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POLES OF CHICAGO

1837—1937

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POLES OF CHICAGO

1837—1937



*A history of one century
of Polish contribution to
the City of Chicago, Illinois*



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Chicago, Illinois

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FOREWORD

●

IN conjunction with the celebration of Chicago's Charter Jubilee, the six hundred thousand Chicago citizens of Polish descent dedicate this book to the generations of the future, who shall, we believe, find in this account of a noble people a source of inspiration to keep alive forever the true spirit of I WILL.

To all the people of Chicago and the metropolitan area, we hope that this publication will prove interesting and informative, revealing as it does a century of social, economic, educational, religious and political contribution by the Polish people to the continuous upbuilding of Chicago.

Our efforts in the historical research and study of Polish immigration to Chicago have met with an appreciable degree of cooperation and some measure of success, and we are confident that a sound beginning of a valuable history is herein presented. We trust that this nucleus, and by no means an exhaustive study, of that interesting subject will prove an invitation to further research and historical interpretation of the data concerning Poles in Chicago.

Furthermore, we hope that this publication shall serve as a happy source of memories regarding the celebration of Chicago's Charter Jubilee. To the end that those memories may vividly be recalled in the years to come, we respectfully submit this volume of historical reminiscences.

LEON ZGLENICKI,
Chairman, Book Committee.



Edward J. Kelly, Mayor



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

EDWARD J. KELLY
MAYOR

August 4, 1937

TO THE POLISH PEOPLE OF CHICAGO:

It is a genuine pleasure to extend to you my cordial greetings on the occasion of Polish Day of Chicago's Charter Jubilee, and to express my deep appreciation to your committee for its splendid efforts toward making Polish Day an outstanding success.

Cooperation of the kind given by your group constitutes the very foundation for the remarkable success and progress Chicago has enjoyed during its 100 years existence as a city.

In addition, countless individuals of Polish birth or extraction have, all through our history, most unselfishly lent their personal, influential and financial support to make Chicago the great city it is today. To these civic patriots of the past, and those who carry on their fine traditions in the present day, Chicago is truly grateful.

I share with you today the just pride you feel in the accomplishments of Polish blood in this great metropolitan city. May your good work continue increasingly for generations to come!

Eagerly yours,

Edward J. Kelly
Mayor



Dr. Waclaw Gawronski, Consul General of Poland

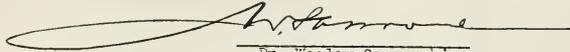
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W CHICAGO

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
CHICAGO

Nr.....

August 4, 1937

On the occasion of the Chicago
Centennial Charter Jubilee I desire to extend
my heartiest congratulations and wishes for
further growth and development of this great
Metropolis, in which 500,000 citizens of
Polish parentage are participating and con-
tributing their share.



Dr. Wacław Gawronski
Consul General of Poland



Consulate of Republic of Poland



Paul Drymalski

1837
CHICAGO'S

CHARTER

1937
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The great Polish Pageant of Sunday evening, August 8th, commemorating Chicago's Charter Jubilee, will long remain a source of great pride to all Americans of Polish origin and ancestry. It was a manifestation of patriotic and civic sentiment which has few parallels in the history of our great city.

As a record of this event, as well as that of other Polish contributions to Chicago in its century of progress, we dedicate this volume, "Poles of Chicago, 1837-1937", to the generation of tomorrow.

A. Drymalski
Chairman, Polish Division
Chicago's Charter Jubilee

POLES OF CHICAGO

1837—1937

PART I

THE POLES IN CHICAGO

By MIECISLAUS HAIMAN

•

"The patriotic feelings of the citizens of Illinois will never fail of being exemplified in practice and sincerity towards the descendants of those heroes who spent their blood and treasure in establishing our independence."

•

THESE were the words in which a committee of eminent citizens of Chicago appealed to their "Fellow Citizens of the State of Illinois" on behalf of the Polish exiles, who came to the city in the autumn of 1834 with plans of founding a "New Poland" in this state.

The exiles were delegates of two hundred thirty-five Polish officers and soldiers deported to the United States by the Austrian government after the illfated "November Insurrection" of 1830-1. The Congress of the United States voted to grant them a whole township of land in Michigan or Illinois. The exiles encouraged by the most friendly expressions of Illinoisans decided on the latter state.

Plans for establishing a purely Polish colony in Illinois came to naught. Many technical difficulties intervened, but above all the Poles were too poor for the undertaking.

This episode is the beginning of the history of the Poles in Chicago. One of the Polish emmissaries who resided here for some time in 1834, was Major Louis Chlopicki, nephew of Gen. John Chlopicki, hero of the Napoleonic wars and the dictator of the "November Insurrection."

Ever since 1834 Poles were present among the inhabitants of Chicago. Driven from their native country by foreign oppression, many of them fought on various battlefields of Europe "for our freedom and yours," until they found in this country the refuge and liberty which they vainly sought in

other parts of the world. Many others came to America on account of economical reasons, being deprived of the means of livelihood in their motherland by hostile governments. The rapidly growing city of Chicago attracted many of them.

In the first mayoralty election of the city in 1837, two Poles cast their votes: A. Panakaske of the Second Ward, and J. Zoliski of the Sixth Ward, both of them for William B. Ogden. After 1850, the Polish colony in Chicago began to grow rapidly. In 1852, Dr. Jacob Cert, the first physician from Poland, settled in the city. Another early Polish physician was Dr. Edward Hartwich (Harwitch) who resided here since 1856. The earliest leader of the Chicago Polish colony was Edward Wilkoszewski, (b. 1824, d. 1883), adjutant of Garibaldi in his early struggles for the liberation of Italy.

At the time of the Civil war there were already about five hundred Poles in the city. They stood patriotically by their country during this crisis. About two hundred Poles from Illinois, many of them from Chicago, served in the ranks of the Union army. The 24th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and in the 16th Cavalry Regiments especially, contained large numbers of Poles. Captain Bernard F. Stampoffski, veteran of the Mexican war and "an old and widely known citizen of Chicago," organized Company F of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Edmund T. Hulanicki of Chicago rose from a private to the rank of Captain in the Twelfth United States Heavy Artillery, and his brother, Captain Thaddeus C. Hulanicki, commanded Battery L of the Second Illinois Light Artillery.

A very fine record was made by Captain Peter Kiolbassa (b. 1837, d. 1905) of the Sixth Colored Cavalry. While yet a boy he was one of the pioneers of the Polish peasant colonies in Texas. At the beginning of the Civil war he served in the Confederate army. Taken prisoner in one of the battles, he enlisted with the Union army and rose to the rank of captain. After the war he became a recognized leader of the Chicago Poles. It was he who helped to organize the first local Polish Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka in 1864, thus giving the Polish colony the beginning of organized life.

The memorable fire of 1871 brought comparatively small losses to the Polish colony. The Rev. Jerome Kajsiewicz, C.R. (b. 1812, d. 1873) who was visiting the city at that time, left a vivid account of the fire. It is given here for the first time in the English language and differs somewhat in detail from other known accounts:

"Geese saved Rome, but a cow destroyed Chicago. A Bohemian boy was milking a cow in a barn full of woodchips. The cow overturned a lamp and the chips became ignited. The wooden houses of the Bohemians burnt quickly. The wind changed at 9:30 p. m. and swept the flames toward the river, then drove them over the river toward the rich section of the city, situated between the two branches of the river and the lake. Had the wind not

changed, the whole wooden part of the city and the whole Polish colony would have been destroyed. Large stone edifices, like the courthouse, and the post office burned as if made of wood. Spirits, oil and other combustibles ignited. From the tower of our church (St. Stanislaus) I saw the fire like ocean waves surge high and then spread to the right and left. Whole blocks of houses were blown up by mines to arrest the onward rush of this flaming sea, but to no avail. The wind set fire to houses several blocks ahead. Many thought that the whole world was in flames. Some from terror, others through despair at their loss of all their possessions, jumped into the river or lake. The bridges caught fire and were opened in an effort to save them. People crowded into the river tunnels in the dark (the gas supply was shut off). Wagons and people moved about in confusion. They formed a crying, shrieking and cursing mass, wounding and trampling one another. Thieves and pickpockets added to the chaos. Professional robbers from New York and other cities hastened by train in the hope of finding easy loot. When the prison caught fire, all inmates were released. Thieves masked as policemen and others acted as incendiaries. Several of them were hanged by citizens on lamp posts. The Chief of Police sanctioned this by printed announcements, and Gen. Sheridan, who arrived later with troops from St. Louis, proclaimed martial law. As to our Poles from among nine members of the "Gmina," five were burned, Mr. Dziewior, father-in-law of Mr. Kiolbassa, lost five houses; a number of Polish laborers also suffered losses. For some time they were housed in the Polish school and in the basement of the church. Mr. Majewski, an emigrant of 1830, lost two children and three grandchildren; another Pole from Warsaw, two children. The Princes Sapielha, bankers, came through without a loss; the fire stopped several houses from their dwelling. One hundred thousand people, mostly Germans and Scandinavians on the North Side, lost their homes. The fire raged throughout an area four and a half miles long and a half mile wide. Eighteen thousand buildings, among them 15,000 business houses, were destroyed. Losses were estimated at \$300,000,000."

Period from 1837 to 1872

Nevertheless, the indomitable spirit of I WILL pervaded all the citizens in their efforts to rebuild their stricken metropolis. The Polish element aided in these efforts in a very effective manner, rebuilding homes, erecting new churches, schools, stores and factories.

The Poles are mostly Catholics and their desire to be served by their own priests was profound as early as the Civil war. The result of their efforts in this direction was the organization of the first Polish parish, the beautiful St. Stanislaus Kostka church, at Noble and Bradley streets, in 1867. The first rector of the parish was Rev. Joseph Juskiewicz, but the greatest

expansion took place during the pastorate of Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R. (1838—1899). Under his leadership the parish grew into the largest Catholic parish in the world, and at one time it numbered approximately fifty different church societies, some of which contained as many as four thousand members. By 1899 St. Stanislaus parish alone numbered 50,000 members.

In 1872, the second Polish parish, Holy Trinity, at Noble and Chapin streets, was founded, and from that time Polish Catholic parishes grew rapidly in numbers, until at present there are forty-four within the city limits, besides religious communities of other denominations.

The territory of these early parishes, St. Stanislaus Kostka and Holy Trinity, was the cradle of the Polish colony in Chicago. and although Poles now live in all parts of the city, it still remains the center of Polish life.

•

Period from 1875 to 1937

The political events and economic depressions in Europe in the last thirty years of the nineteenth century led to the influx of large numbers of immigrants to our shores.

The policy of Bismarck to exterminate the Polish element in Prussia; the various ukases of the czar of Russia; and the policy of indolence of Austria toward their Polish subjects caused a large number of the Polish people to emigrate to the United States.

According to official statistics for 1873, there were 20,000 Poles in Chicago. Seventeen years later, Chicago had 52,756, but many Poles were classified then as Germans, Russians and Austrians, since Poland did not exist as a separate political entity.

With the increased number of Poles in Chicago their activity, in various fields of civic life became more manifest and effective.

In 1872, the first Polish weekly, the "Gazeta Polska," published by Wladyslaw Dyniewicz (b. 1843, d. about 1924), appeared in Chicago. John Barzynski (1848—1886), brother of the Reverend Vincent, began publication of another weekly, the "Gazeta Polska Katolicka," in 1874. Still another pioneer of the Polish press was Wladyslaw Smulski (1836—1897), with his "Gazeta Katolicka" and "Dzien Swiety."

In 1890, Father Barzynski founded the Chicago Polish Daily News ("Dziennik Chicagoski"), which has existed to this day and is the second oldest Polish daily in America. There are two other Polish dailies in Chicago: the "Dziennik Zwiaskowy" of the Polish National Alliance and "Dziennik Zjednoczenia" of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Apart from these, many weeklies and monthly periodicals are published here. Among the pioneer editors who won prominence we find Stanislaus Szwajkart (1857-1918); Casimir Neuman (1843—1907), a commissioned officer of the Polish army in the insurrection of 1863; Stanislaw Osada (1869—1934).

Educational and Welfare Institutions

Father Barzynski was responsible for another institution, St. Stanislaus' College, founded in 1891 and now known as Weber High School—the first Polish secondary school in the city. Besides the parochial schools in each of the parishes, there are now six high schools of various religious orders whose indefatigable labors have contributed so much to the advancement of the Polish element in Chicago.

The oldest Polish hospital in the city, St. Mary's of Nazareth, founded in 1894 and conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged was established in 1898 by the Polish Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda. St. Hedwig's Orphanage at Niles, Ill., was founded in 1910 by the Most Rev. Paul P. Rhode, bishop of Green Bay, Wis., then auxiliary bishop of Chicago. Consecrated in 1908, he was the first Roman Catholic bishop of Polish origin in the United States.

Taking Part in Politics

To Peter Kiolbassa belongs the honor of having been the first Pole to succeed in local politics. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1877 and subsequently held many offices. An inspiring proof of his sterling honesty was the fact that he was the first city treasurer (1891-93) to return the interest on city funds to the treasury, which was contrary to the old practice of keeping it for private use while in office.

Following the lead of Peter Kiolbassa, the Chicago Poles took an ever growing interest in politics. Victor Karlowski, veteran of the Polish insurrection of 1863 and of the French Foreign Legion in Algiers, was called to the legislature in 1885-6. August J. Kowalski was the first alderman in 1888. Max A. Drezmal, translator of several works by Sienkiewicz, was the first to be appointed to the board of education in 1894. Edmund Z. Brodowski (1852-1901), editor of the local weekly "Zgoda," was the first Pole to receive a federal appointment as United States consul to Solingen, Germany, in 1897, a post he held until his death. The first to attain a judiciary bench was Joseph La Buy (1846-1916), a veteran of the Civil war, who was elected municipal judge in 1912. Stanley H. Kunz was the first Chicago Pole to be elected to the state senate and to Congress. Many others rendered faithful service in the various posts in the city, state and federal administrations.

The first commanding figure among early Poles engaged in politics was John F. Smulski (1867-1928), a born leader, lawyer and banker, the first to be elected (1903) to the office of city attorney. In 1906, he was elected state treasurer and like Kiolbassa, proved his exceptional honesty by turning over the interest money to the state.

Chicago—the Home of Nation-wide Organizations

Because of its large Polish population and its central location, Chicago early became the home of the most important Polish organizations, especially of nation-wide fraternal corporations. The oldest of these is the Polish Roman Catholic Union, founded in 1873, now numbering 170,000 members. The Polish National Alliance, the largest Polish organization in the world and one of the largest fraternal incorporations in the country, boasts a membership of nearly 300,000. The Polish Women's Alliance, founded by Stephanie Chmielinska in 1898, has over 60,000 members. The Polish Alma Mater, of which Rev. Francis Gordon was founder, has a membership of 15,000. The Polish Singers' Alliance, the Alliance of Polish Literary and Dramatic Circles, have their headquarters in Chicago, where you will find 1931 other associations—benevolent, cultural, professional, civic, social and athletic.

Some Interesting Statistics

In 1918, the population numbered 383,000 Poles, 29,630 of whom owned their own homes, valued at \$335,000,000; 35,909 children were enrolled in the parochial schools of 38 Polish parishes with a property valuation of \$10,383,000; and 4,098 Polish business establishments were listed.

In 1928, the number of Poles rose to 424,735, with 33,767 owning their own homes, valued at \$389,955,000; 52,221 children were enrolled in the schools of Polish parishes, increased to 41, with a property valuation of \$24,560,000; and the value of Polish business property was listed at approximately \$29,000,000.

According to the latest statistics, there are now over half a million people of Polish descent in Chicago, forming one of the largest nationalistic group in the city. For that reason Chicago is sometimes called the "capital" of American Poles. The large nation-wide organizations, with their home offices in Chicago, exert a strong influence on Polish life in America, through their leadership in cultural and patriotic activities.

