the fourth largest river in Europe. It is referred to by nationalists as the Holy River of Ukraine. It travels through much of the Ukraine, and into Eastern Europe and Romania. Extending 1367 miles and draining 195,000 sq. miles, it varies in width from 455 to 7000 feet, with an average depth of 12 feet. Where the family crossed and how long it took, except that Cherna was nervous for a long while about her 2 year Barney Bass crying and giving them away, is unknown. Moreover, the Dnieper has a dozen main tributaries, so one of those could have been the crossing point. Before WWI, the river and the tributaries were busy routes for shipping, including lumber, grain, and people by steamboats. The pictures show the river at Kiev (Kyiv) and the traditional countrywide, older boats, the type of wagon likely used on the Romanian side and maps.



Kiev Oblast Region of the Radovs in Russia



Dniepr River in Kyiv



On the Dnieper, Kiev, 1900



Wagon of kind used to take Radovs from River to other transport to Bucharest



Ukraine Dnepr



Dnipro Basin River

ATTACHMENT #21 BUCHAREST AND ITS CONSUL

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Barney B. Radov, Morris J. Radov, Edie Radov, Barney R. Radov and Nancy Radov Dryer.

BUCHAREST AND ITS CONSUL

At first blush, the negotiations between the distinguished, blue-blooded, American Consul to Romania (also called Minister to Romania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary) and the *shtetl*-born, Yiddish raised, fruit peddler turned bootlegger Joe Radov, Zusie, could not have presented a greater contrast. Consul Peter Augustus Jay – Episcopal, born to wealth, and equipped with an educational pedigree from both English and Ivy League colleges – was the great, great grandson of New York's founding father, John Jay: twice New York Governor, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Sec. of State during the Articles of Confederation), co-author with Hamilton and Madison of the Federalist Papers, and the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Joe had been apprenticed by a poor, Jewish family to be a lathe operator. His *shtetl* home contrasted dramatically with the two grand Jay estates, the mansion and the multi-building, 62 acre estate of the John Jay Homestead.



Peter Augustus Jay

However, it was not only the endless El Producto cigars (then expensive, hand-rolled, and kept under glass, not the debased, flavorless, machine-made current version) they shared that made this friendship possible. The Jays themselves suffered as religious refugees, chased from France after 1685 when the Edict of Nantes was revoked. abolishing their rights as Protestants and confiscating their property. Like the Radovs, the Jays were merchants, both in France and America, as were many French Huguenots. Huguenots historically made up one of the three groups who constituted the mercantile class of Europe, along with Lowland Scots, and Sephardic and Ashkenazi Jews. These 3 founded the great trading networks of Europe for the last 800 years. Moreover, the Jay family was always fiercely egalitaritarian, attempting, from the 1770s on, to enact a series of legislation to abolish slavery.

Thus, despite the clear differences in circumstances, the common cause to gain the visas was the result of a not inscrutable partnership. In fact, despite their family's once raggedy circumstances, Joe and Morris' descendants joined the Jays educationally in remarkably short time, with their grandchildren gaining 5 Ivy League degrees and, 54 years after sharing cigar, dinners and stories, Morris' oldest grandson, like Consul Jay, attended an English school, Oxford University.

While Joe was fortunate to have a magnanimous and influential Consul in Bucharest, there was some precedent in that position. The first Consul named to the then newly independent (from the Ottomans) Romania was President U.S. Grant's choice, Benjamin Franklin Peixotto, a Sephardic Jew and *schmatta* (clothing) merchant in Cleveland appointed to counter-act and show opposition to Romania's notorious anti-Semitism. He served from 1867 to 1869. Peixotto's physician father founded Case Western Medical

School, attended by Morris Radov's great-granddaughter's, Ava's, maternal grandfather, while the Consul himself founded Temple *Tifereth* Israel Religious School, where Ava's brother and another Morris great-grandchild, Reid, had his *Bar Mitzvah*.



Peter A. Jay (the grandfather's) House



62 acre John Jay Homestead

Romania between the wars, *Romania Mare* (Great Romania) was a much larger country than it is today, with Bucharest a booming capital. When the Radovs arrived (and that would have been some time after crossing the Dnieper River, hundreds of miles away), they would not have stood out, as the city was adding 30,000 residents a year in the 1920s. That said, they would likely lived in the Jewish quarter for their there month stay, speaking Yiddish, and probably sewing, baking, and peddling to survive (although Joe came with a great deal of money, carried in his pockets in gold). They certainly would have attended one of the city's magnificent synagogues. That said, while the family in their entry documents generally list Bucharest as the point of European last residence, Peter Radov, in his Petition for Naturalization, lists Kishinev (now Chisinau) Romania, a large city in Moldova. How much time he and others spent there is uncertain. It was the largest Jewish city in Romania, perhaps 40% of then over 120,000, now nearly 700,000.

1920s Bucharest









Bucharest Synagogues Exteriors





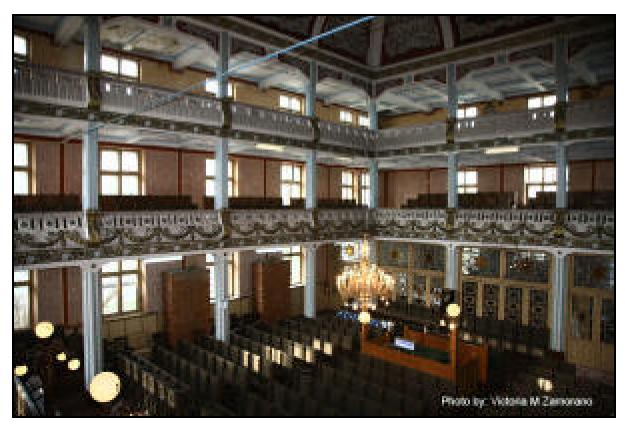
Water Tower of Chisinau

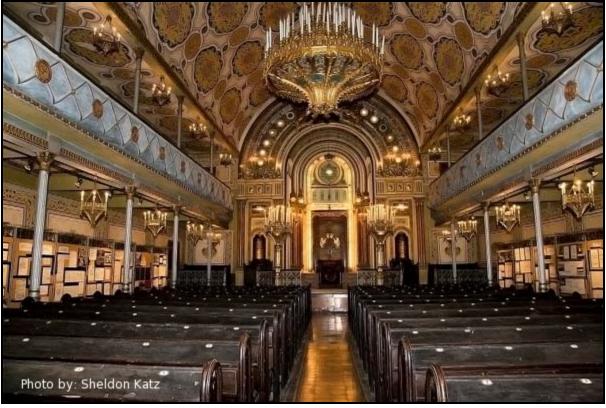
Winter in Chisinau



Rose Valley, Chisinau

Bucharest Synagogues Interiors





ATTACHMENT #22

CONGREGATION BRITH SHOLOM SHUL & CEMETERY

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Barney B. Radov, Morris J. Radov and Barney R. Radov.

CONGREGATION BRITH SHOLOM SHUL & CEMETERY

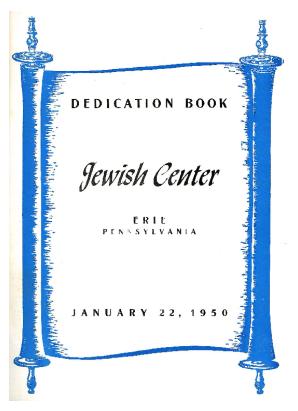
To a large extent, Congregation Brith Sholom, always called the Jewish Center, played a prominent place in family life. Founded in 1897, and originally Orthodox, it moved with the help of the family (in particular, M.P. Radov) from a set of buildings on 18^{th} Street to the "new building" on 22^{nd} and State in 1948. One of its prominent features remains the Radov Library.

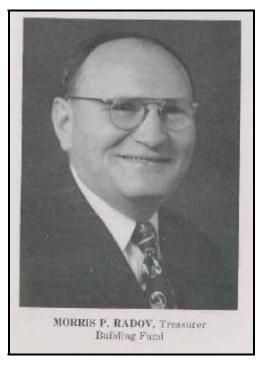


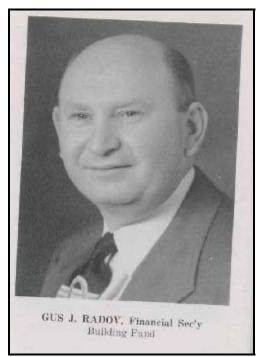


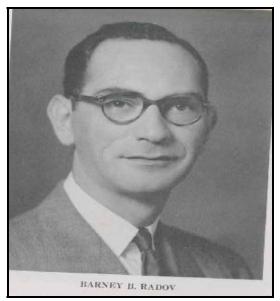
Brith Sholom - The New Building

In 1950, upon the opening of the new building and marking the half century, the Jewish Center published a dedication book which displays some of the Radov family.





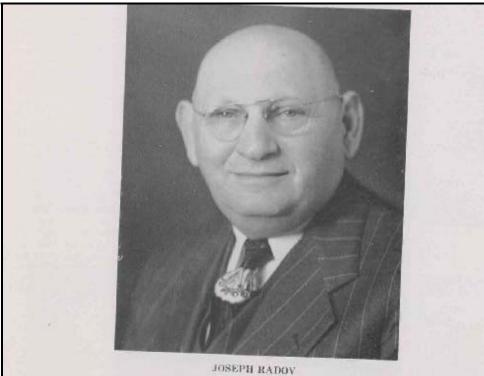




Co-Editor



Couples Club - Barney R. and Betty Radov

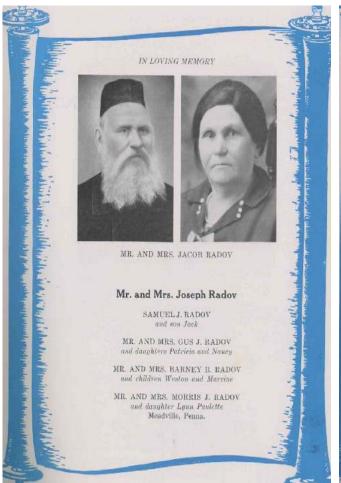


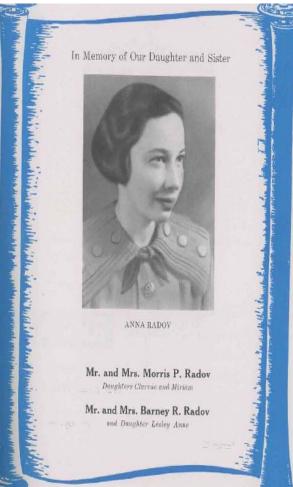
As the editors of this Dedication Book made a final tabulation on the efforts put into this book, one name stood out as the most energetic and faithful worker this community has ever been privileged to count among its followers, namely Joseph Radov.

As a one man committee he has helped tremenduously in making this book the success that it is by raising approximately 40% of the contributions solely through his efforts.

Through the years he has given unatintingly of his time, regardless of personal thoughts and has always been willing and cooperative in making all projects as well as this Dedication Book a success.

Never looking for personal reward, always ready to lead a helping hand, we are proud of his efforts and are sincerely happy that we have this opportunity of extending our thanks to our truly "One man





The Congregation Brith Sholom (CBS) Cemetery found its present location at W. 26th St. in Erie due to the efforts of Joe Radov. At Adele Radov's funeral there, a wander with Westy Radov through the family graves, followed by conversations at a family lunch that day, prompted the effort – with the avid encouragement of Westy, Pam Smith, Lynda Falkenstein, Jeff Radov and Bertha Blau – to compile a family history. A number of family members, including Jacob, Sheindel and five of their children, and several who contributed their voices here – Barney Halperin, Barney B., Morris J. and Adele Radov – now rest there. (The site can be accessed at http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=291117. The recent departures of Barney Halperin and Adele

<u>bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=291117</u>. The recent departures of Barney Halperin and Adele Radov, now each sharing a tombstone with their spouses, are not yet shown].











































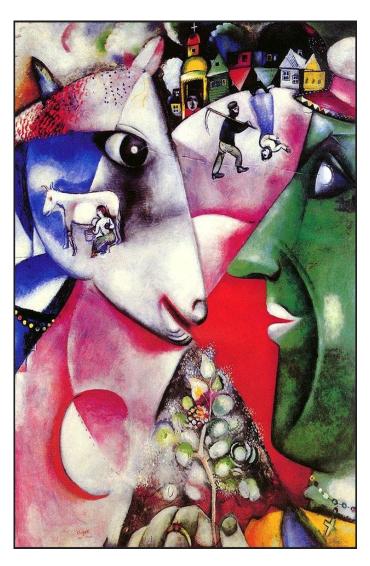


ATTACHMENT #23 FAMILIARITY, THEOLOGY & THE WORLD

Discussed in conversations of Bertha Blau, Barney B. Radov, Eileen Goldman, Mitzi Kerness, Barney R. Radov, Alan Kreiss and Barney Halperin.

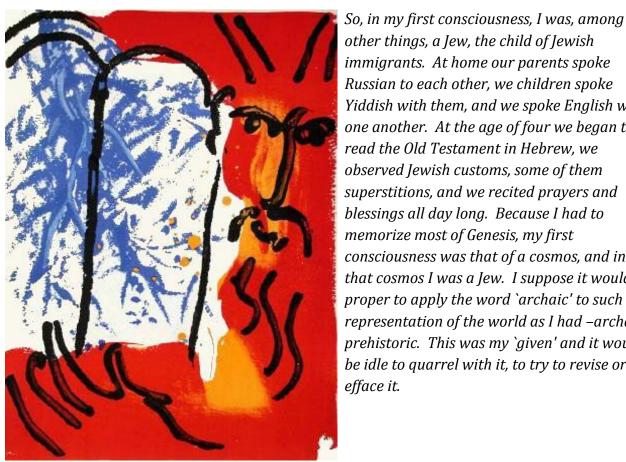
FAMILIARITY, THEOLOGY AND THE WORLD

It is impossible to know with any certain clarity the world view or philosophy or gestalt of those born in Tsarist Russia before W.W.I., in a world that had changed little for a thousand years. Their private or internal lives were insular, provincial, sectarian enclaves of home, family and peddling, bounded by adversity, terror and uncertainty. The war and subsequent Russian Revolution only added further chaos, danger and terror. Even more striking was the U.S.: an alien but inviting land bereft of fear, pogroms, shtetles or starvation. The family, typically, was deeply religious, ethnically loyal, insular, optimistic, and fiercely capitalist. Squaring Genesis thinking and market economics was accomplished with facility, even ease. Part of that picture is captured by the son of Russian Jews, two years out, the late Nobel Prize winner, Saul Bellow, a Hyde Park neighbor of three children of the arrival of 1922 (Menya's grand-daughter and Muni's daughter, Lynda Falkenstein, and Luba and Morris' grandsons, Adam and Joel Levin) in his 1998 talk on being a Jewish writer in America [from NYR, 10/28/11]. His discussion is descriptive of a very Radov mindset.



Marc Chagall, I and the Village

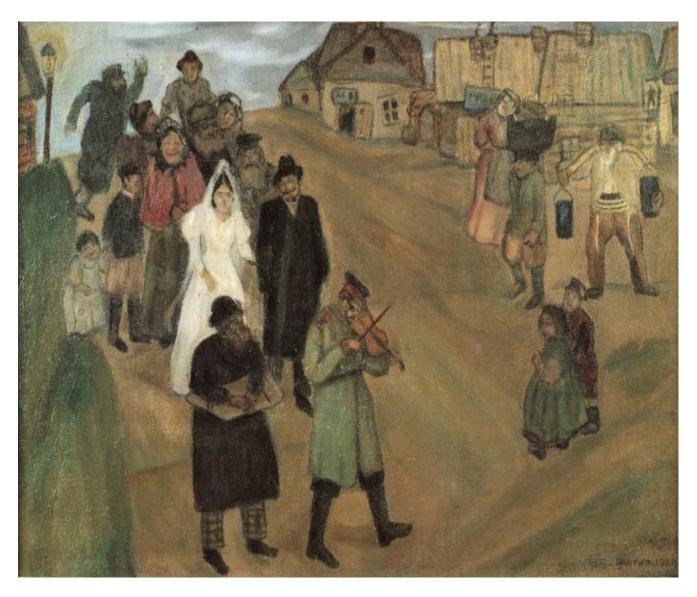
[Marc Chagall, a Russian Jew of the same age as Jacob's older children (born 1887), uses painting to conflate family, religion and superstition. His prints decorated the Radov homes of the Erie immigrants].



other things, a Jew, the child of Jewish immigrants. At home our parents spoke Russian to each other, we children spoke Yiddish with them, and we spoke English with one another. At the age of four we began to read the Old Testament in Hebrew, we observed Jewish customs, some of them superstitions, and we recited prayers and blessings all day long. Because I had to memorize most of Genesis, my first consciousness was that of a cosmos, and in that cosmos I was a Jew. I suppose it would be proper to apply the word 'archaic' to such a representation of the world as I had -archaic, prehistoric. This was my 'given' and it would be idle to quarrel with it, to try to revise or efface it.

La Bible Moise

For many, including the Radovs, the religious part, though, had, if not an irreverence of theology, a relaxed take on detail. While pre-dating the term *Kiddish Club* – where people leave the synagogue during the middle of the service, say the *Kiddish*, and have wine, talk, even play cards - the exit was there, the talk common, and the jokes and informal conversation ubiquitous. My (dim) memory of attending an Orthodox service with Joe, Morris, Gus, Barney B. and others born in Russia or barely here was of, if not social, a sociable gathering: part religion, part ceremony, part family, part gossip, part laughter, then another dose of religion, and finally on to lunch. Shul (synagogue) was too familiar, even congenial, to allow too much formality, sternness or discomfort. It was also too familiar to give rise to skepticism, criticism, doubt or any theological, metaphysical, ethical or wider philosophical second-guessing. In general, there was little space between self, family, community, and religion. That world view faded with great alacrity with new generations, strangers to the idiosyncratic, adverse, but disappearing, world of the Russian shtetl.



Marc Chagall, Russian Wedding

ATTACHMENT #24

WAR, ESCAPE, TROTSKY & JOSEPH RADOV'S PASSPORT

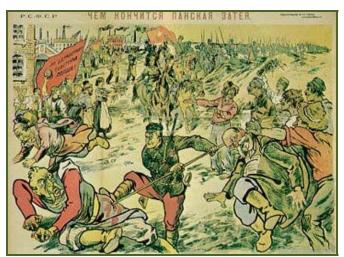
Discussed in conversations of Barney B. Radov and Wendy Davaris & Bobbie Bass.

WAR, ESCAPE, TROTSKY & JOSEPH RADOV'S PASSPORT

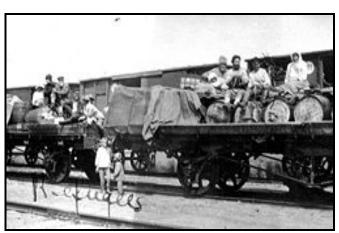
Joe Radov's (Zusie's) American passport shows him to be a U.S. citizen, looking to "visit relatives" and "to travel *en route*" to a number of European countries (some listed, some other necessary countries). The trip was centered on Romania. Joe lists his occupation as "produce dealer." He is shown without a smile, very well-dressed, and in a photo that, in this period, was no longer stapled and or yet laminated, but glued.