Nearly all Polish undertakings of consequence in this country either originate in or are directed from Chicago. Casimir Zychlinski (1859-1927), who for nearly two decades held the office of president of the Polish National Alliance; Theodore Helinski (1854-1921), also an official of the Alliance; Nicodemus L. Piotrowski (1863-1932), also president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and at one time city attorney, Bishop Rhode and John F. Smulski, were all recognized as Polish American leaders of national and, as in the case of Smulski, of international repute.

The Poles saw in every war a possibility of freeing their native land from the oppressor. Their strong belief that the late World war would bring about a renascent Poland, is one of the reasons of their enthusiastic support of the

United States government. The part played by them in the World war is thus described by Ignace Jan Paderswski, a genius of international fame:

“No other nationality here in the United States has taken so active a part in the Red Cross campaign as the Poles. In proportion to their numbers they have been the largest contributors to this worthy cause. In one American city of 300,000 population \$3,750,000 has been collected for the American Red Cross, which represents \$12.50 per capita, which included a number of American millionaires. The Polish population of the same city, 7,000 people, almost exclusively belonging to the laboring class, contributed to the fund \$160,000, which makes \$23 per person.

“From reliable sources it appears that in one mining district in Pennsylvania alone the poor Polish miners have subscribed \$11,000,000 to the Third Liberty Loan. One single Polish bank in Chicago received over 15,000 Polish subscriptions exceeding \$1,500,000. In every large city in America with Polish population the number of Polish subscribers has been very large, notwithstanding the fact that the number of Polish subscribers working with large American concerns could not be taken into account.

Chicago Poles in World War

“The Polish boys were the first and most numerous to respond when the call to arms was sounded. Their willingness to enlist and fight under the American flag won repeated praise from the highest military authorities in this country. There is not one casualty list that does not contain some names of American soldiers of Polish birth who paid the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France. The average number killed exceeded twelve percent. And as there are not quite four percent of Polish people among the population of the United States this fact indicates that the Poles in that war were doing more than three times their share, that they were not one-hundred, but three-hundred percent American.”

The first Chicago boy killed in this war was a Pole, Peter Wojtalewicz of Company G, Eighteenth Infantry. His memory was honored by a special resolution of the city council. Two Polish boys one from Chicago, the other from Milwaukee, captured the first German prisoner taken by the American Army in France. Altogether about ten thousand Poles from Chicago served under the American flag on the battlefields of the World war.

The Polish National Committee, with headquarters in Chicago, under the leadership of Ignace J. Paderewski, John F. Smulski and Bishop Rhode, enlisted nearly all the American Poles in the cause of democracy. This Committee formed the central body of Polish organizations throughout the country, coordinating all Polish war activities. Besides doing their duty toward America in a “three hundred percent” way, the Committee also helped to organize the Polish Army in France, the purpose of which was to fight for the

freedom of Poland. About 25,000 American Poles, among them approximately 3,000 Polish volunteers from Chicago, served in this army. Millions of dollars in cash and materials were collected by the Committee for the rehabilitation of Poland.

•

Cultural Contributions

The Polish element in Chicago contributed richly to the artistic advancement of our city. The earliest local Polish musician was probably Sylwester Lawinski, a very fine violinist, who opened a music store on State street, near 12th st., about 1866, and conducted it for many years. Another distinguished Polish musician was Count Napoleon Ledochowski, pianist and painter, who settled here in 1870, and opened a Conservatory of Music. Among other Polish artists were Anthony Mallek (b. 1861, d. 1917), an able organist and composer, Agnes Nering (b. 1876, d. 1922) who won well deserved fame as a singer; and Thaddeus Zukotynski, an early Polish painter (b. ab. 1860, d. ab. 1910), pupil of the renowned Matejko. His beautiful murals and pictures still adorn many Polish churches in Chicago and vicinity. Sister Mary Stanisla of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, a contemporary Polish American artist, was a pupil of Zukotynski. Casimir Chodzinski (b. 1861, d. 1919) was the sculptor of Kosciuszko's monument in Chicago and of Pulaski's in Washington, D. C. Felicia Benda Modjeska (b. ab. 1870, d. 1936), was also a very fine Polish sculptress.

The first Polish drama was performed in the city in 1873 by the "Gmina Polska," the second oldest Polish local society.

The first book by a Polish author to be published in Chicago was "Poets and Poetry of Poland" by Paul Sobolewski (b. 1818, d. 1884), veteran of the Polish Revolution of 1831. This work, printed by Knight and Leonard and published for the first time in 1881, went through several editions and is still quite popular. Other local Polish writers wrote for the most part in Polish. Among them, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz (b. 1861, d. 1917), a highly talented poet, deserves special mention. Dr. Anna Wyczolkowska (b. 1870, d. 1929) published several works in the fields of psychology, both in Polish and English. She was also a talented musician. Several Polish free public libraries are maintained by various organizations. The largest, supported by the Polish National Alliance, contains about 20,000 volumes; The Polish Roman Catholic Union, besides a library of 7,000 volumes, maintains the Polish Archives and Museum, initiated by its President Joseph L. Kania, in 1935. This institution houses a large collection of material pertaining to the history of Poles in the United States.

The Poles also contributed talent from beyond Chicago to ennoble the life of the city. In 1876, Henryk Sienkiewicz, the famous author of "Quo Vadis," visited the city. In his "Listy z Podrozy," (Letters of Travel) he left a very

enthusiastic, though brief, description of the city, then just rising from the ashes of the great fire. In 1878, Helena Modjeska (b. 1840, d. 1909), the great Shakespearean actress, performed for the first time in Chicago, and was delighted with the city. "It was wonderful to hear Modjeska play," says Edgar Lee Masters in his reminiscences. Probably the first Polish traveling musician to give a concert in the city was Henry Wieniawski (b. 1835, d. 1880), the famous violinist, who visited Chicago in 1872. Madame Marcella Sembrich-Kochanska, brilliant opera singer, made her Chicago debut at the Auditorium about 1890 with great success. Ignace Jan Paderewski played here for the first time in 1891. He said at the time: "As to the cities of the Great West, Chicago is perhaps the most sensitively responsive to the charm of music." The famous singers, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, performed in a series of operas that same year. To them, according to Clara Leiser, their biographer, belongs the honor of inaugurating "The Golden Age of Music" in Chicago. In the last several decades other Polish musicians and singers have won acclaim and among Chicago contemporaries, there are many highly talented artists of Polish origin.

This brief sketch on the Poles in Chicago is best summarized by the following excerpts from one of the appeals issued recently by the Polish Committee of the Chicago Centenary Day celebration, appointed by the Hon. Edward J. Kelly, Mayor.

"We, Poles, have played an important part in the life and growth of Chicago. We comprise the largest foreign nationality group here, and are splendidly organized. We maintain the greatest number of schools and churches of our own. We have a prominent place in business, politics and science. We have talented artists, excellent choirs, our own press and our organizations.

"A very great part of Chicago was built by the Polish people. Numerous machines and implements, which are produced in the factories of Chicago, are the output of Polish workmen. There probably is not one public affair in which the Poles do not participate according to their ability. We are fulfilled and well deserving citizens of Chicago, entitled to all the privileges of citizenship."

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PART II

HUNDRED YEARS OF ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE POLES TO CHICAGO'S PROGRESS

By THADDEUS J. LUBERA

THE scope of this topic presents, in view of limited time allowed, a difficult if not too arduous an assignment. The research and evaluation of primary and secondary sources, scarce and limited as they may be, require at least two years of consistent and perseverant study—not a month or two.

In view of these facts, the author presents a brief, perhaps too limited, a study of the economic contributions of the Americans of Polish antecedent to the growth of Chicago.

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Period from 1837 to 1865

During the early stages of Polish immigration in Chicago, the Poles constituted chiefly an army of political exiles and workers seeking employment and settlement wherever it could be found. Their qualifications for business and industry consisted of good intentions, hard work, and vision, but lacking in capital and knowledge of language they met with handicaps in their efforts. Nevertheless, their success was apparent.

Of course, the first thing they had to do was to get a firm footing in their new land, also establish homes, and accumulate surplus capital. Beginning cautiously, they started to use their working capital first in small enterprise and gradually expanded as they accumulated sufficient capital.

During this period, we find Louis Karlinski, established in tobacco and cigar business at Lake and Dearborn Streets; Henry Leibka, a chair maker, at Division and Branch street; Charles Krosowski, saddle and leather business, at 39 North La Salle St., and Ferdinand Lubicki, a mason contractor, located on Wells and Van Buren Streets.

By degrees, the Poles expanded commercially. Between the years of 1846 and 1857, there were twenty-one business ventures in Polish hands. These ranged from cabinet works to confectioners, including lithography, clothing, shoe stores, picture frames and consulting engineering.

The most active person in the economic development of Poles in Chicago in the years 1846 to the Civil War, was a land agent, Captain Bernard Stempoffski, whose office was located at 73 W. Randolph Street. His effective guidance and advice in land values proved to be a source of aid to people who sought business counsel.

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Early Professional Endeavors

During the first twenty to thirty years of the early Polish settlement in Chicago, there was a great scarcity of Polish professional men. The Polish immigrant in need of professional services had to resort to physicians and lawyers of other nationalities. This state of things was inevitable. Given necessary time, the Polish population gradually developed a class of business and professional men, brought up in our American atmosphere and trained in American institutions, wide awake, energetic and increasingly efficient, with qualities for service and leadership. Among the first were: Dr. Jacob Cerf, who settled in this city in 1852, followed by Dr. Edward Hartwich, who had lived in Chicago since 1856. Among other distinguished professional men were: Count Napoleon Ledochowski, pianist, who settled here in 1870 and founded a conservatory of music, also Sylvester Lewinski, a very fine violinist, who opened a music store in 1866, on State near 12th Street and conducted it for many years, and Alexander Fenesewski, consulting engineer, with offices at 238 N. Clark Street.

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Period from 1870 to 1900

During this period conditions in Europe were becoming acutely intolerable for the Poles. There were economic, social, religious and political persecutions. In view of these conditions, thousands of Poles emigrated to the United States. The city of Chicago, a growing metropolis, welcomed many of them. Thus by 1873, there were 20,000 Poles in Chicago.

These new immigrants were industrious and a very thrifty class of people. In their homeland, the Polish peasant's supreme ambition is to own a piece of land. When he comes to America, he brings that supreme ambition with him. He works, denies himself, and saves, in order that he may some day have a home of his own, and a patch of ground around that home. Consequently, the Poles are essentially home owners. By 1887, according to the Chicago Tribune survey at that time, the Poles in Chicago owned real estate valued at ten million dollars.

Among the most prominent business ventures during this period were: Anton Klimek's Furniture Store, at 631 Noble St., Francis Paszkiewicz's General Store at 630 Noble St., coal business owned by Messrs. A. P. Behnke and Paul Drymalski, at North Avenue and Coventry Street, W. Szymanski,

general store established in 1877, a clothing store owned by F. Nowaczewski, located at 289 12th Street, near Halsted, Kaminski's shoe store, established in 1876, at 491 Milwaukee Ave., Bardonski's drug store, at 638 Noble St., Mikitynski and Anton Sowinski furniture stores and others, too numerous to mention. All in all, the Poles in Chicago possessed ninety-three large business enterprises between the years of 1873 and 1895. These numerous stores operated by the Poles covered practically every branch of business, and some of the enterprises rivaled in variety, quantity, quality of stock and prices, some of the better known downtown stores.

As time went on, a larger number would leave their factory jobs and go into business for themselves. Among the many who ventured into business endeavors were: Casimir Fritsch, undertaker, J. P. Kwiatkowski, house mover, August Kunkel, A. Sherman and others.

The oldest Polish industry in Chicago is the clothing industry. It dates back to the Civil War when D. Wilkowski established the first clothing factory at 155 W. Lake Street. The cause of the rise is evidently to be looked for in the large demand for clothing at that time, as during the World War, and in the resulting high wages and big profits. Next in point of time, engaging the business attention of Poles is building and house moving, followed by brewing, the manufacturing of cigars, baking and meat marketing; in more recent years, groceries, meat markets, dram shops, photography, dairy business, furniture, haberdashery and women's clothing, the latter only to a small extent, up to 1900. As Polish business opportunities increased, so Polish population has been greatly stimulated and has taken big strides forward.

The Parish was an Aid to Business

During this middle period, from 1865 to 1900, the Poles began to organize around their parishes and fraternal organizations. This fact had a significant economic effect. By 1867, the first Polish parish was established, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Church, at Noble and Bradley Streets. Obviously, then, the population shifted and became concentrated about the parish and for this reason, many of the early business establishments were located in the vicinity of the intersection of Milwaukee Avenue and West Division Street. In 1872, the second Polish parish, Holy Trinity, was founded, and, consequently, urgent demands for real estate and other branches of economic needs of the community were in evidence. With the development of parishes, there were established educational, charitable and social institutions. These required a heavy outlay of money. Among the foremost were: Saint Stanislaus College, founded in 1891; Holy Family Academy for girls, founded in 1887; Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital in 1894 and the Saint Joseph's Home for the

Aged in 1898. These were founded without any endowment, and from the very start, were and are yet self-sustaining.

Because of the increasingly large Polish population and its geographical location, Chicago during this middle period became the home of the most important Polish national and religious organizations. In 1873, the Polish Roman Catholic Union was founded, followed by the Polish National Alliance in 1880, and the Polish Women's Alliance in 1898. Polish Felcons, the Polish Alma Mater and the Polish Businessmen's Association and others followed.

This rapid economic expansion of the Polish element between 1870 and 1900, was temporarily halted by three depressions from which effects the entire country suffered, particularly the one in 1893.

In predominant number, the Polish business man operated with a small capital and too frequently served only the local community trade, depending in large measure upon his people. The depressions caused a fall in trade due to lay-offs in the factories; hence, in some respects, business retrogressed and in a few instances failed.

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The Press Helps Business

With the increasingly rapid growth of Polish population in Chicago the need for Polish newspapers became apparent. And in 1872, a weekly, the "Gazeta Polska" appeared in Chicago, followed by "Gazeta Polska Katolicka," in 1874. In 1890, Rev. V. Barzynski founded "Dziennik Chicagoski," others followed, "Dziennik Narodowy," "Dziennik Zwiaskowy," "Dziennik Ludowy" and "Dziennik Zjednoczenia," all dailies, as well as several weeklies.

These newspapers have made a significant contribution to the economic development among the Poles in Chicago. They have served richly by their editorial policies dealing with business; by their advertisements of trade, indicating values, locations of stores and guidance incident to business. These newspapers were of immense value to the purchaser, the buyer and the investor, creating confidence, "business sense" and progress.

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Period from 1900 to 1918

With the opening of the 20th Century economic conditions in the United States were progressing slowly but steadily. The Spanish-American War gave business some impetus, but the series of strikes and the various tariff policies were factors which caused uncertainties in the commercial world.

The Polish business, industrial and commercial enterprises had, during the early period of the century, adjusted themselves easily to the trend of the

times, due to the conservative business characteristics which mark the Polish people.

However, because of the large immigration to Chicago and the high birth-rate, the Polish population increased by large numbers. In 1918, it numbered 383,000 in Chicago. This large group organized in thirty-eight parishes, with 35,909 children in the parochial schools, and church property valued at \$10,363,000, was an important factor in the city's growth. Significant of notice is the fact that by 1918 there were 4,096 Polish business industrial and commercial enterprises. Then, too, 26,630 Poles owned their homes, whose total value amounted to \$335,000,000. In taxes alone on this property, the Polish people made a heavy contribution to Chicago's development.

During the war, this national group, citizens and loyal supporters of Chicago's progressive plans, subscribed in huge number to Liberty Bonds, War Saving Stamps, Municipal and State Bonds. Their savings accounts and real estate investments ran well up in millions of dollars.