The passport is signed by a former New York governor, former judge, then Secretary of State, the son of a Welsh immigrant, Charles Evans Hughes (an important character in *Marrano Justice*). Nine years later, Hughes, like John Jay — a New York governor, Secretary of State, former appellate judge and champion of religious and ethnic toleration — would become the 11th Chief Justice of the United States. The table was set for the meetings, dinners and cigar smoking, lasting three months, between Zusie and John Jay's great, great-grandson, the U.S. Consul in Romania, Peter Augustus Jay, when Joe arrived in Bucharest. (See Bucharest and Its Consul, A92-97).

As Barney B. Radov related, speed was critical. November 1921 (and all of 1921) was a catastrophic time in the Kiev area and the Ukraine generally. The Soviet Union did not yet exist, only Soviet Russia, which, in Ukrainian battlefields, was engaged in the very bloody Polish-Soviet War. It did not end until the Peace of Riga in Spring 1921. Between 100,000 and 150,000 people had been killed. Making it through the army lines and battlefields was impossible. The armistice in the Spring of 1921 presented the first opportunity to consider or plan an escape.



Anti-Polish Soviet Propaganda Poster Intended to Fortify Russians in the War Effort.



Refugees Lucky Enough To Find a Ride During Russian Civil War.

Also drawing to a close at that time — although with recurring battles after the fact for two more years — was the Russian Civil War. It lasted officially from 1918 to 1921, with fighting abating (somewhat) in the summer of 1921, but travel remained risky. The only travelers were refugees, and they were typically re-victimized. More than 100,000 Ukrainian Jews were executed by the White Army faction during the war.

During all of this, the Ukraine was the scene of famine, starvation and civilian killing. Even aside from the White Army atrocities, the fighting often turned anti-Semitic, with many Jews, for a time, kept in Internment Camps. Others were the victims of pogroms (including The Kiev Pogroms, which lasted through 1921), and pogrom-like, random killings. (See Humor, Cossacks and Pogroms, A62-65).

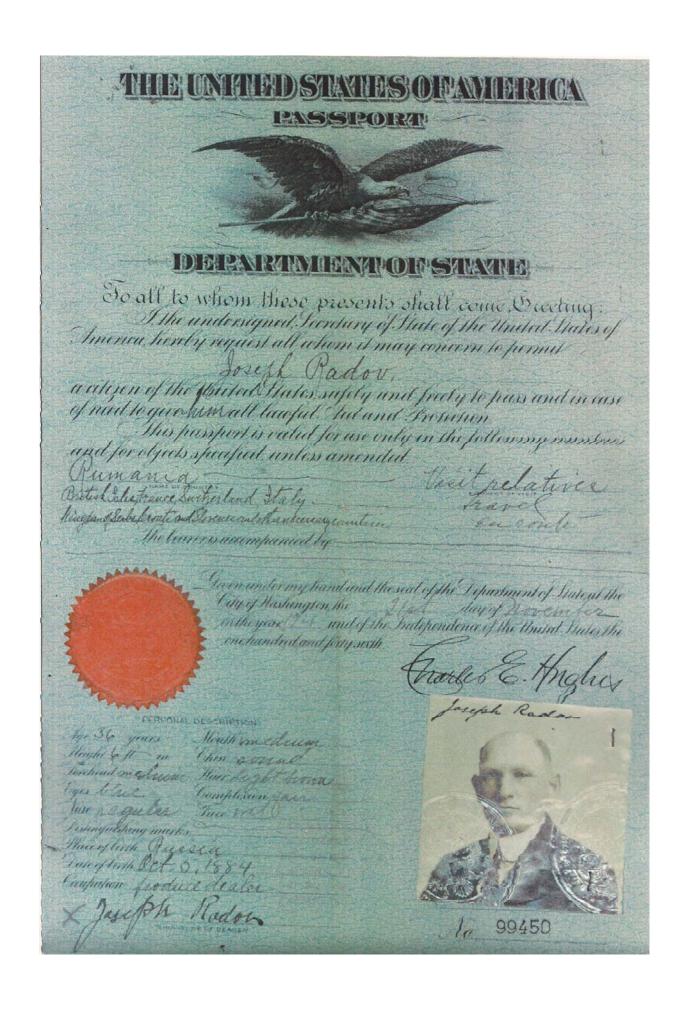
Meanwhile, disease was everywhere. In 1920 alone, 3,000,000 Russians died of typhus (about 1 in 30), the number of orphaned street children, because of war, was twice that number, and death from starvation a multiple of that.

A great deal of the chaos and killing was due to the Bolsheviks, and their ruthless attacks on farmers and the middle class, the cities, capitalism and all whom disagreed. The Soviet (Bolshevik) People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Commander of the Red Army, and second in command to Lenin was a Ukrainian Jew, Lev Davidovich Bronshtein, better known by his *nom de guerre*, Leon Trotsky. Trotsky is pictured below in a Jewish study group in the 1890s. Like Kayfman Radovsky — the religiously wayward brother of Bernard, Peter, Menya, Joe, Ida, Cherna and Morris — Trotsky received the *cherem*, the final Jewish Rabbinical expulsion, with only *Kaddish* (the prayer for the dead) left to be recited. Trotsky sits second from the right, next to Samuel Dorfman, third from the right. Dorfman is the grandfather of Debra, who married Joe's grandson, Jeff Radov, a graduate of Wharton Business School, the academic epicenter of the capitalism and finance Trotsky so despised.



Trotsky with Great-Grandfather of Sarah, Lucas and Joanna Radov.

The date of Joe's passport, November 21, 1921, represented a slender opportunity to escape — after the two wars (civil and foreign) and before the final sealing of the Russian border for good, closed until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. In the years leading up to that escape, Morris Radov's scavenging for food to feed the family (in military and factional storehouses) and his deception about sectarian loyalty to save the lives of family members (including his brother, Peter) — even feigning camaraderie with the Bolsheviks he despised — allowed the family to survive until Joe's arrival.



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ATTACHMENT #25 BERDYCHIV

Discussed in conversations of Jack Thompson and Wendy Davaris & Bobbie Bass.

BERDYCHIV

Wolf (or Velvel) and Jenny (or Cherna) Bass lived, and Barney Bass was born, in the great Jewish-Russian city of Berdychiv after they were married, obviously before departing Fastov for America. It was almost certainly the hometown of Wolf, already well into middle age when he married the more than 20 years younger Cherna Radov (Radovskaia), then living in Makarov or Ekaterinoslav.

Berdychiv was legendary as a Jewish community. Jews made up 80% of the city's population of, by 1900, almost 60,000. Located in what is now northern Ukraine, Berdychiv had the second largest Jewish population of any city in Russia, boasting an unheard of nearly 50% literacy rate within the community. It had 80 synagogues.







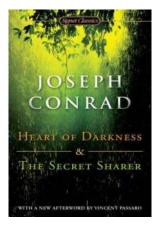
Berdychiv Synagogues



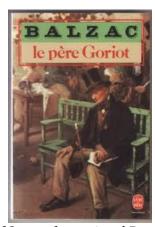
Memorial to the Jews of Berdychiv

However, by the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th Century, part of the city's commerce had moved into the port city of Odessa, with an exodus of banking firms, and the town experienced a temporary decline. W.W.I. and the Soviet Army brought in their wake first the Kiev Pogrom of 1919 and then the massive destruction of homes and buildings from artillery fire by advancing Soviet troops. The Soviets closed the synagogues but, interestingly, ordered the business of the judicial courts conducted in Yiddish. After the Germans occupied the city in 1941, Berdychiv was turned into a ghetto, and then an extermination center, with all 39,000 Jews murdered.

In its heyday, Berdychiv enjoyed something of a famed literary history. Joseph Conrad (born Jozef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski, a Pole), was born there and the great Yiddish writer, Sholem Aleichem (born Solomon Naumovich Rabinovich) spent time there. Honoré de Balzac traveled to Berdychiv to be with his mistress, leaving France for the Russian city once his mistress became his wife. Balzac wrote: The place is thoroughly Jewish. Jews are everywhere. The city itself has variously been governed by Mongols, Lithuanians, Poles, Crimean Tatars, Russians and now Ukrainians. For centuries, local control was in the hands of Polish dukes, the Radziwill family, which included Princess Lee Bouvier Radziwill. President John F. Kennedy's sister-in-law. The Radziwills established market fairs ten times a year that served as the basis for a prosperous local economy, fairs that came to be dominated by Jewish merchants. About 20% of the goods sold was in jewelry, Wolf's (and likely his family's) trade. In fact, the city's main thoroughfare was named for the jewelry business, Gold Street. The Jews of Berdychiv were more widely famed for their role in the alcohol trade and for the quality of their cantors.







Works of 3 transformational Berdychiv Writers – Conrad, Aleichem, Balzac – none of whom wrote in Russian or Ukrainian.





Berdychiv and the Hnylopyat River

The city is on shores of the Hnylopyat River (*Hnyl* is Russian for putrid). It is about 90 miles north of Kiev, 250 miles from Odessa, and today has 88,000 residents. *Lonely Planet* rates the number one sight in Berdychiv to be the neglected, overgrown, largely Hasidic, but, in eclectic ways, remarkable Jewish cemetery. That cemetery contains painted graves and ones shaped like feet.









The Jewish cemetery in Berdychiv showing neglect, green and white painted graves, and graves in the shape of feet, so that when the Messiah arrives, it will be easier to arise and walk to salvation.



Berdychiv Fair held 10 times annually attracting people from throughout Russia.

ATTACHMENT #26 JEWS, ADOPTION & RADOVS

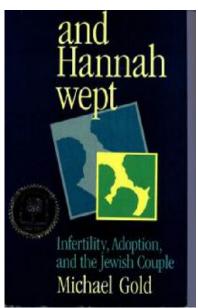
Discussion in conversations of Morris J. Radov, Edie Radov, Shelle Sakol Radin, and Barney Halperin.

JEWS, ADOPTION & RADOVS

In surveying the family, it is clear that there have been a great number of adoptions, some very openly discussed, others quietly mentioned, but always mentioned proudly. Jews are at least twice as likely to adopt as Americans generally, often for reasons of late entry into the business of marriage or having children, as well as for altruistic reasons of providing homes to children otherwise homeless. The Radovs, at least from my survey, are probably two to three times greater adopters than lews generally, trendsetters here as in so many ways. There have been adoptions in Judaism since at least the Bible. King David's wife, Michal, never had any children, yet somehow five sons appear at her side, probably nieces, nephews or cousins adopted by the King. Queen Esther was famously orphaned and then raised as the daughter of her cousin Mordecai, and there are any number of other cases throughout Jewish history. In fact, there is no Hebrew word for adoption traditionally, as adopted and naturally born children are treated identically until the 20th Century, when Israeli lexicographers came up with the term *ametz*, which, rather than meaning adoption, means strength or fortitude.



David showing kindness to his adopted son, Mephibosheth



Advise Book on Jewish Adoption

It would be fair to say that, in my rather subjective opinion, the Radov adoptions have been a stunning success. In that any part of this history has any genetic attribution (other than physical characteristics, and a few very disputed contentions in the attachment on Ashkenazis about both I.Q. and cancer rates) that would not be the intent. Most of what is passed on to us by way of values, humor, tradition, beliefs, and celebrations is culturally and family driven, hardly a matter of DNA. Jews enjoy a long tradition of wanting children ("Be prosperous and multiply," Deut. 30:5), as with Hannah (a common Radov name, often in the form of Anna or Ann) in I Samuel 1:5, "But unto Hannah he gave a worldly portion; for he loved Hannah: but the Lord had shut up her womb. And her adversary also provoked her sore, for to make her fret because the Lord had shut up her womb. And as he did so year by year, when she went up to the house of the Lord, she provoked her; therefore she wept and did not eat. Then said Elkanah, her husband, to her, Hannah, why weepest thou? And why eatest thou not? And why is thy heart grieved." Why indeed! However the solution to this, equal in wisdom to any in tradition, is found in the words of Edie Radov, whose two children were adopted by Jack Radov and who gave advice to other family members unable bear children: "Having a baby does not make you a parent. Living with a child and taking care of a child makes you a parent. It won't make any difference if you have it or if you adopt it. If you like children, don't just not have any because you can't have any. Just adopt one." Hence, bountiful and welcome additions time and again to the family.

ATTACHMENT #27

ASHKENAZI JEWS

Discussion in conversations of Barney B. Radov, Wendy Davaris, Bobbie Bass, Marci Rogers, Paul Rogers, and Westy Radov.

ASHKENAZI JEWS

The Radovs were, without question, Ashkenazi Jews. That subset of religious followers, though, involves some complicated further discussion. It is typically thought that Jews are either Ashkenazi (German and Eastern European) or Sephardic (originally from Spain and Portugal, now disbursed throughout North Africa and the Middle East). This is simply false.

After the fall of the Second Temple in the 6th Century B.C.E., many Jews, but not all, were forced from Israel to outlying lands to what was then Babylonia, now a number of countries throughout the Middle East. However, some never left Israel, and thus cannot properly be called either Sephardic or Ashkenazi. Following this diaspora (dispersion, *golus* in Yiddish), a number left the Middle East and found their way to Spain and Portugal, the so-called Sephardim. Whether they did so originally under the conquering Nebuchadnezzar II's army or later because some of their countrymen had settled there and they went to join them is not clear for any individual case. Sephardic Jews were in Spain and Portugal (and to some extent southern France) for the next 2,000 years, although periodically were sufficiently mistreated or subject to expulsion that they ended elsewhere in Europe or the Mediterranean.



The Alhambra Decree

Finally with the Alhambra Decree, (leave Spain within four months, convert or die), there was a complete expulsion in 1492 from Spain and then 40 years later again from Portugal. These Jews, the so-called Sephardic Jews, became geographically and then socially divided between the Western Sephardim, a smaller group that went to Western Europe and eventually elsewhere, and most of the expelled, the so-called Eastern Sephardim, who went to the lands of the Ottoman Empire: then all of North Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Eastern Europe, including Serbia, Albania and Bulgaria.

Some of the Sephardim who had left, perhaps as many of a quarter of those chased out in smaller expulsions in the centuries before Alhambra, went to Eastern Europe and blended in with the Ashkenazis. Thus, the purity of that classification collapses under scrutiny. Also, many of the Eastern Sephardim who immigrated to the Ottoman Empire joined those who were never in Spain, but over the centuries had migrated to Algeria, Iraq, Persia, Tunisia, Egypt and Kuwait and thus, never had an ancestor set foot in the Iberian Peninsula. They are neither Sephardic nor Ashkenazi.

The picture is, of course, much more complicated than that. When the Greek city states and then the Roman Empire ruled, Jews found opportunities in Greek and Roman cities, and further, throughout the Black Sea region in Russia, and as far away as western India, and south to Ethiopia, Sudan and perhaps Kenya. Moreover, some went to places like Italy, including the D'Israeli family (at least on the father's side, as the mother's side was Sephardic), again making them neither were Ashkenazi nor Sephardic.



Ethiopian Synagogue

That said, travel was not always voluntary to Italy. Many Jews originally came to Rome as slaves.



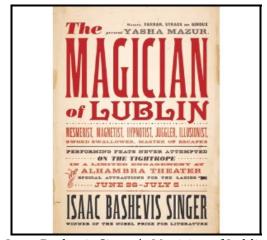
In Rome, the Arch of Titus shows enslaved Jews with objects from the Temple being brought to Rome.

Finally, to complicate things even more, Ashkenazis were never a unified whole. Those in the German speaking Austro-Hungarian Empire were more acculturated, liberal, well-educated, prosperous, secular, and urban, while those in Poland and Russia often struggled in small communities, reminiscent of Anatevka in *Fiddler on the Roof*, and were widely disbursed throughout Poland and the Russian Empire.



W.W.I. Yiddish fund-raising poster in America

The Jews usually spoke in their every day discourse in the local language and more often one of three Jewish languages: Yiddish for the Ashkenazis, Ladino for the Sephardim, and Aramaic for those in the Middle East who had never left. Hebrew was a solely religious language, largely, like Latin, dead to ordinary speech, and only revived when a Jewish Israel was revived in the late 19th Century.



Issac Bashevis Singer's Magician of Lublin

The language of much Jewish literature, then, was not particularly Hebrew, and not always in any of the languages spoken by ordinary people. There are certainly notable exceptions, including the Yiddish literature that produced Sholem Aleichem and Issac Bashevis Singer, the Aramaic that produced both the *Kaddish* and the *Kol Nidre*, and Ladino famous for its music, including *La Rosa Enflorese*. However, many Jewish writers wrote in the secular languages spoken in the country where they lived, including Maimonides writing in Arabic, Freud in German, and Pasternak in Russian.



Ladino Music



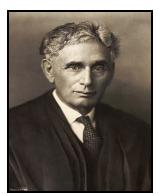
Maimonides On Poisons and the Protection Against Lethal Druges in original Arabic and in English

The origin of the Ashkenazis is, to say the least, obscure. Certainly, there were Jews living in Russia and Poland from Roman times, as well as expelled Sephardim who went to

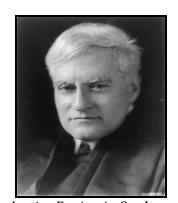
Eastern Europe, often Lithuania, at very times. The Khazars found Jews already in Kiev when they engaged in their mass conversion around the year 800. Given the trade routes that opened as a result of the stability of the Carolingian regimes after the Battle of Poitiers in the 8th Century, Jews would have migrated to Eastern Europe for purposes of trading, commerce or safety. The earliest Jewish merchants were likely the Radhanites of south Russia and Ukraine, who came from Mesopotamia or Persia, and were involved in commerce from the time of the late Roman Empire through the heyday of the Silk Road from India to Morocco. (They provide us a good family name). Migration accelerated with the expulsion from Spain, the Crusades causing devastation both in Europe and in the Middle East, and the rise of the Hanseatic League cities, which opened trade throughout Northern Europe, but also down the rivers of Eastern Europe, even to Volgograd.

Ashkenazi Jews have been the subject of a fair amount of study, both on the issues of achievement and intelligence on the positive end and, on the negative end, of inherited diseases. There seems to be no question but that Ashkenazi Jews for centuries consisted of a small, inbred group, with those marrying outsiders forced to leave the community. This, like any inbreeding, would lead to genetic anomalies, both positive and negative, as one sees with selective breeding of everything from crops and animals to laboratory results. Extremely controversial studies indicate Ashkenazi Jews have higher IQs, between one fifth to one full standard deviation above average (one full standard deviation would mean that they are, in general, in the upper 16% of the population in IQ, with the spread going from there, rather than in the middle 50%). Nobel Prize winners among Jews (and most all have been Ashkenazi) amount to about 21% of all Prize winners since 1901. As for genetic complications, they certainly include, at least, Tay-Sachs and a greater instance of breast cancer.

As for the distinction between Ashkenazi and non-Ashkenazi Jews, the differences tend to be fairly slight, centering about pronunciation of a few Hebrew letters, some dietary disparities (Sephardim eat grain and rice on Passover, but do not mix fish and dairy ever), the custom of the Sephardim (like the Bass') of naming their children for living relatives, and the fact that Ladino and Yiddish, while both use the Hebrew alphabet, are based on two very different languages: medieval Spanish verses medieval German. Before the Holocaust, about 92% of the Jews in the world were Ashkenazi, with about 80% the number today.