Interesting to note is the fact that the young people of the Polish element developed at this time consciousness for economic progress. The result of this attitude was the large enrollment in high schools, academies, colleges, evening schools and universities in the commercial and professional courses. They sought advancement in the commercial world, primarily on their merit, knowledge of business principles and organization. Out of this zeal and interest there developed a number of large Polish commercial enterprises, such as wholesale meats, carpet manufacturing, flour mills, cartage contracting, building contracting, coal companies, automobile sales, laundry business, wholesale groceries and breweries.

As a result of high wages during the World War and consequent greater accumulations of surplus capital as well as allurements of great business profits, the ten years from 1919 to 1929, witnessed a tremendous development of Polish business in Chicago.

According to the statistics of 1928, the number of Poles rose to 424,725; there were forty-one Polish parishes and 52,221 children in parochial schools; the value of parochial buildings was \$24,655,000; also significant of notice is the fact, that 33,767 Poles owned homes in Chicago, valued at \$389,955,000; the value of Polish stores and factories was approximately \$29,000,000.

Moreover, the professional ranks among the Polish citizens of Chicago rose to 394; the local lodges numbered 1391 with assets over \$200,000,000 in insurance and cash.

The Building and Loan Associations which were a great contributing factor in the economic development of the Polish element in Chicago numbered 115. These organizations loaned money to home investors and presented an opportunity, by nature of their plan, to thousands of citizens to save systematically each week, eventually making possible ownership of a home. These savings, in 1928, amounted to \$366,720,000.

The number of Poles employed in the various commercial enterprises numbered 30,943 distributed in the following manner as indicated by the accompanying tables:

POLISH TRADE AND COMMERCE IN CHICAGO

(Statistics by St. Osada—P. R. C. U. Daily, June 2, 1928)

Commercial Enterprises

Kind of Business	Table One		
	No.	Persons Employed	Value
Small stores	3000	3000	\$900,000
Pedlers	1000	1000	500,000
Small grocers	1500	1500	1,200,000
Large grocery stores	1000	3000	2,500,000
Meat markets	1000	2500	750,000
Chain stores	45	150	150,000
Sausage stores	300	1000	350,000
Soft drink shops	1000	1500	1,500,000
Shoe stores	175	250	825,000
Furniture	40	120	1,500,000
Men's clothing	10	25	350,000
Dry goods	125	250	500,000
Haberdashers	30	50	150,000
Women's Apparel	35	150	200,000
Book stores	3	15	75,000
Flowers	50	75	250,000
Music stores	30	50	250,000
Hardware—Paints	600	900	1,500,000
Rugs—Linoleums	15	35	200,000
Jewelry—Watches	35	40	200,000
Drug stores	250	750	2,000,000
Department Stores	4	20	250,000
Total.....	10,247	16,380	\$16,200,000

This represents twenty-two various enterprises in which Poles invested their savings, and by and large succeeded. In reference to the chain stores, there is one firm of 45 stores, the Novak Meat Markets, operating annually with a capital of \$150,000.00.

Needless to say that during the depression of 1930 to 1934, these enterprises had decreased in value and in number of employed. However, with the coming of the normal business cycle, they undoubtedly are showing a turn for the better and are "holding their own."

The following table indicates another type of business establishments in 1928 (figures in close approximation):

COMMERCIAL TRADE ENTERPRISES

Table Two

Kinds	No.	No. Employed	Value
Bakeries	500	1000	\$400,000
Restaurants	150	1000	120,000
Tailor shops	1000	2750	350,000
Shoe repairs	750	1000	750,000
Painting contractors	150	500	
Beauty parlors	1000	2000	500,000
Photographers	50	50	50,000
Undertakers	250	600	1,750,000
Real estate offices	1000	3000	
Total.....	4850	11,900	3,900,000

The tables indicates no value for painting contractors or real estate offices because of the relative flexibility of values involved. The data also indicate a large number of beauty parlors, all of which are operated by Polish men and women who previously were engaged in other establishments or worked days and studied evenings in recognized beauty culture schools. These young people left their factory and office jobs, and with small capital and desire to render satisfactory service, are successful in their venture.

In the process of economic investments, the Poles having learned many sound business practices by experience and competition, decided to inaugurate a policy of business expansion. This resulted in wholesale and co-operative trade policies, the number of which is indicated by the following table:

FACTORIES, WHOLESALE AND COOPERATIVE

Table Three

Kinds	No.	No. Employed	Value
Miscellaneous	55	850	\$2,845,000
Automobile trade	20	250	
Printing	75	250	1,200,000
Miscellaneous wholesale	10	300	1,100,000
Wholesale lumber	2	50	750,000
Wholesale coal	4	150	1,500,000
Laundries	3	150	500,000
Milk dairies	6	400	1,000,000
Casket manufacturing	2	100	500,000
Cooperatives	5	72	510,000
Corporations	1	70	50,000
Total.....	182	2642	9,950,000

The cooperatives are partnerships based on common stock of shares bought by individuals. The five indicated by the table represent two clothing manufacturing; two cleaners and dyers and one wholesale bakery, the Polish Grocers Baking Company. Other cooperatives are represented by the Illinois Cleaners and Dyers and Liberty Clothing Company. The corporation is represented by the Chicago Cleaners and Dyers, a fast growing corporation. Items under miscellaneous and miscellaneous wholesale include all business not specifically mentioned.

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Decline of Values and Further Progress

The so-called boom times from 1925 to December 1929, caused exaggerated values to be placed on all economic goods. In the foregoing tables, indicating Polish industry in Chicago, the then current worth was estimated as per index of 1928. This index is no longer in operation, and in a probability never again shall be used to gauge the value of economic goods.

Living in a progressive metropolis such as Chicago, the Polish business and investing element were inspired by the spirit of time, and equally with their neighbors, found the stocks, mortgage and gold bond investments a lucrative field. But upon the crash of these and the closing of banks, the values of all investments declined swiftly. The orgy of foreclosures on homes and widespread unemployment brought financial plight to thousands of citizens, many losing their homes, savings and investments. It is difficult to ascertain the total losses by the Polish element, since no data are available at the present time. Nevertheless, with the indomitable spirit of "I WILL" which so nobly characterizes Chicago, the Polish element as well as other citizens have faced the issues clearly and nobly. And with the aid of our splendid President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose humanitarian interests resulted in HOLC and other security laws pertaining to homes, investments and savings, many thousands of homes and millions of dollars have been saved.

In no small measure, our Mayor, Edward Kelly, deserves credit in making Chicago the splendid city that it is. His vision and interest in the welfare of all citizens and his efforts in placing the city on a sound financial basis, again presents, and perhaps more widely, the opportunity for the citizens of Chicago of the Polish ancestry to have another hundred years of unsurpassed economic development.

The hundred years of economic growth of Chicago's citizens of Polish descent has been unequalled in the history of any other city in the world. Unequalled in the sense that from a group of political exiles in 1834, who sought refuge in Chicago and other settlements in Illinois, there developed in a hundred years a potent social and economic force of over a half-million in number.

The rise from ninety-three enterprises in 1865, to 15,277 in 1928, employing 30,757 people and valued at \$29,575,000, represents Herculean effort, self-sacrifice and high intelligence—all this in spite of language, financial and other handicaps.

The various Polish fraternal, loan savings organizations, the press, the home ownership, commercial and business enterprises and other assets, personal and real in possession of the citizens of Polish antecedents in Chicago, represent a value of over a half billion dollars.

However, material things, though necessary in economic existence, do not compare with the moral and social values which the large number of Polish parishes, priests, nuns, societies, professional, humanitarian, educational, civic and welfare organizations represent. They are beacons of moral support, which, in the final analysis, represent the worth of any nation.

Ostensibly then, the Poles are exceedingly proud of their social and economic contribution to the growth of this great metropolis of the Middle West, and pledge continued support of progressive civic and commercial projects in making Chicago the best city in the world in which to live, the best city in which to rear and educate children and the best city in which to make future investments.

PART III

THE RISE OF POLES IN AMERICAN POLITICS

By ROBERT F. LESSEL

IN the eighties and nineties thousands came attracted to Chicago to seek better opportunity, to avoid the repressions of the Old World, to breathe the "air of the free," to grow, expand, unhampered by oppressive bureaucratic control.

The immigrants worked hard. You found them in the foundries, railroad yards, steel mills, mines, tanneries and stock yards.

This was a new country, expanding in all directions. It called for brain and brawn.

Chicago was developing into the greatest railroad, wheat and meat center, into the most rapidly growing metropolis of the world.

The Queen City-by-the-Lake was attracting thousands of people, who were willing to work hard, to lend their shoulder to the wheel of America's rapidly growing industries.

The climate suited the immigrant, for it was the same he had enjoyed in the old country. Times were hard in the nineties, but the air was permeated with the spirit of hope, filled with expectations of great things to come.

And great things did come. Chicago put up the first skyscraper in the world. Its inventive genius, the greatest of the age, made factories hum; its farming implements, machines, meat products, its grain, were shipped to the four corners of the earth. Chicago became known throughout the world, because it had the energy to create, to do things. Its spirit of I WILL gave impetus to the greatest commercial and industrial expansion, the greatest cultural development of the ages.

By the sweat of his brow, the Polish immigrant has contributed to Chicago's greatness. He first had to find employment, and then by hard work and thrift rear a family and build a home for himself. He built his own churches and schools, the latter of which resulted in considerable savings to the board of education of this city. He set about establishing his little shop and store to cater to the needs of his immediate community.

This done, he next proceeded to take active part in politics. He was handicapped by his lack of the English language, but in this transitional stage, three factors contributed to awakening his interest in American politics.

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Civic Factors

First, the local pastor would urge his parishioners to become naturalized. He would put up candidates for public offices, to vote in the elections, to put up candidates for public offices.

Secondly, the various fraternal organizations, clubs and societies taught their members parliamentary rules of order; that their officers had to be elected by a majority, that they had to have a constitution and by-laws to abide by; that freedom did not mean unbridled individualism, which would result in disorder and chaos. Organizations, like the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Women's Alliance and many others, constituted a fine school of civics for the immigrant, besides offering fraternal insurance to their members.

Thirdly, the Polish press called on their readers to take out their citizen papers, to organize themselves politically, to place their candidates in the field, to take their part in the government of their adopted country.

The Polish editor of that transitional stage deserves special mention. He was so often looked up as the fountain-head of the foreign culture he represented. He was called upon to prepare and direct plays for amateurs selected from the various clubs and societies, to prepare speeches for aspirants to political office who wished to address the voters in their native tongue, to arrange the various celebrations commemorating the foreign national events, to assist in arranging and conducting schools of civics and English, to translate from English into his native tongue, to write pocket dictionaries and textbooks, to give opinions on candidates for office, to teach the children born here their father's native language, the history of their land of origin, to foster literature and music, while in addition he often was a writer of feuilletons, short stories dealing with immigrant life in America, of verses and short plays, adapted to the Polish-American stage.

Publishers and editors who stressed the importance of politics were: Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., of the Chicago Polish Daily News, Ladislaus Smulski, W. Dyniewicz, Stanislaus Sz wajkart, John J. Chrzanowski, Karol Piatkiewicz, Edward Kolakowski, Kleofas Pettkoske, N. K. Zlotnicki, Joseph Przydatek, Francis S. Barc, Stephen Kolanowski, Ludwik Lesnicki, Henryk Setmajer, Adam F. Bloch, Karol Szczerbowski, Henryk Lokanski, Franciszek Wołowski, John Wedda, St. Orpizewski, Frank Openchowski and many others.

In general, the Polish editor rendered admirable service to the community. He acquainted the immigrant with the institutions of this country in the latter's own language. He helped his countrymen to adapt themselves to American conditions. He proved himself of wonderful help in such vital issues as the late war, the purchase of Liberty Bonds, the Red Cross drive, wherein he acquainted his readers with the wishes of the American people. It must be stated that the Polish press at all times abided by the policy of the United States government. Conservative or liberal, the Polish newspapers were loyal to the American government.

For the Polish immigrant, whatever may be the changed conditions in modern Poland, fully agrees with Mark Twain, who wrote in one of his works: "Unlimited power is the ideal thing when it is in safe hands. The despotism of heaven is the one absolutely perfect government. An earthly despotism would be the absolutely perfect earthly government, if the conditions were the same, namely, the despot the most perfect individual of the human race, and his lease of life perpetual. But as a perishable perfect man must die, and leave his despotism in the hands of an imperfect successor, an earthly despotism is not merely bad form of government, it is the worst possible."

The clergy, the press and civic pride pointed to the immigrant his political possibilities. He took to politics with alacrity. And naturally so, for did he not come from a nation that in the past had been a republic? That had formed a voluntary confederation with Lithuania and Ruthenia? That adopted the famous Constitution of the Third of May one hundred forty years ago, a really democratic instrument that proved a veritable eyesore to such despotisms as Russia and Prussia?

Taking Their Part in Municipal Government

The history of the City of Chicago, which always has had the largest Polish American population in America, is typical of all other cities in the United States in which the Poles settled in large numbers. It was not until late in the 70's that Captain Peter Kiolbassa, a veteran of the Civil War, was elected a member to the Legislature of the State of Illinois. He was the first of Polish extraction to be elected to public office in Chicago. During the following decade, Stanley Kunz was elected to the Legislature and John Dahlman to the city council. In the nineties we find such names as August J. Kowalski, John Sherman, Stanley Kunz, John F. Smulski and few others, holding the office of alderman of Chicago. In 1891 Captain Peter Kiolbassa was elected city treasurer of Chicago. Previous to his election the interest on

public funds was the private perquisite of the holder of the office. Kiolbassa was the first city treasurer to place in the city treasury all of the interest earned on public funds.

Max A. Drezmal in 1894 was appointed a member of the board of education. In 1903, John F. Smulski was elected city attorney of Chicago and re-elected in 1905 and held this office until elected in 1906, state treasurer of Illinois. He discharged the duties of these offices in a manner which reflected great credit upon him and won the praise of the public. During this decade Stanley Kunz served one term as state senator and John Derpa, Kleofas Pettkoske and John M. Nowicki were aldermen. Mr. Nowicki and Joseph B. Petlak served two terms in the state legislature. Albert Rostenkowski was state representative. John Czekala, Vincent P. Zwiefka, John Szymkowski, George Rozczynialski were aldermen at a later date.

When Wilson was President

It was not until the administration of President Woodrow Wilson that the American citizens of Polish ancestry took a more conspicuous part in public life. Frank W. Koraleski was elected a member of the board of assessors, Frank P. Danisch clerk of the municipal court, N. L. Piotrowski, became city attorney, John Prystalski, assistant corporation counsel and later assistant state's attorney, Julius F. Smietanka, member of the board of education and later federal collector of internal revenue and John S. Kowalski, chief examiner of the state building and loan department.

Since that time, this element has steadily risen in political power and influence. In 1922, Edmund K. Jarecki was elected county judge and has since been reelected three times. M. S. Szymczak, now governor of the federal reserve board in Washington, was secretary to the county judge. Subsequently he was elected clerk of the superior court, which office he resigned to become city comptroller. The vacancy in the office of clerk of superior court was filled by Frank V. Zintak, who later was elected to that office.

At a later date, Anthony Czarnecki was collector of customs for the Port of Chicago; W. F. Hetman was assistant director of the state department of purchases and construction; Frank Peska was city attorney, Louis Pinderski was an assistant state's attorney; Frank Greshkowiak was assistant city prosecutor. Joseph LaBuy became a municipal judge, John Piotrowski a state representative, while John Szymkowski, Stanley Adamkiewicz, Ben Zintak, Max Adamowski, Frank Landmesser, John Lagodny were elected aldermen.

The Poles are now well represented in the field of local and national politics. Beside the county judge, there are now two congressmen, Leo Kocialkowski and Leonard W. Schuetz. Peter H. Schwaba a superior court judge; Walter J. LaBuy, John Prystalski and Stanley Klarkowski serve on the circuit court bench, while Roman E. Posanski a Calumet City judge in the circuit court of Cook County. Adam Bloch is clerk of the supreme court of Illinois.