Justice Louis Brandeis



Justice Benjamin Cardozo

On the American immigrant side, the fundamental differences between Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews – ones having to do with theory, temperament, loyalties, literature and religious sources – could not better be summarized than viewing the differences between the first two Jewish members of the United States Supreme Court, the offspring of refugees from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ashkenazi Louis Brandeis, and his colleague, the Western Sephardic Portuguese Jew, Benjamin Cardozo.

Cultural differences in temperament, belief, argument, confidence and entire ways of proceeding are hard to summarize in a single instance. That said, Brandeis once commented to one of Cardozo's law clerks that "The trouble with your judge [Cardozo] is that he thinks that he has to be one hundred percent right. He doesn't realize that it is enough to be fifty-one percent right." Cardozo replied to Justice Brandeis that "The trouble with that is that when you [think you] are fifty-one percent right, it may [really only] be forty-nine percent." Hence, Ashkenazi verses Sephardic. There can be absolutely no doubt about the allegiance, even purity, of the Radovs.



Sephardic Synagogue in Lesko (Yiddish Linsk) Poland, deep among the Ashkenazi.

ATTACHMENT #28

FAMILY POSTCARDS

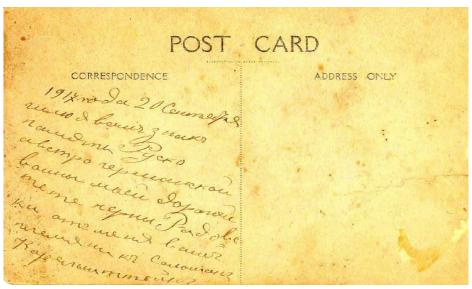
POSTCARDS FROM EUROPE

The following postcards were presented by family members. They originate from Europe, but were never mailed. Two are in Russian, one in Yiddish. The first postcard is dated September 20, 1917, from Kiev, written during the middle of the Russian Revolution. It is from Solomon Karalstein to his "Dear Aunt Cherna Radovski". Karalstein in the United States morphed into Carol (Minnie Carol, Lena Carol, Bill Carol, and Raful and Menya Carol), or Carl (Muni Carl). For Morris Carlstein, buried at CBS Cemetery in Erie, the name changed less. If Solomon is a revered Hebrew Biblical name, and Karalstein a Yiddish-German name, Cherna is an old Slavic name, adopted by Jewish women since the Middle Ages. As they were not called to Torah back then, they often, in fact commonly, took national names rather than biblical ones. Who Solomon was is unclear: nephew (then using the old fashioned "Aunt" for older relatives, even ones not technically aunts or uncles or even relatives) or another son of Menya and Raful. He is part of the famous family picture from 1922, listed on the ship manifest as son of Raful, but (along with Hana, also present and listed) seems to have disappeared. Whether they were actually Raful's and Menya's children, or same named relatives (and there is an amazing lack of variety in the family names) borrowing the claim to get a visa, is unclear.

The other two postcards were written in 1922 as the family was leaving Europe, one in Russian, one Yiddish. The first, from Luba and Moses Radovsky (he had not yet become Morris or Radov, while Luba, larger than her passport picture, was pregnant with Anna) signaled that they were staying behind, waiting for a visa, while the rest of the family sailed on the *R.M.S. Olympic* to New York. In that it was for remembrance, it had their pictures and was addressed to Morris's sister Cherna and her husband Volodia Bystritski, who became Wolf Bass in the United States. The name Volodia is short for Vladimir (short in Russian, that is) and has remained very common in Russia, while Cherna is a name no longer found anywhere in modern Russia.

The last postcard was addressed to Jacob and Sheindel Radov from their friends. Who they are or what happened to them is unknown.





[From the Russian] Sep 20, 1917

Sending this in remembrance of Russian Austrian German war to my dear aunt Cherna Radovski from me, your nephew Solomon /Karalstein/"



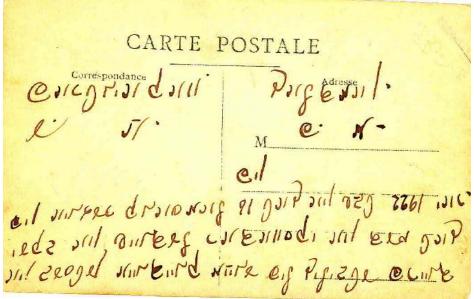
Tha nausmir sagarueur
Repur u Bouoge Buempuyrueur em. charlie u

elleureus Pagolerueur
10/15 1922 raba.

Adresse

[From the Russian]
"To Cherna and Volodia Bystritski
from Luba and Moses Radovski,
to remember us by.
Feb. 22, 1922 "





[From the Yiddish]

With best thoughts to you, my beloved friends, Yacov and Sheindel Radovsky, in the day of our engagement [or might be translated as departure or other momentous event] 16 January 1922, [or possibly February, as the Yiddish only designates a winter month]. I & A Goldman & Partgakov

ATTACHMENT #29

SONYA'S TALE: RUSSIA, TZEDAKAH, KVETCHING & IMPOVERISHED DESPAIR

ATTACHMENT #29

SONYA'S TALE: RUSSIA, TZEDAKAH, KVETCHING & IMPOVERISHED DESPAIR

Discussed in conversations of Barney R. Radov and Clare Levin

Those left behind in Russia. having survived starvation, World War I, civil war and pogroms. faced life in a Ukraine under increasing attack by Stalin, who instigated something of a genocide against those unhappy with communist rule. The civil war which followed the Russian Revolution left over 1.5 million people dead in the Ukraine, the Great Famine killed another 3.3 million, and the Terror of the 1930s killed another three quarters of a million Ukrainians. (It is ironic that the Great Famine, a combination of general crop failure, expropriation, Stalinist terror, and banishment or murder of those complaining, often called the Holodomor, is sometimes blamed on Jews. Because some Jews were communists, as were many more Russians and Ukrainian non-Jews, Jews were blamed for a famine they themselves typically fell victim to. As Snyder recounts in *Bloodlands*, a newspaper reporter for *Pravda* residing in Moscow. whose Jewish family lived in Ukraine, received a letter in 1933 from his father: "This is to let you know that your mother is dead. She died of starvation after months of pain." Her last wish was for their son to recite the *Kaddish* for her. Blaming the many for the sins of the few is at the traditional heart of anti-Semitism).



Passers-by no longer paying attention to the corpses of starved peasants on a street in Kharkiv, Ukraine, in 1933.



Holodomor Memorial in Kiev.

Tragically, hardly anything is known of the life of the family left behind. A little information does come from a letter from Luba's mother and her sister Sonya. The letter is an appeal for money, one suggesting dire straits, and interestingly, it reflects the tone of a similar letter, also addressed to Luba and her husband Morris Radov, from those who had it made out, but were living, if not in political terror, in economic squalor in Brooklyn, namely Cherna Bass and her family.

The two letters, lost for decades, were found in 2013. The first, below, is a typical picture postcard of the old type: namely, not displaying interesting scenes, but more like the holiday greetings cards of today, showing a picture of the family. Morris is referred to by his Hebrew name, Moshe, and Luba by her full Russian name, Lyubochka.



Снималися 25 сентября На долгую память Дорогим детям от вашей матери и сестры Сони. Мосею и Любочке и деткам.



Taken on Sep, 25.
For lasting memory
To dear children from your mother
and sister Sonya.
To Moshe and Lyubochka and kids.

The envelope shows a Russian return address, with the Erie, Pennsylvania mailing address showing that Sonya had been married to an E. Belostotsky and had moved with her mother to a new city. She was then living in Krivoy Rog at 35 Karl Liebknecht St. Whatever the attractiveness or, undoubtedly lack of it, of that residence, today, per Google maps, the curb appeal has changed dramatically.





35 Karl Liebknecht St.

Krivoy Rog (now Kryuyi Rih in Ukrainian) is near the Ekaterinoslav of the Radovs, now Dnipropetrovsk. It was founded in the 18th Century by a one-eyed Cossack named Rih. Despite a beautiful riverfront, it is ugly, industrial and plagued by Stalinist architecture. Today, covering a length of 80 miles (the largest in Europe) and having 660,000 people, because of abandoned mines, old factories and terrible pollution, it is considered to be almost unlivable.



Krivoy Rog, at the confluence of the Inhulets and Saksahian Rivers



Industrial Krivoy Rog





Map of Modern Ukraine

More Industrial Krivoy Rog

Jews came to Krivoy Rog under pressure by Stalin, who declared it to be a Jewish National Administrative Region in 1928. The earlier Jews, who had been there since the 1860s, were generally craftsmen, while those who came in the 1920s and 1930s were mainly factory workers. Of the approximately 13,000 Jews in Krivoy Rog when W.W. II began, the Germans murdered over 7,000. However the Central Database of Shoah victims for Krivoy Rog shows only one Bolostosky, Isaak Yitzkhah (b. 1900). Jews remain in the city today, with a synagogue.



Heroes Memorial at Krivoy Rog



Krivoy Rog Synagogue

It is said in Jewish folklore that people die twice: first at the time of their physical death and again at the time when family and friends cease to speak their name. With the recovery of Sonya's picture, her second death is now erased.

* * * * * *

Of the many Yiddish letters sent among the family for decades, then, the only two surviving, apparently, are the pair from Sonya and her mother in Russia and another from Cherna (Jenny) Bass in Brooklyn. They were sent to Morris and Luba Radov, at about the same time, around 1934, and only recovered with the death of Barney R. Radov upon sorting his effects.

Both Cherna and Sonya in different ways were experiencing grave difficulties. They had asked before (and, at least in Cherna's case. often asked again) for money from Morris, who, by all accounts, regularly contributed, although hardly enjoying excess wealth while running a scrapyard in Erie at the height of the Depression. The logic of these contributions constituted something quite different than charity: instead they were a religious duty, the traditional Jewish obligation of tzedakah. The word in Hebrew literally means justice or righteousness, not charity, and in that both Sonya and Cherna ask for the money, they remind Morris of his obligations, even in a scolding and chastising manner.









Lena Carol Smith



Morris and Luba Radov

That tone, called a *kvetch* or *kvetching*, refers to finding fault with the person to whom a *kvetch* is addressed. The relationship here between the *kvetch* and the injunction to do one's obligation hardly seems a good psychological or personal strategy to gain success. The kvetch serves as a reminder of the listener's weakness so, once criticized, they can be more generous. As we can see in Cherna's letter, she scolds Morris for not inquiring adequately of the health of Leika (that is, Lena), about not understanding his silence (not writing), and saying "perhaps something befell you" in an overtly sarcastic way. She then continues with a

more general criticism of the family at large, writing that she has not "received a letter from anybody. I keep thinking about it." After reminding them that she is "very alone and "I am as forlorn as a stone," she admits that she already has promised to repay the money but has not. That said, she goes on the offensive yet again, claiming that her difficulties have unfairly caused her to be labeled "not a reliable person."

March 19

Dear Yissachar,

Regarding our health, by now, it's – thank G-d. I wrote to you about Leiki, and you haven't even inquired about how she is, after she's been so ill. I can't understand your silence. Perhaps something befell you. Write to me. I also asked you to notify Zusie and Rivka [perhaps Cirka], and we haven't received a letter from anybody. I keep thinking about it. Write to me about what happened by you.

Now I ask of you, Yissachar, I can't get help from anybody, because I am very alone, I am as forlorn as a stone. I ask of you please keep me alive here with 50 dollars. It is Erev Yom Tov and I sit here without anything.

I'm certainly not a reliable person in your eyes, because of (the money) I haven't yet returned to you. But it's not my fault, I've been through very difficult times, and Leiki was an additional (burden) for me. Now that I ask for assistance; when things will get better I'll return as much as I can. If you'll be able to send, I ask you, please send via telegraph.

From me, Charna Bass

We send you all best regards. Leiki is still in the hospital, but is feeling better. Please write to me Rivka's [Cirka's] address

2 16 1/10 2/10/10/10 Jen 2 5/10 10 2 16 1/10 1/2 2/10 10/10 / 4 Jes 2 16 1/10 1/2 2/10 10/10 / 4 Jes 2 16 1/10 1/2 2/20/10 60) 13 2/10 2 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 60 1/2 2 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/2 2 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1/10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14094 196 1404 1404 14 1444 16 6 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1
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The Yiddish in both Sonya's and Cherna's letters is traditional Ukrainian-Yiddish, extremely difficult today to find anyone to translate. Americans with Yiddish have greatly modified it, and no longer recognize the European original. Perhaps the only reliable method of recovering old Yiddish is to use Yiddish-Translation.com with Rabbi Schmuel Elbinger in Israel.

The tone of the letter from Sonya and her mother is much the same. It begins "how long will I have to ask you write a letter? It is costing me my health. This winter I almost died." Duty is then brought out, reminding that "all the darling children should write to me." She, like Cherna, reports her health "I am already old and sick."

Dear Children,

How long will I have to ask you write me a letter? It is costing me my health. This winter I almost died. I had "grip" three times, in this one year. It was a very difficult winter for me.

Darlings, I ask of you, please write me letters.

All the darling children should write to me. Tell them they should know that they have a *bubba* [grandma]. Other people get letter from their children and I have no luck.

There's no news here. I am already old and sick, I would at least want to see you all once, and then die.

Dear, dear daughter, if you could send me one *pasilke* [postal package.] Darling, whatever you manage I will never forget it.

Your mother, who misses you very much.

Reply quickly.

Morris and Luba Radov did send money, often and generously, (as certainly did others, as for example, Muni's on-going bail-outs of Bill Carol). Zusie and Cirka (Joe and Sarah Radov) had been the early benefactors, spending all their money to get the relatives out of Russia. Morris and Luba supported much of the family for decades. In a smaller way, money was lent or given (typically there was no real difference) to many, often resulting in small grievances, insults, and unrelenting sarcasm, but never in any break in family relations, any shunning or pushing aside, and hardly any lording over by those who (usually temporarily) had a few



Tzedakah motif on a Jewish gravestone. Located in a Jewish cemetery in Otwock, a small town in Poland.

dollars as opposed to those who did not. The strategy of insulting someone as a predicate to asking them for help is difficult to fathom today. It, perhaps, could only be understood in the traditional religious context of the meaning of *tzedakah* as righteousness, fairness or justice and, as a reminder from those asking to those giving that it is really a favor conferred on the wealthier by taking their money, as it is well-known that *tzedakah* is one of only three acts one can perform to overcome a less than favorable heavenly decree.

ATTACHMENT #B PHOTOGRAPHS

PICTURES

Pre-1910



Sheindel Mandiberg Radov - top row: Peter Kayfman, bottom row: Joe and Bernard Radov



Beryl (Bernard) Radov - (uniform
superimposed) - pre-1910's



Dora Mandiberg holding Morris or Max Mandiberg - pre-1910's



Joe Radov - pre-1910's

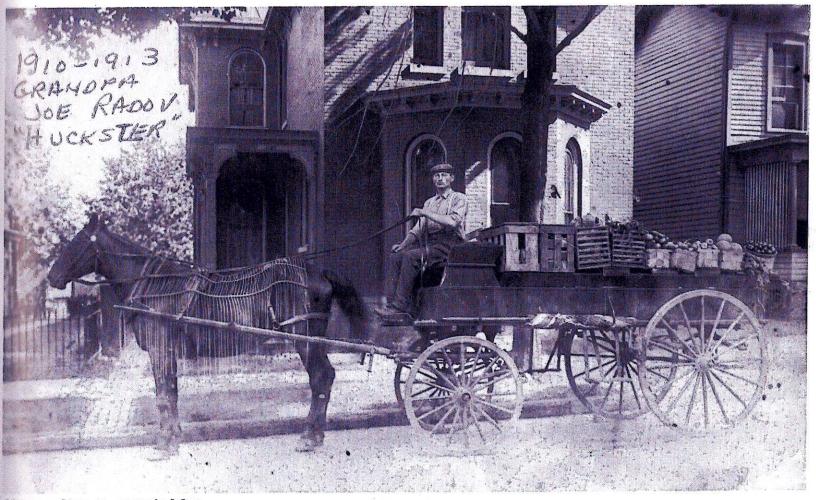
1888

PICTURES

1910s

1920s

1930s



Horse drawn vegetables

Joseph Radov is shown here with his vegetable wagon pulled by "Huckster" the horse in the early 1910s. Radov and Huckster would go out to local farms to pick up produce and then sell them in his stall at the Central Market on 16th and State Streets. (Submitted by Marci Radov-Rogers, granddaughter of Joseph Radov.)



Jenny, Minnie (standing on stool), Betty Hennyeh and Ida Radov - 1910s



Clara, Samuel and Abraham Mandiberg 1910s



Morris J. and Barney B. Radov - 1919



Abraham and Samuel Mandiberg - 1910s



and Barney Bass Radov Chronicles © Joel Levin



Cherna and Wolf Bass - 1922



Barney Bass - 1922



Painted portrait of Cherna (Jenny) Radov Bass - 1921-22









Menya Carol, Lena Smith (perhaps Minnie) holding nephew Ted Sakol and Sheindel Mandiberg Radov - 1927



Barney B. Radov - 1930s



Sam and Betty Radov - 1920s



Wolf, Louis, Barney and Cherna/Jenny Bass



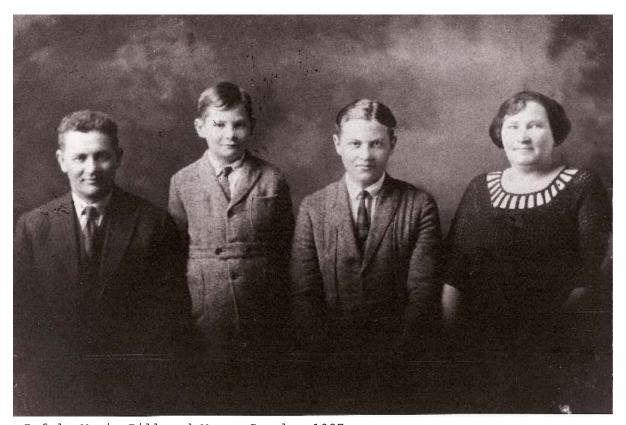
Clara Mandiberg



Anna & Barney R. Radov - 1926



Lena Carol Smith - 1920s



Raful, Muni, Bill and Menya Carol - 1927



Sam, Ida and Pearl Wasserman - 1920s



Cirka (Sarah) Radov - 1920s



Morris and Luba Radov - 1920s



Mitzi Radov - 1930s



Morris P. Radov and Luba Radov - Passport Picture from Kiev - 1921



Joseph Radov - U.S. Passport 1921



Peter Radov Naturalization Picture 1936



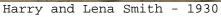
Wolf Bass Naturalization Picture - 1931



Jennie (Cherna) Bass Naturalization Picture - 1939



Bill (Beryl) Carol - 1930





Menya and Raful Carol - 1925



Morry and Minnie Carol Sakol - 1920s



Menya and Raful Carol - Group - 1920s



Benjamin & Pearl Wasserman Kreiss - 1930s



Jackie Radov - 1934



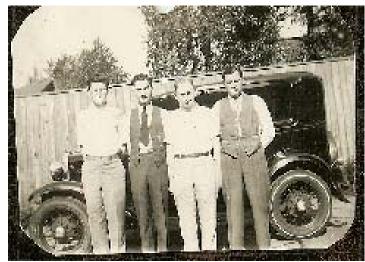
Standing: Sam, Gus, Barney B. and Morris J. Radov; Sitting: Joe holding Patti and Cirka holding Nancy Radov - 1940s



Cirka (Sarah) Radov holding Jack Radov - 1930s



Morris J. Radov - 1940s



Morris J., Barney B., Gus and Sam Radov - 1930s



Lena and Harry Smith at Hennyeh's family wedding.