Benjamin S. Adamowski, Stanley H. Halick, Peter P. Jezierny, John C. Kluczynski, Edward J. Petlak, John A. Pelka, are state representatives. Peter P. Kielminski is state senator.

Joseph Ropa (21st ward), Frank E. Konkowski (26th), Joseph P. Rostenkowski (32nd), Z. H. Kadow (33rd), and Walter Orlikoski (35th), are aldermen of their respective wards.

The elected ward committeemen are Frank V. Zintak (12th ward), Frank E. Konkowski (26th), Joseph P. Rostenkowski (32nd), John A. Szumnarski (35th), Casimir Gorny (32nd), Frank A. Peska (35th), Frank Kucharski (12th), A. L. Golusinski (22nd), Casimir Gorny (32nd).

Paul Drymalski is a member of the board of tax appeals, while Joseph T. Baran is a sanitary district trustee, and Frank Bobrytzke is Cook County commissioner. Victor L. Schlaeger is clerk of the superior court.

The municipal court judges are Edward S. Scheffler, Stephen Adamowski and Michael G. Kasper, Leo Slaski state central committeemen.

The above are elective offices. Americans of Polish ancestry have been appointed to numerous offices, almost too numerous to mention.

Among these are Stanley Adamkiewicz, timekeeper in the West Parks; Benjamin Adamowski who, besides being state representative and majority leader, is master-in-chancery; Dr. A. A. Borejszo, Illinois Emergency Relief physician; Lucian Borejszo, deputy bailiff; Stephen Carynski, member of the state central Democratic committee; Vincent Cieslewicz, building and loan examiner, state auditor's office; Anton Cichowicz, deputy sheriff; Edmund Cieslak, engineer of the sanitary district; Dr. Leon M. Czaja, superintendent of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium; Dr. Edward Dombrowski, superintendent Chicago State Hospital.

To continue the list, we find Frank Demski, acting police captain; Joseph Deuka, assistant state's attorney; Leo Dobrolewski, building and loan examiner; Raymond Drymalski, assistant district attorney; Dr. Francis A. Dulak, member of the board of health; Edwin M. Dyniewicz chief state statistician; Roman Gillmeister, captain of the fire department; Eugene Gorski, assessor's

office; Martin Gorski, master-in-chancery, W. F. Hetman, state department of rehabilitation; Stanley B. Hintzke, attorney general's office; Chester Jagucki, engineer of the board of local improvements; John T. Jarecki, with the securities commission of Illinois; Frank Kaliszewski, with the clerk of the supreme court of Illinois; Chas. Katyll and Walter Kempinski, lieutenants of the fire department; Victor Kleber, secretary and director of publicity with the mayor's office; Joseph Kobylanski, engineer with sanitary district; Joseph Kobrzynski, principal clerk of the sanitary district.

Other office holders are Michael Konkowski, board of examiners, stationary engineers; B. J. Korzeniewski examiner, Torren's department, recorder's office; Stanley Kosinski, chief clerk, auto license department; August Kowalski, chief clerk of the clerk of superior court; John Kowa'ski, building and loan examiner; Julius Kowalski, building and loan examiner; John Koziczynski, civil engineer, forest preserve department; Frank G. Krause, minute clerk, superior court clerk's office; William Krushing, lieutenant of the fire department; Victor Kula assistant state's attorney; Frank H. Landmesser, secretary, board of education; Robert F. Lessel, building and loan examiner; William W. Link, vice president, board of local improvements; Joseph Lisack, member, industrial commission; Michael J. Lakofka, appraiser, board of local improvements; Dr. Parowski, superintendent of Illinois Eye, Ear and Nose Hospital.

Then there are Edward Luczak, assistant probate court judge; Bernard L. Majewski, member, board of education; Walter Majewski, head appraiser, assessor's office; Walter Meyers, lieutenant, fire department; Matt C. Metler, junior engineer, board of local improvements; W. S. Miroslawski, assistant attorney general; Joseph Mucha, personal bailiff to Judge Schwaba; A. Emily Napieralski, civil service commission of Cook County; Felix Nowaczek, clerk, city comptroller's office; Francis S. Nicki, mechanical engineer sanitary district; Leon C. Nyka, member, state commerce commission; Walter F. Panka, chief clerk, criminal department of the municipal court; Joseph Ropa, alderman and examiner of building and loan in state auditor's office; John S. Rusch, chief clerk of the election commissioners' office; Charles Pawlowski, acting police captain; Anthony Prusinski, deputy coroner; Joseph Romps lieutenant, fire department; John Schwaba, chief clerk, tax extension department, county clerk's office.

Furthermore, there are Stanley Sekulski, street inspector; Frank Slowinski, state auto license department head clerk; Alex Smietanka, city attorney; Michael Sobyro, supervising clerk of the municipal court; John Springer, assistant city treasurer; Bruno P. Pstrong, architect with the board of education; Ted Stypczynski, engineer, sanitary district; Joseph Szeszycki, battalion

chief of the fire department; John Szumnarski, ward committeeman, 35th ward and deputy bailiff; Joseph Szymnarski, board of local improvements; Paul Schweda, lieutenant of the fire department; Charles Szymczak, assistant superintendent, municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.

Finally, we find Frank Tokarz Stanley Trzykucki, lieutenants of the fire department; August G. Urbanski, assistant probate court judge; Eugene L. Wachowski, assistant state's attorney; Leo Walkowicz, water inspector, commissioner of public works; Stephen I. Witmanski, park commissioner; Frank Witkowski, bookkeeper, superior court clerk's office; M. C. Zacharias, city attorney; Joseph A. Ziemba, federal collector of ports; Anthony R. Zintak, chief clerk, city prosecutor's office; Paul Zwiefka, battalion chief of the fire department; Vincent Zwiefka, secretary to the county judge.

Space does not permit mention of all the Americans of Polish extraction employed in the various city, county and national offices, in the many adjuncts to political office, such as social welfare, social security, penal institutions, hospitals, etc.

Our Youth Will Uphold Democratic Ideals

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the ever-increasing interest which the young people of both sexes, of Polish descent, are taking in public affairs and in politics. They realize the necessity of thorough organization, proper political guidance, and clean and efficient administration.

They are not afflicted with any inferiority complex. They are skeptical of any glib promise made by political, social and economic manipulators, for they believe President Roosevelt when he said: "The outlines of the new social order, rising from the disintegration of the old, are apparent."

And turning to the youth of America, the President said: "You place emphasis on sufficiency of life rather than a plethora of riches. People have learned that they can carry their burdens only by cooperation. Those words 'freedom' and 'opportunity' do not mean a license to climb upward by pushing other people down."

The youth of the land will not be pushed down by the blunders of their elders. With their practical sense intensified through the hard knocks of the recent depression, they insist upon political and economic freedom.

The new social order shall be a better one, built as it will be by young and willing hands. They young men and women of Polish extraction, since they add their American practical common sense to the ideology of their fathers, shall play a great role in the regeneration of America. Through their efforts this country shall be **politically** and **economically** free. It shall at least become a homogeneous nation, united in its Americanism, an exam-

ple to the rest of the world that all vital problems can be peacefully solved without resorting to bloodshed and fratricidal conflict.

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A House Divided Against Itself Will Fall

This sentiment was ably expressed by Member of Board of Appeals, Paul Drymalski, at the last election when he spoke as follows from the WCFL broadcasting station: "Indeed, we are fortunate that we are Americans, that we live under a democratic system, where we have a free voice in the election of our officials.

"In Spain there is bloodshed, because the citizens have ceased settling their national issues in a peaceful manner, through free elections, decided by a majority of the votes of the citizenry.

"There, where democracy has perished, the people are strangled, oppressed by tyrants who have imposed their will against the will of the people."

The American principle of settling our differences through the ballot is safe in the hands of our youth, who are the builders of a yet greater America.

PART IV

CHICAGO POLES SHARE IN CITY ART HISTORY

By JANE J. PALCZYNSKA

POLISH art in Chicago burst forth in full glory with the building of the first churches. The masterly decoration of their interiors ranked equally among the best in the land. The Poles had come to stay and many, many more would follow. From the very start there was a definite manifestation of the great cultural heritage they had brought with them.

It was at this time that Thaddeus Zukotynski came to Chicago and gave of his genius to glorify the traditions of the Poles; their deep faith and strong devotion to the Church, their intense love of their mother country and their sincerity in the desire to establish themselves permanently in their adopted land.

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Thaddeus Zukotynski

Zukotynski came here in 1888 and worked in Chicago for a number of years. His frescos in the apse of the Saint Stanislaus' Church, the altar pieces in Saint John Cantius' and Saint Hyacinth's, the sacred pictures in Saint Hedwig's and the stations in the church of the Holy Cross, have left us a testimonial of his art which will excite admiration and devotion as long as his work can be preserved.

During this time Zukotynski acquired for himself an enviable reputation and was considered one of the foremost artists in the domain of ecclesiastical painting in America. Both German and English papers were full of his praises. This truly great artist had not only gained recognition for his paintings in Polish churches, and only in Chicago, but he has to his great credit an altar piece in Saint Hedwig's in South Bend, Ind.; an Adoration in the Chapel of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, and a number of magnificently painted windows of stained glass in Saint Michael's, in Milwaukee, Wis.; sacred pictures in Saint Joseph's, in Logansport, Ind., some paintings in Mishawaka, Ind., and in Saint Mary's of the Woods, Indiana.

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St. Stanislaus

In the following masterly description of what is considered Zukotynski's masterpiece we find evidence not only of the profoundness and skill of the

master, but also proof that Chicago valued and appreciated the contribution of her new citizens.

It is like a beautiful sermon for those who read it today.

Eliza Ellen Starr, a renowned artist, and directress of a School of Art, famous for her lecture on Roman Art, in an article on "Christian Art as Manifested in Chicago Churches" in the "New World," wrote as follows:

"A cheerless winter day, the wind whistling, dust, not snow, as we made our painful way through all the intricacies of the West Side, for our driver seemed ignorant even of the points of the compass, whereas the true way from our door to Noble and Ingraham streets is a direct and easy one. We were worn out with stopping before every 'Polish Church' but the one we were in search of: for this, we knew, contained treasures worthy of a pilgrimage harder even than the one we were making. At last our lively little companion, with her sharp eyes that read every sign on every shop, declared we were in the neighborhood of Saint Stanislaus Church, for "everything is named for him." She was right and soon our horses stood before a massive, grave edifice, with closed doors in front. There is a side door opening into a basement, but as we had nothing to do with basements, the pastoral residence must be found, and her light foot soon brought us the intelligence that we had only to drive the length of the church to find it. A courteous welcome met us at the very door and taking pity upon us, as it seemed, for our weariness after wandering two hours across all the railroad tracks and viaducts, we were kindly led through the house to the sacristy, through the sacristy into the sanctuary, there to make our thanksgiving for the happy termination of our woes: then led carefully into one of the pews near the center of the church, when the kind voice of the young priest said: "Here you can see the picture," as if he knew it was the picture we had come to see. With this word of encouragement we lifted our weary eyes to see—what? Heaven? Yes, heaven: such a heaven as we have never seen in the old world or new; such a heaven as we had never expected to see until our eyes should open, after a long purgatory, in that heaven where dwells "in light inaccessible and full of glory," the Eternal Father, the Eternal Son and the Eternal Holy Ghost! We write this sentence deliberately, meaning every word we have written and intending to have it taken in its full and literal sense. We will now give, to the best of our ability, a description of this picture, only premising, that we of today see this picture fresh from the hand of the master, its color undimmed by time or our murky atmosphere; since it must be conceded that much of the pleasure in looking at the European masterpieces is lost four, five and six centuries after the execution, owing to those changes in color no mortal care or skill can prevent. Our masterpieces on the apse of Saint Stanislaus is in all its freshness, and never, we repeat, have we ever seen

such celestial tints, such a glory of heavenly radiance, as came before us like a vision in that gloomy wintry day, in the dim church. There was no touching of electric buttons, no lighting whatsoever from without: for of this picture, as of the heaven of the Apocalypse, 'the Lamb was the light thereof.'

"Behold, then, Christ seated in His majesty, in His benignity in the upper center of this composition, while still above, so as to round the arch, are seen the Eternal Father and the Eternal Holy Ghost, all set in the intense light, of the Beatific Vision. On either hand of this Trinity of glory are groups of flying angels, carrying the emblems of our Lord's Passion: on the right the holy cross, on the left the lance, the crown of thorns and the nails, while three angels represent, symbolically, the merits which Poland has won in the sight of heaven by her fidelity to Christianity in the midst of dismemberment and suffering.

"Thus far the upper and most radiant part of the picture; but immediately in the foreground, with the radiance of the vision upon them, is the Blessed Virgin Mother Mary, in the plenitude of grace, of beauty, of joy; for our masterpiece is entitled "The Triumph of Christ," and she who shared to the full His humiliation, is now sharing to the full His triumph, and her adoration, is the adoration of joy. At her side is her virgin spouse, Saint Joseph, and that seraphic penitent, Saint Mary Magdalene, also Saint Joachim and Saint Anne; opposite Saint John the Baptist, Saint Zachary, and Saint Elizabeth. To his right, also, as we face the picture, loom up the grand forms of the prophets, of ancient worthies, and to be plainly distinguished among them are Adam and Eve., Noe, Melchisedeck, Abraham with Isaac and Jacob; Moses with the tables of the law, and Aaron as high priest; Joseph of Egypt, Samuel with the phial of holy oil from which he annointed David in the house of his father Jesse at Bethlehem; David as king and psalmist with his harp, repeating with transport his prophetic canticles; Ruth with her sheaves of wheat gleaned in the field of Boaz; while still in groups pressing forward to adore and praise the Christ for whom they prayed and longed are Samson, Joshua, Gideon, Judith with the head of Holofernes, Mordecai and Esther, and the valiant Maccabees; all to be distinguished by something which indicates their story.

"Turning to the left as we look at the picture the heroes of the New Law come before us like a conquering host. First the apostles, among whom the eye easily rests upon Saint Peter and Saint Paul and Saint John; then the great Doctors of the Church, seated on a bench of clouds, give one of the most original features of the composition. Of these, nearest to the spectator is Saint Gregory the Great, in his tiara, with the triple pontifical staff held aloft like a banner with the right hand, in the left a book referring to the voluminous writings of this Pope; the rich cope enveloping the majestic figure, while the thin, worn, but inspired countenance, looks out on the

world of which he was the spiritual sovereign, as Leo XIII, looks over the world today. Never has a Pope been more magnificently presented than Gregory the Great in this picture. Next to him the great scholar, Saint Jerome, in his Cardinal's hat, an immense tome held by one hand on his knee, the serious face bearing the mark of his austerities in the desert and at Bethlehem. Then Saint Ambrose in his mitre, one hand grasping his crozier, the other extended as if discoursing deeply of our Lord, while next to him is Saint Augustine, also wearing the mitre, but with an inspired uplift of the face heavenward, and both hands extended toward our Lord, as if in an ecstasy of eloquence. Taken by itself, this bench of holy doctors is a wonder in art. Still further in the background is Saint Helen with the Holy Cross, Saint Stephen and Saint Lawrence, Saint Clement, Pope, Saint Cecelia and Saint Agnes, all martyrs, all with their symbols; Saint Paul and Saint Anthony, hermits. Then the army of the different religious orders bearing their banners, like a triumphant host, represented by their founders, like Saint Benedict, Saint Bruno, Saint Dominic, Saint Francis of Assisi; the apostles of different nations, Saint Boniface, Saint Cyril, and Saint Methodius; popular saints like Saint Bernard, Saint Anthony of Padua, Saint Wenceslaus, Saints Vladimir, Adalbert and Stanislaus, Saint Hedwig and Saint Elizabeth of Thuringia, princesses; Saint Hyacinth, Saint Thomas of Equin, Saint Theresa, Saint Catherine of Sienna, Saint Clara and near the foreground the great martyr, Saint John Nepomucene with his finger on his lips; Saint Vincent of Paul, Saint John Cantius, Saint Casimir, Saint Francis of Sales, Saint Josaphat, Saint Ignatius of Loyola, with his spiritual son and beloved saint of Poland, Saint Stanislaus Kostka, under whose invocation stand the walls in which this glorious work of art has been executed.