Jenny Rabelsky, Benjamin Kreiss, Hennyeh (Anna) Radov, Pearl Kreiss and Morris Rabelsky - 1930s

PICTURES

1940s

1950s



Sandra - 1940s



Cherna and Barney Thompson - 1941



Morris J. Radov, Barney B. and Eve Radov, Helen Katz, Eve Kronenfeld, Clare Radov (Levin) - 1945



Adele Radov - 1944



Alan, Pearl and Joel Kreiss, Jenny Rabelsky (sitting) - 1947



Barbara Sakol Herman



Gus Radov Family, Sam Radov Family & Faye Lapidus Family - 1960s



Minnie, Lena and Muni Carol (Carl) - 1932 (siblings)



Lynda & Muni Carl - 1942



Estelle Mandiberg and Norman Theil - 1940s



Barney Bass - 1943



Barney R. Radov - 1943



Mace Levin - 1944



Jack Radov - 1950s



Gene Kerness - 1952



Arnold Mandiberg - 1944



Daniel Smigel - 1997



Shirley & Barney Bass - 1943



Morris P. & Luba Radov, Elaine, Bill, Clare & Mace Levin - 1950



Morris P. Radov, Gus Radov and Joe Nusbaum - 1950



Clare Radov Levin's wedding - Left: Joe, Cirka, Sandra and Gus Radov; Right: Heldemans - 1950



Clare Radov Levin's wedding - Left: Mona Sheila and Lena Smith, Esther Radov Right: Bill and Bea Carol - 1950



Clare Radov Levin's wedding - Left: Ershlers, Barney B. & Eve Radov Right: Morris & Adele Radov, Schatzs - 1950



Clare Radov Levin's wedding - Left: Nusbaums, Kimmels; Right: Shelle & Ted Sakol, Morry & Minnie Sakol - Erie - 1950



Fran Kimmel, Clare Radov, Mitzi Radov - Clare's Wedding 1950 - Erie



Morris and Luba Radov - Clare Levin's Wedding - 1950



Marci, Eve and Westy Radov - 1949



Westy, Marci and Barney B. Radov - 1953



Joel, Mace and Barry Levin - 1953



Ted Sakol, Barbara (Cookie) Sakol Herman & Jordan Sakol (siblings) - 1952



Alan Kreiss Bar Mitzvah - Minnie & Jack Cohen, Alan Kreiss - 2/20/1955



Gordan Theil, Jim, Susan, Clara & Arnold Mandiberg, Estelle Theil - 1950s



Barbara, Mort (holding) Rick Herman, Ted Sakol & Minnie Sakol - 1952



Minnie Sakol and grandson Rick Herman - 1950s





Alan Kreiss Bar Mitzvah - Robert Cohen, Betty Radov Cohen & Alan Kreiss - 1955



Bertha Blau - 1959



Sandra, Patti, Nancy, and Gus Radov - 1953



Alan Kreiss Bar Mitzvah - Left to right: Joel Kreiss, two unknown, Alan Kreiss - 2/20/1955



Muni & Sylvia Carl - 1958



Cherna Radov Bass Thompson & Lena Smith - 1950



Patti, Jack & Nancy Radov



Clare Levin, Leslie Radov, Betty Radov and Mitzi Kerness - 1955



Eileen & Jack Goldman



Paul Blau - 1955



Gordon Theil, Clara Mandiberg and Estelle Theil - 1950s





Muni, Pam and Sylvia Carl



Summer Camp - Nancy, Gus and Patti Radov - 1959

PICTURES

1960s

1970s



Morris and Luba Radov - 1960



Barbara (Bobbie) John and Wendy Bass - 1960



Barney, Cherna, Elizabeth and Jack Thompson - Los Angeles - 4/28/1961



Fern, Morris J., Lynn, Adele and Jeff Radov - 1965



Back row: Barney & Penny Halperin, Paul Blau, Ida Halperin, Jimmy Blau, Harold & Jacob Halperin, Bertha & Jacob Blau

Front row: Farley & Ellis Halperin - 1963



Morry and Minnie Sakol - 1963



Lynn, Jeff and Fern Radov - 1960



Clockwise: Front: Muni Carl, Lena Smith, Bill Carol, Cherna Bass, 2 unknown, Shelle Sakol, 2 unknown - 1963



Chicago Bar Mitzvah - Lena Smith and Cherna Bass - 1963



Barre, Cary, Teri and Jerry Sakol



Top row: Mace Levin, Stephanie Radov, Lesley Radov, Barney R. & Betty Radov

Gene Kerness

Middle row: Joel Levin, Clare Levin, Barbara, Luba & Morris P. Radov, Barry,

Mitzi and Suzie Kerness

Bottom row: Jay Radov, Arthur and Barry Levin, Betsy Kerness, Adam Levin and

Anne Kerness

Morris & Luba Radov's 45th Wedding Anniversary - Erie - 1964



Top - Ted Sakol, Clare Levin, Bottom: Sylvia Carl, M.P. and Luba Radov

Top: Luba, Clare, Minnie, Unknown, M.P., Unknown, Lena, Bill Carol Bottom: Barney & Cherna Thompson, Muni and Sylvia Carl,

. .



Lena's yard, L.A., 1959 (Sheila's Wedding)



Top: M.P. Radov, Clare Levin and Ted Sakol, Bottom: Luba Radov and Shelle, Barre, Jerry, Teri, and Cary Sakol

Top: Ted Sakol, Luba Radov, Jack Thompson, Minnie Sakol, Clare Levin, Lena Smith, M.P. Radov

Bottom: Barney & Cherna Thompson, Sylvia Carl





Barney R. & Betty Radov, Gene & Mitzi Kerness, Morris P. & Luba Radov, Drew Pearson, Clare & Mace Levin - 1960



Erie: Anne, Betsy, Suzie and Barry Kerness - 1961



Jeff Radov Bar Mitzvah - Morris J., Jeff, Adele, Lynn and Fern Radov - 1964



Meadville - Fern Radov - Bat Mitzvah 1968



M.P. Radov - 1965



Anne, Suzie, Betsy and Barry Kerness Erie- 1964



Jack, Edie & Michael Radov - 1960s



Nancy Radov, Harvey & Patti Radov Notarius, Sandra & Gus Radov - 1967



Rick Herman - 1965



Stephanie Radov, Minnie & Morry Sakol Joe Nusbaum, Joel Levin's Bar Mitzvah - 1964

Morry, Minnie, Jerry, and Ted and Shelle Sakol











Barbara (Bobbie) Bass

John Bass

Wendy Bass - 1960s



Barney, Farley, Ellis and Penny Halperin



Mitch Radov, George & Irene Rogers, Wendy Rogers, Tracy Gaites, Paul & Marci Rogers, Eve & Barney B. Radov, Westy Radov (Paul & Marci Rogers Wedding) - 1974



Erie - Barry Kerness Bar Mitzvah: Anne, Suzie, Gene, Barry, Mitzi & Betsy Kerness



Mitchell Radov - 1975



Top: Barney & Betty Radov, Joel Levin, Ann, Suzy, Barry & Betsy Kerness, Jack & Gladys Bergson, Gene & Mitzi Kerness, Artie, & Mace Levin, Herb Nusbaum

Middle: Lesley, Barbara & Stephanie Radov, Eric & Barb Bergson, Roger Nusbaum, Barry Kerness, Adam and Clare Levin, Marion, Randy, Susan Nusbaum

Bottom: Luba & Jay Radov, Joe & Marie Nusbaum. (Jay's Bar Mitzvah 1971)

PICTURES

1980s

1990s



Clare Levin, Luba Radov, Barney R. Radov, and Mitzi Kerness - 1977



Gene and Mitzi Kerness, Bertha Blau, Clare and Mace Levin - 1985



Estelle Mandiberg Theil and Arnold Mandiberg - 1980s



Mary Jane Levin, during rehearsal, for M.J. Becker Dance Company of N.Y.C., where she was lead dancer and choreographer - 1980s



Top row: Adam Levin, Barry Kerness, Barney R. Radov, Bil Landau, Lesley & Robert Murray Mace Levin, Bill Trabold, Gene Kerness, Jay Radov, Arthur Levin Middle row: Stephanie, Barbara & Betty Radov, Suzie (holding) & Merissa Landau, Luba Radov, Clare Levin, Betsy Trabold, Mitzi Kerness
Bottom row: Joel & Susan Levin, Sean & Bonnie Murray, Anne & Michael May, Janel & Barry Levin

Luba's 80th Birthday Home of Clare & Mace Levin on 37th Street, Erie - 1980



Paul and Dylan Rogers - 1982



Last row: Mitch Radov and Paul Rogers
Middle row: Westy & Marlene Radov, Marci Rogers
Front row: Jennifer Radov on Barney B.'s lap, Anna Heller,
Dylan Rogers on Eve Radov's lap



Shirley and Barney Bass - 1988



Erie - Bill & Betsy Trabold - 1982



Levins: Mace, Clare holding Jenny, Artie, holding Reid, Barry, Janel, Adam Nancy and Susan - 1987



Merissa and Lindsay Landau - 1986



Yetta Chapman, Fanny Handel, Lori & Amy Notarius, Harvey (standing in back) & Patti Notarius, Sandra Radov, Daniel in front and Nancy Radov Dryer - 1981



Bobbie and John Bass and Wendy Davaris - 1988



Morris J. Radov, Noah Rogers, Barney B. Radov - 1987



Top: Debbie holding Joanna Radov, Lynn, Sarah and Jeff Radov Bottom: Gabriel & Fern Rudin, Lucas, Adele and Morris J. Radov - 1990