"The bare enumeration of these personages from all ages, all countries, shows a master's hand which alone could arrange these groups in all their beautiful details, then marshal them like squadrons under a great admiral so as to give, in their perfect unity of conception, one sunburst of gladness a triumph indeed, before which all others will pale to the end of time.

"But our artist had not completed his idea; and working as he was under the wise patronage of the 'Congregation of the Resurrection,' he was left perfectly free to follow out this idea. Not one straw was laid in his path, no consideration as to time or expense was allowed to trammel him. Others might have obliged him to copy one masterpiece or another, but our Congregation of the Resurrection knew that they had a master also, whose fresh compositions would make their church a place of pilgrimage, like the apses of the old world basilicas. Therefore, the high ceiling finished, he proceeded to paint his dado, precisely after the manner of that old mosaic worker, Jacopo Turrina, in the apse of Saint Mary Major, Rome. In the center is the Blessed Virgin laying her Divine Son into the arms of the youthful Stanislaus; the Virgin Mother of a ravishing loveliness as to countenance, of an

unspeakable benignity in her mien, as she holds toward the holy youth in her extended arms her Divine Child; and that Child extends both His own hands toward the kneeling Stanislaus; not only kneeling, but with hands thrown upward to the Holy Child in a transport of joy, of devotion. The glory of heaven rays from the Mother and her Son; angels fill every space; but one angel supports, with his right hand, the ecstatic youth, in the other brings him a lily as the emblem of his innocence. The picture is one concentrated rapture, such as Correggio loved to paint, and never did Murillo paint a more ecstatic vision than this one of Saint Stanislaus; its execution as careful, its glowing colors passing off into as mystical shadows as either of these two masters ever achieved.

“This group being the center piece, we see single figures standing in pairs, as upon a mullion window under one arch, those saints which Poland has honored for so many centuries, whom she does not forget amid the turmoil of our commercial civilization. To the extreme left as we face the sanctuary stands Saint Josaphat, Archbishop of Plotsk and martyr, with his archiepiscopal staff, wearing his pallium, and in the flower of his age, since he was only forty-four when he gave his blood for Poland; a story full of pathos and heroism. He is companioned by Saint Hyacinth, the Dominican, in his white habit and steel blue mantle; the so-called apostle of Poland, and the wonder worker, in his hand the book of the great teacher and preacher; both standing on a tessellated pavement. Next, Saint Stanislaus, the martyr Bishop of Cracow, Poland; a magnificent figure in his mitre, bearing his episcopal staff and palm in his right hand, the left arm pressing to his heart the blessed sword of his martyrdom, while his face is turned in rapture toward heaven. His companion is Saint Adalbert of Prague, also a Bishop and also martyr; in his right hand the palm, in the other the oar of a vessel with which he was first knocked down, then pierced with a lance. To the right of the central group, the two great apostles of Scythia, Slavonia and Bulgaria, brothers, whose record is to be found on the walls of the subterranean church of Saint Clement, Rome—Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius, the latter an artist who painted his pictures in a way to convert whole nations. Lastly, to the extreme right hand, Saint John Cantius, secular priest and professor of theology in the University of Cracow, on his head his doctor’s cap or berretta, in his right hand his pen, his left resting on the volume open on his reading desk, the eyes turned toward the Blessed Virgin and her Son in the central picture. He is companioned by the beautiful young prince, Saint Casimir, his crown on his head, with his kingly mantle on his shoulders, a lily for his scepter, the right foot, the right hand slightly extended, with eyes lifted to heaven—stepping forth on the tessellated pavement of his palace like a spirit rather than a mortal. . . .”

The recognition and encouragement of such a master was one of the greatest and most priceless contributions of the Poles in Chicago. His in-

fluence is alive today and there is evidence of its continuation. Prof. Zukotynski, a Polish count, with a studio in Munich, was one of Europe's foremost painters of religious subjects. A pupil of Pilatti, an enthusiastic admirer of Matejko, he gathered the knowledge of centuries, brought it here and passed it on to others.

Sister Stanisia

In 1920, Sister Stanisia, a Chicago artist nun of the Academy of Our Lady, Longwood, was commissioned to restore some of the precious frescoes of Zukotynski.

Sister Stanisia was born in Chicago. Her talent developed early and was recognized by Prof. Zukotynski, who proceeded to give her instructions. For seven or eight years she remained under his supervision and was well grounded in the continental methods and technique of her celebrated teacher. On his death so great was the progress she made, she was called upon to finish some of his work.

As a nun, Sister Stanisia continued her art studies at the Chicago Art Institute. She studied with Ralph Clarkson, Frank C. Peyrand, John Norton and Albin Polasek.

St. Stanislaus' Frescoes Restored

As his most talented pupil, Sister Stanisia was entrusted, as one best qualified, to restore the frescoes of St. Stanislaus.

To quote Karol Wachtel in translation, from an article in *Dziennik Chicagowski* (The Polish Daily News) of November 23, 1920:

“ . . . Sister Stanisia worked long and conscientiously in the Church of St. Stanislaus; the work entrusted to her, she executed with real piety. First of all she prepared a whole series of sketches of the paintings to be restored, and after having studied them in detail, undertook to repaint them. This was tedious and difficult work. Some parts of the paintings had to be gone over seven or eight times, and required great care and skill in order to retain faithfully, the characteristics of the original.

“Sister Stanisia was most successful in the complete fullness of her undertaking. The restoration of the murals in the presbyterium and naves of Saint Stanislaus' is a great and beautiful achievement which brings her honor and associates her name and her art with the famous one of Zukotynski—a name that the Poles of Chicago will never forget.

“The paintings gained remarkably in clearness. Their superbly beautiful colors came to life again, strangely harmonious, pleasing, peaceful, and yet strong and sure. That which the long years had sought to obliterate, emerged

again, as if alive and resurrected from behind the curtain of dust and smoke; all the figures—so beautiful, so radiant, and so inspiring, are plainly and distinctly visible from afar, and the unity of the composition, especially the upper section above the presbyterium, stands out clearly and impressively in all its details. . . . ”

Sister Stanisia has been called upon to restore other Zukotynski paintings. Fresco painting, in which the design is drawn and painted on wet plaster is extremely difficult to preserve in its original state, and constant restoration is being made of some very famous ones. Among others, Sister Stanisia restored those at St. Hyacinth's and at Holy Cross Church.

“Little Flower”

When the Stehli Bros., a famous art firm of Zurich, desired an original conception of the Sacred Heart for reproduction in color and circulation throughout the world, they passed over the religious painters of Europe and commissioned Sister Stanisia for the work. C. J. Bulliet in an article in the Chicago Daily News of March 14, 1936, says:

“Sister Stanisia is perhaps the most widely known of woman painters throughout the Catholic world, in the United States and Europe. She became internationally established when she exhibited four paintings at the religious art show in connection with the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago in 1925—a painting of the “Little Flower,” a portrait of Bishop J. F. Noll of Fort Wayne and two Madonnas. Commissions began coming to her immediately for altar pieces, devotional works, portraits and murals.

“An early portrait of Cardinal Mundelein was hung in Staint George high school, Evanston and a later one exhibited in 1935 at the Davis Galleries, was commissioned for the College of Cardinals, Washington. Murals and paintings of her are in St. Luke's, St. Paul, Minn.; Adrian College, Michigan; Mount Mary College, Milwaukee; and St. Joseph's hospital, St. Margaret's church and Holy Cross church, Chicago. These are but several of the seventeen churches in which she painted.”

Mayor Kelly

“But Sister Stanisia has not confined herself strictly to religious painting.

A portrait of Mayor Kelly was unveiled with ceremonies at the Illinois Host House in July of the second summer of the fair, A Century of Progress. A portrait of Gov. Horner was seen by multitudes in the Hall of States at A Century of Progress and now hangs in the governor's executive mansion in Springfield, Illinois. She has painted many hundreds of portraits; among

them some of the most distinguished bishops, civic leaders and prominent citizens.

R. A. Lennon, a newspaper interviewer, on a visit to her studio in commenting on her work remarked: “. . . there is a finished harmony of composition, an acute insight into character and a fine feeling for texture. This is particularly well shown in the detail of the clothing of the figures—in the brilliant sheen of shimmering silks and the lustrous softness of rich velvet.”

This feeling for texture stood Sister Stanisla in good stead when she painted Cardinal Mundelein in full regalia as Prince of the Church, and she has not hesitated, following painting tradition, to clothe her Madonnas richly, as befits the Queen of Heaven.

Following tradition too, just as her teacher Zukotynski who, when painting the murals in Saint Stanislaus used live models—Father Barzynski, the pastor and Mr. Czekala, a parishioner, to mention but a few—Sister Stanisla doesn't hesitate to use human models for her religious paintings. “The American Madonna,” a work that has called forth much praise for its spiritual quality, had as a model a Chicago girl. Raphael, it may be remembered, used for his Sistine Madonna a beautiful Roman girl, a daughter of a baker.

While “The American Madonna” glorifies the Virgin Mary in an attitude of profound humility, nobility and grace, it also portrays and even immortalizes the ideal American girl in all her beauty, sanctity and idealism. Though this may have supplied the theme, Sister Stanisla has unquestionably woven into it some of her own piety and her own devotion. Only one who possesses the innermost depths of piety would give us such a human, yet divine expression as is to be seen in the face of “The American Madonna.” This painting, called a “Prayer in Color,” was exhibited at the Chicago University, Renaissance Society, Denver, St. Paul, Florida and California.

A recital of her wordly honors is against the expressed wishes of Sister Stanisla, who is devoted first to her religious duties and afterward to her brushes and paints. While she will talk pleasantly and even with flashes of humor about her art aims, when it comes to personal matters she sidesteps her interviewers. It becomes necessary to go to the “records,” chiefly newspaper clippings and exhibition catalogues, to learn facts about her.

Fortunately, from the outset of her career, so interesting has she been from the “news angle”—a painter of unusually fine talent developing in the sheltered circles of a nunnery—that the records are fairly complete.

The world is entitled to them, to the way of thinking of a sympathetic heathen like myself. Fra Angelico lived a sequestered life, too, but the eager biographers have been as curious about him as about the worldly minded Raphael.

Just as she still does secular portraits, so Sister Stanisla devotes a part of her studio time to landscape. “Beverly Hills on a Rainy Day” was a pleas-

ing impression carried away last summer by visitors to her big one-man show.

In 1932, Sister Stanisla was awarded a silver medal in the international fair at Warsaw, capitol city of the Poland where Count Zukotynski, her discoverer, originated.

Harriet and Walter Krawiec

It is difficult to write about Harriet Krawiec alone, for her life and her work is closely associated with that of her husband. At the age of 14, Harriet was taken by her mother, Mrs. Korzeniewska, to the Academy of Our Lady for a course in painting under Sister Stanisla. Later she continued her art studies at the Art Institute.

She is primarily a wife and mother, painting what is nearest at hand and in her leisure moments—mainly flowers and still life arrangements. Occasionally she paints the out-of-doors, but only that bit which she can see from her windows—just a little way down the street—or in her garden. She leaves to her husband the big out-of-doors, the horses, the fires, the circuses and the portraits. And yet she has kept pace with him as they gained recognition and honor through the years.

In 1927 both gained recognition at the Art Institute of Chicago and have not only been represented in the exhibitions every year during the past ten years, but in 1935 were specially invited to have a one-man show. An entire room was filled with only their paintings—an honor rare indeed in Chicago. They are both members of the very select Chicago Galleries Association, which invites into its membership only outstanding artists of recognized reputation.

In addition, their work was exhibited in the following important galleries throughout the United States: Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.; Carnegie Institute, with a selected group of thirty artists; National Academy, New York City; and in Philadelphia and Oklahoma City.

Their paintings are found in special museums and private collections. One of Mrs. Krawiec's paintings is in the permanent state collection in the State Museum, Springfield, Illinois. The city of Chicago owns three of Mr. Krawiec's.

"If any two painters walk away with the show," said Eleanor Jewett in the Chicago Tribune on April 3, 1933, "they are Walter Krawiec and his wife, Harriet. Their progress in technique and manner has been matter for recognition during the last several years. Today, their achievement places them at the head of any important group of painters, no matter where found. Mr. Krawiec has become particularly interested in the possibilities of the circus as painting material. Mrs. Krawiec concerns herself with flowers and still life arrangements."

Upon another occasion in the Tribune, on April 16, 1933, she wrote:

“Harriet Krawiec is another of our persuasive painters. She has ability, sound technique and good craftsmanship. Her work is eminently fine. Her sense of design is beautifully developed and she injects a personal feeling into even the simplest of her conceptions which lifts them at once out of the commonplace. One can take nothing but pleasure in a closer acquaintance with her excellent modeling and perfect relationship of color.”

• His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago

Several achievements of Mr. Krawiec deserve special mention.

When, in 1934, His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, presented His Holiness, Pope Pius XI with a beautiful copy of his biography, “The First Cardinal of the West,” it was made known that the illustrations in it were the work of Walter Krawiec. His Holiness, the Pope, had been kind enough to make a complimentary comment about both the work and the artist which Mr. Krawiec was much too modest to repeat to this writer. The illustrations, fifty in number, are beautifully matted and in the library at Mundelein, Ill.

• Among the Greatest in the Land

Walter Krawiec was represented in the official Century of Progress Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture at the Art Institute by two of his works: “The Big Top” and “The Four Sorrels.”

• “Chicago Art”

The famous art critic, C. J. Bulliet, wrote as follows in the Chicago Daily News of April 15, 1933:

“Walter Krawiec can paint other things besides circuses. But even if he couldn't he'd be an artist who must be reckoned with henceforth when ‘Chicago art’ is discussed.

“His art has reached full maturity. Blunt honesty in observation and direct emphatic skill in recording what he sees are evident in his work. Krawiec has no ‘isms’ of technique to exploit, and apparently he is concerned in saying what he has on his mind as simply and forcefully as he can. He resembles a newspaper man who, after much experience, has given up all idea of being a ‘journalist,’ having much worth while to say that he cares no longer for the embroidery of the ‘feature writer.’

“In his circus scenes Krawiec pictures the American circus of today, a huge business enterprise, with much of the old romance gone out of it, but

with a new glamour arising out of size and efficiency. He has no patience with the American imitators of the circus things of Renoir and his Paris contemporaries, who set the pattern for our 'moderns' in general. Nor in looking at the Ringling show today does Krawiec sentimentally recall the old Gentry 'wagon show.' His is the circus of 1932 (the last time he was on the lot), motor trucks and all.

"Krawiec, Polish in origin, but twenty years in Chicago, makes his living as an artist for the Polish press, so it is no accident that he has a newspaper man's bluntness.

"That he sees Chicago as keenly as he sees the circus is proven in some recent canvasses, scarcely dry, of the late great fire on Goose Island, whose embers are still smoldering after many weeks. 'Joseph Medill in Action' is a stirring record of a renowned fireboat helping subdue the flames from the water front. 'A Grain Elevator Fire' and '4-11 Alarm' are likewise of Chicago of today and not imitations of Paris or Berlin.

"Krawiec has learned the paint language in which he expects to speak, and now he is concentrating on what he has to say. And what he has to say is important."

St. John Cantius

While Zukotynski was painting the altar piece in the Church of St. John Cantius, a little 12 year old boy watched spellbound—fascinated by the skill of the master as he brought life and depth into the shadows of the folds of the drapery of the Saint. That little boy is himself a renowned painter today and recalls the experience with evident emotion. But you have already heard his story!

Tradition Continues

Will the tradition so gloriously begun by Zukotynski continue? We sincerely hope it will and history alone will record who has been chosen by God to carry on.

Theodore Roszak

While these artists were taking an important part in the making of Chicago art history, another group of young Poles were attracting favorable attention in the art world. They were Theodore Roszak, Jan Fabian Szyndlik, Anton Rogalski, Adam Szwejkowski, Walter Mazeski and Norbert Czarnowski. The outstanding member in this group is Theodore Roszak.

Born in Poland in 1907, he was brought here at the age of two. Later he studied for six years at the Art Institute of Chicago, spent a year in New York at the National Academy of Design and studied the theory of the art at Columbia. The Art Institute awarded Roszak seven scholarships, the most important being the "American Traveling Fellowship" (\$250) in 1928 and the "Anna Louisa Raymond Fellowship" (\$2,500) in 1929 for travel and study in Europe. These grants enabled him to spend two years on the continent. He studied in Paris and travelled extensively in Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Poland where he was tremendously impressed with the beauty of Krakow.

Dr. Irena Piotrowska, of New York, a student of the history of art in Poznan, Paris, Vienna and Rome, author of two volumes on Polish art, lecturer and critic, in the "New American" of June, 1934, writes about Roszak as follows:

"Roszak did not work under any particular teacher in Europe. He studied by himself the ancient and contemporary masters. His own paintings of that period evidenced the maturing of the artist. He was already in full command of his individual form of expression, showing earnest thought and profound artistic feeling.

"In those pictures one can see a wonderful blending of the influence of the old masters, particularly the Venetian masters of the XV and XVI century, with the results of a clever study of the masterpieces of modern French art. To the concise composition he learned from Picasso, Roszak added the warmth of color proper to the old Venetians and the whole became imbued, under his skillful brush, with the quality of poetic sentiment that is such a characteristic trait of Polish art. Upon his return from Europe, Roszak was acclaimed as one of the most promising artist painters in the United States.

Exhibits at Fair

Roszak's art is undergoing another change since his return to America. At present he is intensely interested in the abstract style in painting. In the Century of Progress Exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago, he was represented in the division of Abstract painting by a work he called "Composition Alastor."

He endeavors to represent the spirit of contemporary America through the means of geometrical forms devoid of any interpretation of the phenomena of nature.

The "machine" has become the symbol presiding over his conceptions. Forms created by machinery are bound to change in time the aspect of "reality" we have been used to. Roszak is trying to individualize these forms as objects of his art and to set off their meaning, thereby creating a "new

reality." He is attempting a most difficult task, but his respective works indicate that this struggle for the adequate expression of a new ideal will achieve success.

Roszak does not rest satisfied with his results in graphics, oil paintings and lithography, but has included sculpture in his activities. A truly creative artist never stops in his efforts to express his ideals. Reaching toward ever higher ideals is the essential characteristic of Roszak's genius.

His work has been on exhibition in all the outstanding galleries of the United States. He is represented in the permanent collection in the Whitney Museum of Modern Art, New York City, as well as in many important private collections throughout the country.

John Szynalik

Another rising young artist deserving special mention is John Szynalik, who came to the United States in 1912 at the age of six years. He studied for three years at the Art Institute in Chicago and subsequently spent two years in Europe studying in Vienna, Prague, Paris, Milan, Florence and Krakow. While in Krakow, he painted a "Crucifixion" which is one of the best known of his works. It is remarkable for a high quality of expression in presenting the body of the Crucified and also for the perfect harmony of colors; this work, submitted while he was still in Europe, won for the artist a special tribute at the Art Institute and the "William and Bertha Clusmann Prize."

Upon his return in 1932, he resumed his studies at the Art Institute and within another two years—in 1934 was off again to study in Europe after having been awarded the "European Traveling Fellowship" (\$2,500). This time he spent more time in Poland, and in the recent Exhibition by Artists of Chicago and vicinity at the Art Institute, Szynalik, still in Europe, was represented by two works—scenes from Poland. For one of these he was awarded the "Clyde M. Carr Prize."

John Szynalik's genius is versatile. His range comprises landscapes, portraits and larger compositions. He paints in oil and works at sculpture.

Anthony Rogalski

Anthony Rogalski, born in Poland, came here as a young boy. Although he has already gained much recognition and attention among Americans as a caricaturist and designer of marionettes, he has also exhibited some fine paintings in the Art Institute exhibitions. Rogalski is truly a creative artist. His work is strong in design and rich in strange color harmonies which often suggest the unearthly, yet are suitable to his unusual treatment of his subject matter. His stirring "Crucifixion" created much interest in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Logan, well-known and very generous art patron in Chicago, has some of Rogalski's caricatures and water colors in her collection. Among them the one of himself and of Pilsudski appealed so much to the great Paderewski when he was a guest in her home that Mrs. Logan presented him with them to his delight.

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Adam Szwejkowski

A native Chicagoan and trained in the Art Institute, Adam Szwejkowski has specialized in water colors, and was the only artist of Polish lineage who participated in the annual international exhibition of water colors in Chicago in 1934. His works are considered remarkable for their perfect technique and uncommon color values. His landscapes and pictures of the American countryside are especially interesting.

His "Self-Portrait," done in oils, which was hung in the 1937 exhibition by artists of Chicago and vicinity attracted city-wide attention, and a brilliant future is being prophesied for him.

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Walter Mazeski

Another native Chicagoan who has exhibited at the Art Institute on more than one occasion is Walter Mazeski. As a painter he is exhibiting an unusually interesting personality. His work is individual in treatment and color harmony. He is also interested in sculpture.

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Norbert Czarnowski

Norbert Czarnowski, creator of the "Nocturne" which was exhibited in the Art Institute in 1936, was born in Poland and came to Chicago as a young man of 18. During the war he joined the Polish army under General Haller's command, and fought that his motherland might be free. He brought back some stirring sketches from that experience. His art training was received at the Art Institute; his inspiration for his work, from the tragic history of Poland, the persecution of his people which he himself experienced before he came here and his conscientious study of the masterpieces of the great Matejko.

Czarnowski has done a number of murals and paintings for Catholic churches in Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland. He has done some outstanding work in portraiture. The portrait of his mother which was exhibited with the Polish Arts Club is one of the most sensitively beautiful things he has done. His painting of Emilia Plater, a great Polish woman, adorns a special room dedicated in her honor in the Polish Women's Alliance building in Chicago.

This summer, Czarnowski, Mazeski and Szwejkowski obtained from the Kosciuszko Foundation scholarships to study art in Poland. This opportunity was given them in recognition for creative work done on the decorations for the "Night in Poland" at the Drake Hotel in the spring of 1937.

Sculptors

Three sculptors who have achieved recognition in this field are Anton Roszak, Adam Dabrowski and Stanley Krawiec.

The Previewer in the Daily News of January 28, 1932, in his comment upon the thirty sixth annual Chicago Artists' Show at the Art Institute stated that the architectural composition, "Forms and Color" by Anton Roszak which had distinguished the recent Polish Show on the West Side, stands up well in this new company.

Adam Dabrowski, a member of the Chicago Galleries Association and frequent exhibitor, has gained distinction for his fine wood carvings. Exquisite simplicity characterizes his Madonnas and other religious subjects.

Stanley Krawiec, one of the newest to "arrive," exhibited two fine wood sculptures in the 1937 exhibition at the Art Institute.

Architects

The achievements of the Chicago Poles in architecture should be treated more exhaustively. It would consist of a volume in itself. But since for the present purpose the writer has had to limit herself to recording achievements as evidenced by the appearance of their work in Art Institute exhibitions, mainly, we find but one name—that of Walter Stopa.

In 1930 his project for a War Memorial which received special recognition, was shown there. In 1933 he was awarded the Le Brune scholarship of \$1,500 in architecture for travel and study in Europe for his project of a "Small Community Home." The latter was on exhibition in the Architectural Building in A Century of Progress.

Chicago Poles Exhibiting Prior to 1927

It is interesting to note that while eleven Poles received recognition and some of them achieved even great renown since 1927, very few Polish names appear in the catalogues before that time.

In 1888 and 1889 we find N. Ledochowski exhibiting water colors; in 1895, Mlle. Kazimiera Dziekonska exhibiting pastels; in 1916 Stanislaw Szukalski creating great interest with his sculpture—even received special recognition for his work; and in 1921 Marylka Modjeska exhibiting etchings.

Stanislaw Szukalski

One of the most dynamic individuals who appeared in the art world of Chicago and who made the city conscious of the Poles because of his work and theories, was Stanislaw Szukalski. Roger A. Crane in the editorial introduction to his "Projects in Design" states that he is either worshipped or condemned, never treated with indifference. His art may or may not please, but, expressing as it does, his vivid, imaginative, personality, it must be considered in any study of present tendencies in art.

Szukalski was born in Poland, December 3, 1895. His interest in plastic art became evident early in life, and at the age of eight he began carving in soft limestone, animals, birds and human figures. At fourteen he was admitted to the Krakovian Academy of Arts. His eccentric and defiant attitude became prominent when he was quite young, fighting desperately against the influences of his teachers and the rigid academic training, to preserve his individuality. The theories of art education which he voiced throughout his career have come to be common practice throughout the country in work with children in the field of creative art.

In "Projects," Szukalski, the author, gave expression to his ideas on architecture and sculpture, as well as his philosophy. Here one finds nothing traditional, nothing conventional, nothing that is merely a following of other artists. His works, sometimes difficult to understand because of his peculiar, subjective symbolism, are always original and reveal his mastery. "His contribution to art," says R. A. Crane, "is his freshness and vigor, his ability to break away from the old and trite and to launch forth upon his own creations unshackled by tradition. His genius is creative, ranging from the simple but practical idea for a coin that will not roll into inaccessible nooks to unique plans for monumental skyscrapers and for entire cities. With unfettered imagination he develops fascinating and striking ideas which should surely have some effect upon the trends in architecture."

The following excerpt from his "Projects in Design," published by the University of Chicago Press, will serve better to describe his ideas than anything else any one might say about him and his ideas. In describing a project for a monument to Mickiewicz, Szukalski writes: "Mickiewicz was a poet, but also something more than that—something like Moses to the Jews. It is due to his work, chiefly, that the Polish nation had the endurance and will to survive." He describes and interprets the symbolism thus: "Mickiewicz Feeding the National Eagle with His Blood." "He is the altar and the offerer. The rainbow forms a pole on which is the flag; the Eagle comes from the flag. In the rear are seen hands in a cluster, a continuation of the pedestal; the hands belong to those who fell before he came, and are thanking him for reviving the outraged people."

Whether or not one approves of Szukalski's art and theories, it must be admitted that his influence is in large part wholesome. Art may not follow his lead, but it must be somewhat freed and rejuvenated by his zeal.

Polish Exhibitors from Out-of-Town

Some Poles from cities throughout the country have exhibited in the Art Institute and private galleries, thereby adding to the richness of our civic cultural life. Most of them are of national importance.

At the Art Institute:

1. Walter Benda, New York,
2. Leon A. Makielski, Detroit,
3. Max Kalisz, Cleveland,
4. Edward Lewandowski, Milwaukee,
5. Henry Grabowski, Milwaukee.

At private galleries:

1. Max Wiczorek, Los Angeles—Chicago Galleries Association,
2. Tade Styka, New York—Knoedler Galleries.

Polish Works in Private Collections

The following painters are represented in private collections which were shown at the Art Institute:

1. Chlebowski—S. S. Costiyan Collection—Shown in 1893, '94, '95. "Scene in Cairo."
2. Piotrowski, M. A.—A. A. Munger Collection—Shown in 1893, '94, '95. "The Polish Insurrection."
3. Kowalski, A. W.—S. A. Kent Collection—Shown in 1894, '95. "Horses and Winter Landscape."
4. Jaroszynski, J.—Emil Haas Collection—Shown in 1895. "Winter in Russia."
5. Zak, Eugene—Permanent Art Institute Collection—Shown in 1926, '33. "The Shepherd."
6. Garynska Wiktorya—Permanent Art Institute Collection—Shown in 1933. "Pieta"—woodcut.
7. Skoczylas, Wladyslaw—Permanent Art Institute Collection—Shown in 1933. "Polish Peasant"—woodcut; "Highland Brigands"—woodcut; "Polish Town"—woodcut; "St. Christopher"—woodcut.

Polish Artists from Europe at Art Institute

The works of Polish painters are often included in the annual international exhibitions. In the Carnegie International, Michalak, Pautsch, Slendzinski and Bogdanska were seen on several occasions. The work of Ostoja-Chrostowski and Michal Bylina were seen in the international show of Prints and Etchings.

Citizens Sponsor Art Activities

Inspired by a great pride in the cultural achievements of their motherland and desirous of sharing these with their new friends and neighbors, the Polish citizens of Chicago sponsored or aided the following activities:

1. Exhibition of Polish Works—World's Columbian Exposition—1893.
2. Kosciuszko Monument—Erected in Humboldt Park—1904.
3. Exhibition of Contemporary Polish Art—Art Institute—1921.
4. Pulaski and Kosciuszko Memorial Tablets—Placed in Federal Building.
5. Polish Art Exhibit—World's Fair Grounds—1933.
6. Historical Paintings in Organization buildings.

Space will not permit going into great detail about these activities, sponsored though they were by hundreds of thousands of Poles.

Exhibition of Polish Works in 1893

The Society of Polish Artists sent three delegates to the World's Columbian Exposition. They were George Tasnowski, Miecislaus Niedwiedzinski and Valery Brochocki.

Paintings were hung in the west wing of the Fine Arts Building. A total of one hundred twenty-two paintings representing the work of fifty-nine artists were shown. Forty-one artists from Warsaw showed eighty-six works, fifteen artist from Krakow showed thirty-one, two artists from St. Petersburg showed four works, and one Polish artist from Paris exhibited one.

The following were the participating artists. The numerals represent the number of works of the given artist.

7 works—Gerson, W.; 6 works—Maszynski, J., Zmurko, F.; 5 works—Alchimowicz, K., Podkowinski, W., Stasiak, L.; 4 works—Dukszynski, E., Geneli, M., Piotrowski, A.; 3 works—Ciaglinski, J., Garyer, M., Gramatyka, A., Kowsik, J., Kendzierski, A., Modenstein, D., Stankiewicz, L.; 2 works—Cichocki, L., Damszowska, M., Goscinski, W., Maleszewski, T., Matejko, J., Mirecka, K., Pawlowski, G., Popiel, T., Poswikowa, B., Ryszkiewicz, J., Szwnignicki, R., Tetmeyer, W.; 1 work—Brochocki, W., Chelmonski, J., Go-

scinski, W., Gryglewski, A., Guminski, W., Gwidzki, T., Sztencel, M., Jasinski, L., Kasiewicz, M., Kossak, S., Laremlaski, M., Ludacholski, L., Malczewski, J., Maslowski, S., Mroczkowski, A., Pawliczak, W., Piechowski, W., Pillati, X., Piotrowicz, I., Piontkowski, H., Piotrowski, W., Pruszkowski, W., Reyzner, M., Rosen, P., Styka, J., Swojnicky, R., Szyndler, P., Trembacz, M., Wisniewski, B., Wodzinowski, W., Zalewski, M.

Kosciuszko Monument

The project for the statue of Kosciuszko in Humboldt Park was initiated in 1886. The idea for the project was first discussed in the "Kosciuszko Society" now Group No. 67 of the Polish National Alliance.

A committee was organized to propose the project to the entire Polish colony and ask their support of the venture. A special committee of the following members was empowered to act and solicit funds. They were: E. Z. Brodowski, Michal Majewski, Wladyslaw Smulski, Dr. Kazimierz Miodowicz, Jan F. Smulski, Michal La Buy, Paul O. Stensland, Max Drzymala and Leon Szopinski.

Kazimierz Chodzinski, a renowned Polish sculptor, was commissioned to execute the statue.