Barney Davaris



Bryan Davaris



Shirley Davaris - 1990s



Barney B. Radov - 1990



Adele holding Sarah Radov, Morris J. Radov - 1990



Marc & Samantha Sakol - 1996



Reid Levin - 1994



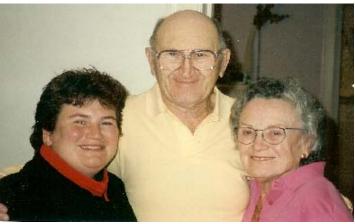
Reid and Jenny Levin - 1993



Top: Barney R. Radov, Adam, Barry, Joel Levin Bottom: George, Artie and Mace Levin - 1995



Mitzi and Gene Kerness - 1995



Lynn, Morris J. and Adele Radov - 1996



Suzie, Merissa & Lindsay Landau - 1995



Nancy Radov Dryer, Daniel Smigel and Michael Dryer - 1997



Gene, Mitzi and Suzie Kerness - 1996



Ave and Jenny Levin - 1998



Morris J., Sarah, Adele, Lucas Joanna, Gabriel Radov - 1996



Jimmy and Leslie Blau - 1996



Mary Jane and Ava Levin - 1999



Barney Halperin, Bertha Blau, Lesley Radov, Betty & Barney R. Radov - 1999

PICTURES

2000s

2010s



Mitzi, Shloe, Emily, Lauren and Barry Kerness - 2002



Reid, Ava and Jenny Levin - 2003



Molly and Andy Smith - 2005



Herman Family - 2003



Shloe, Lauren, Emily and Barry Kerness - 2002



Molly, Patrick, Andrew and Pam Smith - 2009



Daniel, Diane, Michael, Susan and Barney R. Radov - 2004



Barbara Radov and Elaine Meizlish - 2004



Benjamin McGary - 2004



Nancy Dryer, Daniel, Mika and Michael Smigel - 2008



Ava Levin - 2009



Gregg, Jim, Ron, and Rick Herman - 2006



Arthur Hyman & Suzie Kerness Hyman - 2008



Lindsay and Merissa Landau - 2008



Back row: Debbie Radov, Fern Rudin, Lynn, Adele and Jeff Radov Front row: Joanna Radov, Gabriel Rudin, Sarah and Lucas Radov - 2006



Josh Murray, Lesley Radov, Paul and Stephanie Hirshfield, Betty & Barney R. Radov Barbara Radov and Elaine Meizlish - 2004



Amy Putman, Eileen & Jack Goldman, Terri Lerman and Dara Goldman - 2009



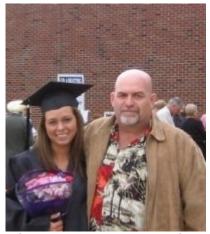
Eileen Goldman w/all her grandchildren - 2009 Top: Sarah and Sammi Goldman, Eileen Goldman, Jamie, Jacob Putman, Bottom: Noa Putman, Hannah and Joshua Lerman



Jeff Radov, Paul & Marci Rogers, Marlene & Westy Radov - 2009



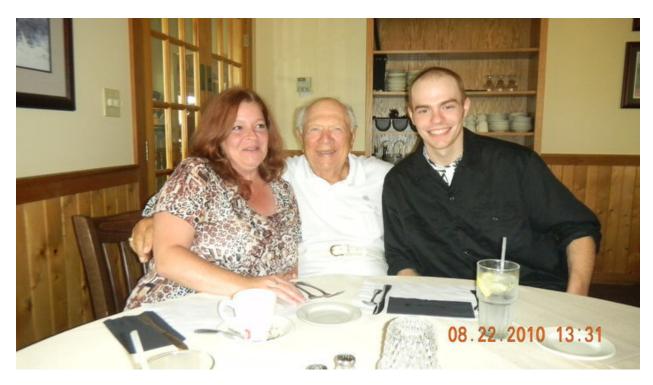
Matt, Jenn, Logan & Colin Vanemon - 2010





Erin and Farley Halperin

Matt Halperin - 2010



Joyce, Barney and Ethan Halperin - 2010







Eileen Blau - 2009



James Mandiberg, Susan Mandiberg, Richard Harris and Mariko Mandiberg Vietnam - 2009



Becca, Rachel, Nancy and Zack Levin - 2011



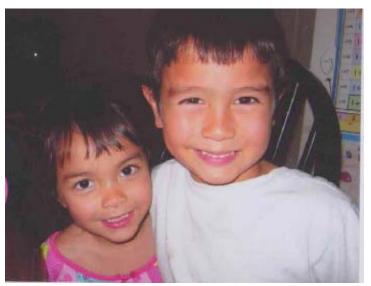
Jenny and Becca Levin - 2009



Nancy and Adam Levin - 2010



Allison Radov - 2009



Sarah and Michael Smigel - 2011



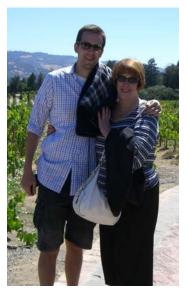
Dylan and Noah Rogers - 2010



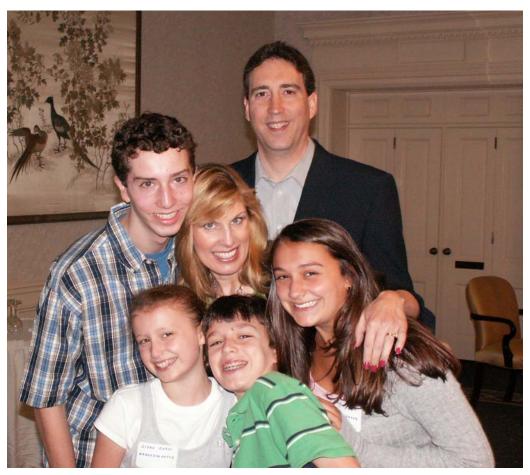
Barney Halperin - 2010



Barney R. Radov - 2010



Josh Murray and Lesley Radov - 2010



Jay, Lisa, Jay, Susan, Daniel and Diane Radov - 2010



Lois Rabelsky Luckeroth - 2010



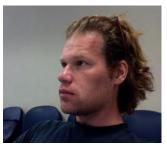
Dylan and Erika Rogers - 2010



Braden and Kayla Santiano - 2011



Michael Mandiberg - 2010 Stephen Mandiberg - 2010

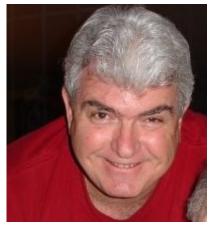




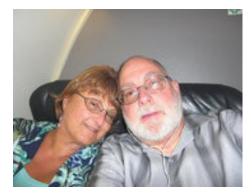
Back row: David & Alan Kreiss, Braden, David & Barbara Santiano Front row: Andrea Kreiss, Murray Rabin, Kayla Santiano, Tilly Cashman - 2011



Logan and Colin VanEmon - 2010



David Radov



Michael Radov



Sarah Radov



John Radov



Nathan Radov



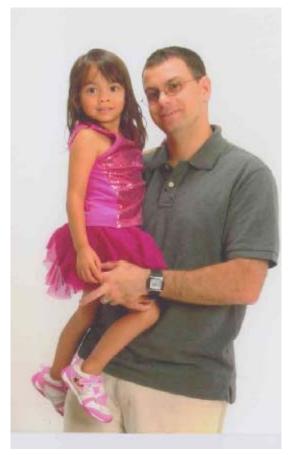
Chris Radov



Matthew Radov



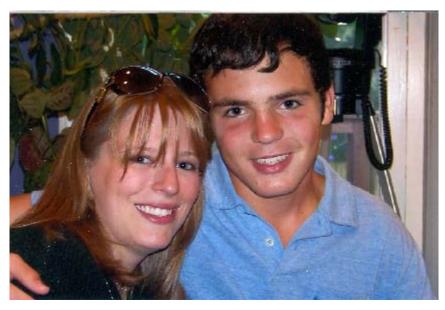
Jade Radov



Sarah and Daniel Smigel - 2011



Michael Smigel - 2011



Jackie and Brandon Herman - 2011



Mort & Arlene Herman, Debbie & Rick Herman - 2011



David, Kayla, Braden and Barbara Kreiss Santiano - 2011



Back: Shirley, David, Front: Emma
and Roman Davaris - 2011



Sky, Heaven, Cary and Barney Bass - 2011



Merissa & Lindsay Landau, Alissa Schonfeld, Mitzi Kerness and Jeff May - 2011



Lynda and Mike Falkenstein - 2011



Reid and Rachel's wedding - Jenny, Joel, Rachel, Reid, Mary Jane and Ava Levin - 2011



Jenny and Ava Levin - 2011



Joel and Reid Levin - 2011



Back: Adam Levin, Gil Cranberg, Blair Levin
Middle: Joel and Mary Jane Levin, Mitzi Kerness, Anne May, Clare
Jenny, Elaine, Ava, Rachel Zack and Nancy Levin - 2011



Reid and Rachel Levin - 2011



Joel, Rachel, Reid and Mary Jane Levin - 2011



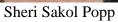
Back row: Steve Akins, Michael May, Bill Trabold, Arthur Hyman, Kevin Richer & Barry Kerness

Front row: Betsy Trabold, Suzie Hyman, Lorraine May, Lindsay Landau, Jeff & Anne May,
Alissa & Andy Schonfeld, Mitzi Kerness, Merissa Landau, Emily, Lauren and Shloe
Kerness - 2011



Merissa and Kevin Richer - 2012







Taylor Popp



Lindsay Popp LaMere



Shelle Sakol Radin, Teri Mina, Kimberly and Jackson Hume 8/21/12



Joel Levin, Patrick and Pam Smith, Ava, Mary Jane and Jenny Levin – August-2012



Left to right: Brian and Molly Buck, Mike and Lynda Falkenstein, Andy Smith Mary Jane, Ava and Jenny Levin – August-2012