The statue of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Polish patriot and American Revolutionary hero, was unveiled on September 11, 1904. This was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed here, with perhaps but one exception—that of the Polish Day celebration at the Fair in 1893. A hundred thousand Poles from Chicago and all over the United States participated.

Since this is a paper on Polish art history in Chicago, it may interest the reader to know more about the sculptor.

Kazimierz Chodzinski

Kazimierz Chodzinski, creator of the wonderful equestrian statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, was born in Poland in 1861. He studied at the Krakovian Academy of Fine Arts under the supervision of the immortal master, Jan Matejko. Having been successful in two art competitions, he exhibited several of his works in the Krakovian Art Salon when he was nineteen years of age. After completing his work in the Krakow school, he was given a scholarship to continue his studies. He went to Vienna and worked under Lamsch, Hellmer and others. Shortly afterward he was awarded the "Neuling Preiss" and the Ministry of Education award. His fame spread and he exhibited in many salons. He was considered one of the outstanding Polish sculptors.

Upon his return to Krakow he was kept busy with commissions. In addition to other work, Chodzinski executed about one hundred figures for the Dominican Church in Krakow.

In America, for a number of years, he has made a number of statues. Among the finest is one of Pulaski in Washington, D. C. for which he was commissioned by the government of the United States.

Exhibition of Contemporary Polish Art

The exhibition of works of art by contemporary Polish artists exhibited in America for the first time, was held in the Art Institute in 1921.

The patrons were: Mrs. Felice Modjeska, Mrs. Julius Smietanka, Miss A. Emily Napieralska, Mr. Harold F. McCormick, Mr. Julius F. Smietanka, Mr. E. R. Graham, Mr. Henry K. Holsman, Mr. Joseph R. Noel, Mr. Casimir Zychlinski, Mr. Henry J. Reilly, Mr. Pierce Anderson, Mr. F. E. Davidson.

The exhibition consisted of paintings and crafts from Poland. The following artists were represented: Z. Ajdukiewicz (2); A. Cleander (1); S. Fabijanski (7); A. Grottger (3); K. Jaroszynski (1); J. Kossak (3); J. Matejko (2); F. Trojanowski (1); L. Winterowski (1); T. Axentowicz (2); S. Daniel (1); J. Fa'at (2); J. Graczynski (1); E. Knaus (1); Jules Kossak (1); P. Stachiewicz (9); H. Uziemblo (4); L. Wyczolkowski (22); B. Bartel (3); O. Dobrowolski (2); F. Gendzierski (3); J. Holzmuller (1); Adalbert Kossak (2); J. Kótowski (1); C. Swierkowska (1); T. Weiss (1); F. Zmurko (1).

Mrs. Ralph Modjeska lent a group of paintings of Cwieklinski, F. Posowski, W. Kossak and L. Wyczolkowski.

Mrs. Arthur Ryerson lent a collection of thirty-eight articles such as dolls, toys, shawls, textiles, etc., the work of Nina Alexandrowicz and Z. Piramowicz.

The "Kilim School," Lwow, sent a gold woven carpet of the eighteenth century.

Memorial Tablets in Federal Building

In 1936 a committee of citizens and civic leaders, judges, representatives of fraternal organizations and editors with Mr. Paul Drymalski as general chairman and Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, honorary chairman, commissioned Jan B'echert, an artist from Poland, to make a bronze tablet in honor of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. This tablet was placed in the rotunda of the United States Court House with those representing La Fayette, and von Steuben.

In the same place, there is a tablet in honor of Casimir Pulaski, who was killed during the siege of Savannah. The tablet was erected in 1929, by Americans who served in the World War on the 150th anniversary of his death. The tablet is beautiful in its simplicity.

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, under whose sole leadership the project was initiated and carried through, obtained special permission from President Hoover to have the tablet erected. For the first time in our history, and anywhere in the country, permission was given to place a tablet inside a federal building.

Paintings in Organization Buildings

The fraternal organizations which have their headquarters in Chicago have commissioned artists to paint historical paintings and portraits for them. Michael Rekucki, a well-known painter from Nowy Targ, Poland, has done a number of paintings and portraits for the Polish National Alliance, and the Polish Roman Catholic Union. His painting of Wilson and Washington hang in places of honor in the Polish National Alliance. Some excellent portraits can be found in the Polish Roman Catholic Union Museum.

Mr. Kazimierz Majewski has a very strong painting of Pilsudski, in the Polish National Alliance Gallery. As artist on the staff of "Dziennik Związkowy" (The Polish Daily Zgoda) he has produced a great number of unusually clever and most dramatic cartoons.

Paintings by Mr. Czarnowski and wood carvings of Mr. Adam Dabrowski adorn special rooms in the Polish Women's Alliance.

Polish Arts Club

One of the greatest and most significant contributions to the cultural life of the Poles in Chicago was made by the Polish Arts Club. Though in existence only eleven years, it has a most enviable record of activities which has given appreciation, encouragement and support to the efforts of our young talent in the field of plastic arts, music, literature and dramatics.

An idea suggested by Mr. Thaddeus Sleszynski at a chance meeting of several Chicago Poles at a concert at Ravinia Park in the summer of 1925, resulted in what is known as the Polish Arts Club. At the meeting on February 14, 1926, the constitution was adopted and officers elected. The following are charter members: Helen Banko, Hazel Bruski, Mrs. C. Bucholz, Irene Chrzanowski, Anne Cierpik, Mrs. Stephanie D'Oreste, Hyacinth Glomski, Sophie Jaworowski, Stella Kobylanski, Dr. Harriet Kobrzynski-Hintzke,

Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski, Irene Maszyk, Marie Mroz, Mary Onecka, Jane Palczynska, Frank Peska, Florence Praczkowski, Adele Radecki, Henrietta Rzeszotarski, Dr. J. O. Salach, T. Slesinski, Mrs. Amine Slesinski, Mrs. K. Sluszyńska, Pearl Suchomski, Mrs. Vincent Torczynski, Alice Walczyk, Zella Wolsan, J. P. Zaleski, Mrs. H. Skudnig-Zalewski and Lawrence Zygmunt.

Section chairmen and workers who have contributed much to the work of the club during this period are: Jane Palczynska, Norbert Czarnowski, Walter Mazeski, Mrs. J. Shepanek-Ulis, Henrietta Rzeszotarski, W. W. Wieczorek, Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski, Sophie Warszewski, Anthony Milewicz, Dr. Zurawski, Irene Hinkelman, Hyacinth Glomski, Thaddeus Kozuch, Adele Lagodzinski, Pearl Suchomski, Adele Radecki, Stella Kobylanski, M. Niedzwiecki, Mrs. J. J. Chrzanowska, Mrs. J. Karlowicz, Barbara Lisewski, Dusia Urbanowska; Mrs. W. La Buy, Mrs. J. B. Mix, Wanda Ankowska, Mrs. V. Glowacka, Mrs. M. J. Sienkiewicz, August Kowalski and John Konopa.

Under the able leadership of the following presidents, the Polish Arts Club has made its contribution: Mr. Julius Szatkowski, Mrs. J. B. Zielinski, Mr. Max Drezmal, Mr. Myron Steczynski and Mr. W. W. Wieczorek.

Its purposes are:

- (a) Promoting fellowship between Polish Americans and Americans of other ancestries interested in the fine arts.
- (b) Providing and facilitating for its members common enjoyment of the arts.
- (c) Popularizing the knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of art and literature.
- (d) Joint study of literature and other arts.
- (e) Making Polish art and literature better known in the United States.
- (f) Rendering moral and material aid to promising Polish and American writers, musicians, artists and students of the arts.

The club has to its credit a number of achievements in music, literature and dramatics, which are being discussed in other articles in this book. We are concerned only with the achievements in the field of art.

During the eleven years of its existence, the Polish Arts Club has arranged eight annual exhibits of paintings, sculpture and graphics. With the exception of the one in 1933 which was held at the Hamilton Club downtown, and a Non-Jury show, all were held in the Home Bank building. Each showed the work of Chicago artists and in order to add variety and increase interest, a loaned collection of painting by artists from Poland was shown on two occasions. At another time the works of out-of-town artists were invited.

The following Chicago artists of Polish lineage exhibited with the Polish Arts Club during the period spoken of. They were: Jerome Bielinski, Jan Ble-

chert, L. Bodzewski, W. Bucholz, Norbert Czarnowski, Ksawery Centkowski, Warren G. Cook, K. Dabrowski, A. Dobos, M. Donarski, J. Drut, F. Durzynski, A. Dziurdzik, H. Glicenstein, Hyacinth Glomski, S. F. Grudewicz, Mrs. Mary Hellmuth, J. Jurewicz, Dr. M. F. Kalisz, Karl Kaczmarek, Mrs. Sliwinska-Kapturkiewicz, J. Karas, E. Karnowski, Joseph Kleczek, Harriet Krawiec, Walter Krawiec, S. Kwiatkowska, Kazimierz Majewski, Walter Mazeski, P. Porowski, Michael Rekucki, L. Rodowicz, Anton Rogalski, Theodore Roszak, J. Rusiecki, E. Rutkowska, Genevieve Shepanek-Ulis, Sister Mary Adeline, Sister Mary Hyacinth, Sister Stanisla, M. Swiatkowski, Adam Szwejkowski, John Szynalik, Frances Tarka and M. Witwicki.

Sculpture was submitted by the following: E. Bobrowski, Ray Brown, Adam Dabrowski, W. Gawlinski, E. Grajewski, Dr. W. F. Kalisz, W. Mazeski, Jane Palczynski, Anton Roszak, John Szynalik, John Szaton and Alice Jaglowski-Toudor.

Water colors were submitted by: K. Dombrowski, S. F. Grudewicz, A. Kurek, E. L. Micielski, Jane Palczynski, Anthony Rogalski, J. Rusiecki, Walter Stopa, Stephen Stecki and Adam Szwejkowski.

Graphics were shown by: Ludwik Bodzewski, Jan Chmielewski, Warren C. Cook and J. Jablonski.

In these eight annual exhibitions fifty-six of the exhibiting artists were Chicagoans and twelve from cities throughout the United States. These were: Painters—Max Wieczorek of Los Angeles, Leon A. Makielski, Bruno Makielski and Mrs. Martha Kosicka of Detroit, Henry Twardzik and Mrs. Federkiewicz of Boston, Edward Lewandowski and Henry Grabowski of Milwaukee, Gustaw Gwozdecki and Tade Styka of New York City, R. Tarczynski of Orchard Lake, Frank Mysliwy and Martin Tolpa of South Chicago and Franciszek Olstowski of Matawan, N. J. sculptor, and H. Archacki of New York City and Jan M. Chmielewski of Philadelphia, graphic art. A total of three hundred thirty-eight works were shown in these exhibits.

The loan collection in the exhibition in 1927 consisted of the works of well known artists of Poland. They were: Axentowicz, Adam Batycki, Choremalski, Ciekiewicz, Iwanowski, Lindeman, Mokwa, Nartowski, Pociecha, Ryszkiewicz and Wisniewski.

The loan exhibition of 1929 contained works of many famous Poles. They were: Augustynowicz, T. Axentowicz, M. Borucinski, J. Falat, Kleczynski, J. Kossak, W. Kossak, W. Rapacki, Z. Rozwadowski, W. Skoczylas, W. Weiss, S. Wywiorski, Z. Orwicz-Orkan and Sechanowicz.

With the exception of one Non-Jury Show in 1933, the eight exhibitions have shown only the works which were selected by a jury of recognized artists in the city. The juries of selection were: Minnie Harms Neebe and Clara A. Kruse, 1929-1931. In 1932, Albin Polasek, Claude Buck and Karl A.

Buehr acted as the jury of selection and awards. In the 1933 exhibition which was held in the Hamilton Club, two juries of selection served: Conservative—Karl Buehr, Pauline Palmer, Charles Wilimovsky; Modern—Enrico Glicenstein, Flora Schoefeld and Rudolph Weisenborn.

In recognition of the importance and value of the work being carried on by the Polish Arts Club, the fraternal organizations donated funds to be distributed as awards in the exhibition in 1932.

Prizes Awarded

Polish National Alliance Prize, \$100.00—Harriet Krawiec—"Mums."

Polish National Alliance Prize, \$75.00—Leon Makielski—"Mr. Max Colter."

Polish Women's Alliance Prize, \$50.00—Adam Szwejkowski—For best group submitted.

Polish Women's Alliance Prize, \$25.00—Michael Rekucki—"Siberian Grandmother."

Most Meritorious Work in Painting

Walter Krawiec—"Homage to Kosciuszko."

Most Meritorious Work in Sculpture

Jane Palczynska—"Henrietta."

(The above artists being members of the exhibition committee were not in competition for prize awards).

Honorable Mention

Henryk Twardzik—"Landscape."

John Szynalik—"Houses, Lobelsdorf."

Work of the Plastic Arts Section

During these years, the plastic arts section of the Polish Arts Club has arranged for its members and guests monthly one-man shows and illustrated lectures on art in general. Upon the occasion of visiting lecturers passing through the city, special exhibits and lectures have been held. Marya Werton, of the International School of Art, brought a remarkable exhibit of Polish prints, toys and crafts, and delivered one of the most inspiring and illuminating lectures on "Applied Art." Dr. Irena Piotrowska gave an illustrated lecture on "Polish Art."

One of the most stimulating activities of this section which had far-reaching results was the organization and conducting of a sketch class for students.

In addition to the annual and special exhibits, occasional lectures and demonstrations, the Polish Arts Club has invited outstanding people to lecture to the entire membership. Among the number of lecturers who have appeared, the following spoke on art in particular, or culture in general: Samuel Putnam, art critic, Chicago Evening Post; Dudley Crafts Watson, artist and lecturer, Art Institute; Chas. Fabens Kelly, curator of Oriental Art, Art Institute; Alfonso Ianelli, sculptor; Rev. K. Pijanowski, famous dramatist; Rev. S. F. Lisewski, philologist, Notre Dame University, and Michael Rekucki, artist.

In this review of the achievements of the Poles in Chicago, in the field of art, the writer has attempted to justify the important place given Polish artists by quoting recognized non-Polish authorities.

She is aware that there is a necessity for further research in several related fields. In the field of church sculpture and painting though artists like Mr. Zenon Lach, Mr. Markiewicz and A. Lesiewicz are well known to us by virtue of the superiority of work, the writer is aware that in the forty-three Polish parishes in the city, there must have been more Polish artists at work.

There are a great number of Polish American artists in the field of commercial art which should also be studied. Among the best known we find Adam Wandrowski who designed posters for the Commonwealth Edison Co. and M. Swiatkowski who is with General Motors.

Long as the article appears to be, it is too brief to do full justice to each of the topics considered, and to tell of the great help given promising young artists by individual members of the community through guidance and purchase of paintings.

At best it is only as rapid and comprehensive a bird's-eye-view of a century of activity, as could be achieved for the present purpose. If any omissions occurred, they are due to lack of time or of luck in finding clippings, for the entire study submitted is based largely upon newspaper clippings, Art Institute Catalogues, personal interviews with artists, and as much material as was available in the Polish Roman Catholic Museum library, with the help of Dr. M. Haiman to whom the writer is much indebted.

PART V

CONTRIBUTION OF AMERICANS OF POLISH ANCESTRY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSIC IN CHICAGO

By HYACINTH M. GLOMSKI

HENRY Raymond Hamilton in his book "The Epic of Chicago" relates: "It is often said that Chicago owes its position as metropolis of the great Inland Empire to the genius and energy of its founders and first settlers. It is true that it does owe much to these pioneers; indeed, if they had not been men of boldness and enterprise they never would have got to Chicago." And so history records that the Poles were represented among those hardy pioneers, for several of the votes cast for William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, were Polish votes.

As was true of any of the pioneering groups that sought a haven in the New World, the first thoughts of the Polish immigrants were for means with which to provide for food and shelter. But as America assimilates the peoples who come to her from foreign shores, she imbues them with the spirit of opportunity and with a desire for the finer things in life, and so one finds the Pole yearning for that culture which has its truest expression in the fine arts.

Music is classified as a pure art, and ranks high among the seven divisions of the fine arts. It is of music and of its relationship to the Chicagoans of Polish ancestry that the writer has concerned herself.

The Poles' heritage in music is rich indeed. Perhaps no country in the world can compare with Poland in its wealth of folk music and in its colorful and rhythmic folk dances. There is a pathetic beauty and a sweet enchantment in the folk tunes of Poland. And what may be the reason for Poland cherishing music as one of her dearest treasures?

For centuries Poland remained a battlefield and stamping ground for the warring nations of Europe, and then came a time when it was cruelly partitioned and taken over by three nations.

Is it any wonder, then, that the Pole, deprived of the opportunity of emotional expression in civic life, found music as an outlet culminating in the remarkable genius of Frederic Chopin? All of the immortal masterpieces of Chopin are descriptive of his love for the land of his birth. In the polonaise he paints the glory and exaltation of Poland; in the mazurka, the charm of peasant life; the valse pictures the beauty of the Polish country-side; and in the monumental sonata, Chopin presents the whole story of Poland, up to

the time of the partitions. In the first movement of the sonata Chopin pictures a peaceful and happy country. There are the gay and cheerful peasant dances. In the distance are heard rumblings of an approaching war gradually becoming more distinct and finally resulting in a terrific combat. Then in the next movement Chopin presents the monumental funeral march which was written with his own country in mind, and in the last movement of the sonata, Chopin describes the mournful breezes sweeping and moaning over the graves of the fallen but loyal heroes.

It is said that Chopin while on his death bed in Paris, kept near him an urn of precious soil from the country of his birth and that often he would ask to see it, knowing as he said: "I have a premonition that I shall never again see my native land."

And it was this same everlasting yearning for freedom and righteousness that possessed the hearts of these pioneers from Poland and for which they sought in America the new land.

Local Musicians

Although history records that Polish Revolutionary exiles were the first to settle in Illinois in 1831, it was not until 1860 that there was any evidence of local Polish musicians. In the latter year, Sylvester Lawinski, who was an accomplished violinist, opened a music store on State street near Twelfth street and conducted the business for twenty-five years.

The year 1867 marked the founding of the first Polish Roman Catholic Church in Chicago, St. Stanislaus' Church. St. Adalbert's Church was the next to be established in the year 1872, followed closely by Holy Trinity Church in 1873.

The opening of these churches and schools meant the further development of music in the personalities of Peter Kiolbassa, Andrew Kwasigroch, Anthony Mallek, Emil Wiedemann, Bronislaw Rybowski, Frank Nowicki and others. Peter Kiolbassa was the first organist and teacher of the initial Polish parish in America located in the city of Panna Marya, Texas. In 1864 he came to Chicago and for a time was organist of St. Stanislaus' Church, relinquishing this position later for the field of politics and became in turn a member of the Illinois State Legislature and treasurer of the city of Chicago.

Andrew Kwasigroch came to America in 1872. In 1875 he served as organist of Holy Trinity Church, and a year later became the organist of St. Stanislaus' Church, where he led a prominent and fruitful musical existence for many years. Emil Wiedemann assumed the organ duties and music directorship of St. Michael's Church in South Chicago in 1892, and in 1896 transferred his musical interests and abilities to St. Hedwig's Church.

Perhaps the most outstanding of the pioneer church organists and directors of music was Anthony Mallek. He wielded an important and far-reaching influence on the music of the Polish community during his twenty-three years of service as organist and teacher at Holy Trinity Church from 1893 to 1916.

During his busy regime he organized numerous choirs and choruses, wrote much fine music, and was director and president of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America until his death in 1917. His encouragement in the field of music endeavor to young musicians resulted in success to many. Historical annals of Holy Trinity Church record a concert given in honor of the installation of a new organ in 1909. At this concert Mrs. Harriet Smulski was soloist with the Holy Trinity Choir under the direction of Anthony Mallek.

Ledochowski and Wieniawski

In 1870 Count Napoleon Ledochowski, a great pianist and teacher, came to Chicago and founded a conservatory of music. Count Ledochowski was the son of Count Constantine and the grandson of Baron de Meneval, secretary to Napoleon. He graduated from the Sorbonne University, where he studied music under the instruction of one of Chopin's pupils.

Count Ledochowski was most highly gifted as he was an able painter, as well as a capable musician. His paintings were exhibited at the Exposition Art Hall. He was an excellent singer as evidenced by the fact that the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, the oldest choral group in the Middle West, comparable with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in making history for Chicago, engaged him as a soloist for a number of their concerts. Surely, a gentleman, possessing the artistic culture such as that of Count Ledochowski, was able to impart a genuine and very productive musical training to the scores of young Chicagoans who were fortunate enough to come under his tutelage.

Probably the first Polish traveling musician to give a concert in this city was Henry Wieniawski, the famous violinist, who visited here in the year 1872.

The Polish Singers' Alliance

May 13, 1889, was a very significant date in the development of the city's music, for on that day a group of Chicago Poles known as the Chopin Choir met and organized the Polish Singers Alliance of America. Chicago, as in so many enterprises during its one hundred years of existence, was able to claim the birth of this very significant movement.

During the nearly fifty years of the existence of the Polish Singers Alliance of America, two-hundred and forty-three choirs have applied for mem-

bership. There are at present eighty-six very active choirs with a total membership of more than four thousand very active members. From the initial efforts in Chicago it has spread nationally so that at the present time there are ten circuits as follows:

Circuits one and two embrace choirs in the states of Illinois and Indiana; circuit three, Ohio; circuit four, Pennsylvania; circuit five, West Michigan; circuit six, central New York; seven, Eastern New York; eight, Western Michigan; nine, West New York; and ten, the New England states.

Anthony Mallek, a very able organist and composer, was the first general choral director and president. The Polish Singers Alliance of America holds a national contest, concert and conference tri-annually. Each circuit conducts a contest and concert annually. There is a national general choral director, each circuit has a director and each choir has its own director.

Circuit number one contains thirteen choruses under the general circuit direction of Zdzislaw Skubikowski. Five of the individual choirs or choruses of this circuit are directed by him. John J. Jakajtis, who is the director of Circuit number two, also directs five circuits and has been the director of the Dembinski chorus of Circuit two for thirty years. Walter Panka is the national president. Zdzislaw Skubikowski is general musical director. Both of the named men are Chicagons. This movement is one of considerable importance, for its present opportunities in the art of choral ensemb'le for thousands and also training in choral directorship and leadership are of inestimable value.

In perusing the scores of programs the writer found a program recording a concert given by the Chopin and Wanda Choirs in the W. Templin Hall in South Chicago, Illinois on February 21, 1897.

The organization and establishment of the churches of Immaculate Conception in 1882, St. Josephat's in 1884, St. Hedwig's in 1888, St. Michael's in 1892, St. John Cantius' and St. Stanislaus' (Cragin) in 1893, and St. Salomea's in 1897, brought with it a furtherance of music in the personalities of the church organists and of the individual members of the numerous choirs.

Ignace Jan Paderewski

And now comes the year 1891 and the momentous visit to Chicago of the great Ignace Jan Paderewski, one of the greatest men mankind has ever produced, one of whom any civilization in any age would justly be proud. He played not only for Chicago, but for all of America, and in so doing placed the fine art of music and its character-building and cultural values on a higher plane than any musician has ever since been able to do.

Paderewski's contribution to the development of music in Chicago and in America will never be adequately measured. It was he with his music and personal magnetism intertwined that gave an impetus to pianists and music

scholars, and so popularized the art of piano playing. And so the business of the music teacher flourished, and the sale of pianos increased by leaps and bounds.

Paderewski's first American visit had brought him \$95,000, his second \$160,000, and his third \$248,000! Americans marvelled! Here was a man who, all by himself and with his two hands alone, was able to earn more than a quarter of a million dollars in less than six months! His audiences listened patiently and enraptured to his Beethoven renditions, and they shed tears over Chopin. Here was a man who through his personal magnetism could plunge common-place unmusical Americans so deeply into the voluptuousness of music.

The writer remembers well the Paderewski concert in the Chicago Civic Opera House in 1932. Paderewski and his piano were on a stage built over the orchestra pit. Every seat in the house was occupied including the stage seats. There was a clamorous fringe of people on the outside who came too late to buy tickets. Here was a great musician and a great audience, and in times of depression, too! Upon Paderewski's entrance on the stage the audience rose as was usual. Then three hours of concert and two hours of encores and the audience remained unmoved! What a glorious tribute to the man and to the high art he represented!

Perhaps the words of Eugene Stinson, a Chicago music critic, may explain this phenomenon: "Mr. Paderewski's playing never can be merely piano-playing and his music never can be mere music. It is a reassurance to the innermost heart of the human race." Or perhaps a quotation by Arthur W. Sewall of New York in 1928, contained in Charles Phillips book entitled, "Paderewski—The Story of a Modern Immortal" may serve as an explanation: "Whatever the course of history may have demanded of Paderewski as statesman, and however practically and brilliantly he may have responded to those demands, he will remain, for the vast majority of his American admirers, the great musician. His place in their admiration and affection, is first, that of the master pianist, the conjurer with the magic of tones; and then that of the composer of strong individuality, tinged deeply with the color of his Polish nationality."

Ignace Jan Paderewski played in Chicago for the first time in 1891 and in the same year the famous singers Jean and Edouard de Reszke performed here in a series of operas. It was these three famous musicians, who, according to the biographer, inaugurated "The Golden Age of Music" in Chicago.

Two years later came the World's Fair of 1893 and a copy of the program of the first "Polish Day" includes a concert given in Festival Hall on the World's Fair Grounds on October 7, 1893. The concert includes the appearances of the United Polish Singers of America under the baton of Anthony

Mallek, of the St. Stanislaus' choir under the leadership of Andrew Kwasi-groch, and the Wanda and Chopin choirs with Anthony Mallek directing. Continuing up to the present day the numerous Chicago choirs and choruses, all members of the Polish Singers Alliance of America have given scores and scores of concerts each one a reassurance of the love for music in the heart of the American of Polish ancestry.

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**Mrs. Agnes Nering, Mrs. Harriet Smulski and
Mrs. Rose Kiolbassa-Kwasigroch**

An outstanding name which appears on a number of programs is that of Mrs. Agnes Nering. Born in the year 1876, Mrs. Nering during her lifetime won well deserved fame as a singer. Gifted with an unusually fine voice, together with energy and perseverance, she became a noted concert singer and a brilliant teacher. Her home became a mecca for budding musicians, and many received from her the inspiration of the genuine beauty of song. She labored most untiringly in her chosen field until her untimely death at the early age of forty-six. It is interesting to know that her home which was the scene of so many musical triumphs has, since her passing, been used numbers of times for the presentation of the musical activities of the Polish Arts Club of Chicago, which was organized only a few years after her death.

A name of outstanding importance in the music life of the Chicago Poles is that of Rose Kiolbassa-Kwasigroch. She was the daughter of Peter Kiolbassa. Inheriting the culture and energetic enthusiasm of her noted father, she soon became a leader in the music circles of Chicago. She was a student of the world-famous opera stars, Edward De Reszke and Madame Sembrich-Kochanska. She appeared in operatic arias under the baton of the great Theodore Thomas, founder and first conductor of the Chicago Symphony orchestra. At another time Mrs. Kwasigroch appeared in a recital together with the renowned actress, Helena Modjeska (Modrzejewska). She was soloist at the Holy Name Cathedral for many years. The then famous Cathedral quartet included Bruno Rybowski, tenor, and Carl Formes, famous baritone, whose grandmother was a Pole. About thirty years ago Mrs. Kwasigroch organized a mixed and male quartet for the purpose of producing records in the Polish language. This body of young artists produced several recordings for the Victor Record Co., in Camden, New Jersey. The members of the quartet were: RAose Kwasigroch, soprano, B. Wawrzynska, alto, Bruno Rybowski and St. Kuzniewicz, tenors, and Victor Schillo and Stanley Smoczynski, baritones.

In the year 1907 one finds the record of a concert given at Orchestra Hall. The participating artists were Jadwiga Smulska, vocalist, Wladyslaw Florjanski, vocalist and Jan Mallek, violinist. On Sunday, November 28, 1909.

Mrs. Agnes Nering appeared in a grand concert at the St. Stanislaus' Auditorium. October 30, 1915, marks the date of a concert sponsored by the Polska Rada Narodowa w Ameryce ("Polish National Council of America") in the Zjednoczenie Hall. Adam Didur, basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company was the featured artist, assisted by Eva Didur, vocalist, Wladyslaw Fifielski, pianist, and members of various church choirs under the baton of Aleksander Karczynski.

The Polish Arts Club of Chicago

Appropriately enough, during the past eleven years the great majority of concerts and musical events of much importance have been sponsored, fostered or patronized by the Polish Arts Club of Chicago. This club formally adopted its constitution on February 14, 1926, and began functioning most efficiently in the development of music by Americans of Polish ancestry in Chicago. The instigation for the organization of the Polish Arts Club was a series of gatherings, such as visits to the Art Institute of Chicago, attendance at opera and concert parties, and a memorial meeting which was held at Fullerton Hall on December 18, 1925, to pay honor to Wladislaw Reymont, winner of the Nobel prize for literature for the year 1934, and for Stephen Zeromski, another noted Polish novelist.

The Polish Arts Club and its activities is indeed a significant movement in the further development of music by the Chicagoan of Polish ancestry as the following paragraph will relate. Beginning with the wisdom and energy of its first capable music chairman, Anthony Milewicz, it has brought to the attention of Chicago a series of musical events of first importance.

During 1926, the first year of its existence, the following musical enterprises were arranged by this club: On April 11, Edmund Zygman presented a lecture on "Poland, as an Inspiration for Foreign Composers," illustrated on the piano by Hyacinth Glomski. Mr. Zygman pointed out the fact that Polish themes were used by Bach, McDowell, Wagner, Weber and other non-Polish composers. On May 16, a Polish Symphony Concert by the Co-operative Orchestra with Edmund Zygman as conductor was presented at Orchestra Hall by the Polish American Philharmonic Society of Chicago.

The quotation from a lecture by Samuel Putnam delivered to the Polish Arts Club on May 16, 1926, carries an important thought to all Americans: "To me, being a good American means bringing to this melting pot of ours the very best and finest national and racial gifts that you possess, tossing them into the pot, so to speak, but, at the same time, preserving them being proud of them. And America, if she is wise, will cherish them and be proud of them, and the result will be a bigger, a more vital, a finer America, one to whom both native born and foreign born will be proud to belong."

Since its inception, the Polish Arts Club has through its own efforts arranged a number of concerts at Ravinia Park, Illinois, in cooperation with the management of the Ravinia Opera Company and has featured prominent musicians of Polish ancestry. The first of these programs was held in Ravinia Park on August 8, 1926. Ina Bourskaja, a member of the Metropo'itan and Chicago Opera Companies, appeared in a repertoire of Polish songs, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Eric DeLamar-ter played compositions by Paderewski, Moszkowski, Fitelberg and Borowski, the last named a Chicagoan.

Dr. Felix Borowski

Dr. Felix Borowski has been very prominent and successful in the music life of Chicago. Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" says of him: "Felix Borowski came from distinguished Polish stock . . . In 1896 he produced his 'Russian Sonata,' which won strong commendation from Grieg, as also from Leschetizky, Sauer, Rosenthal and others. Its success led to a call to join the faculty of the Chicago Musical College as teacher of composition beginning in August, 1897. Here he also taught the violin and lectured in music history.

"In 1916, he succeeded to the presidency of the Chicago Musical College. In 1905 he also was the Chicago correspondent of the 'Musical Courier,' from 1906 critic for the Chicago Evening Post and in 1909 to 1918 for the Record Herald. Since 1908 he has been the maker of the program notes for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra." Truly, in recording the influences of personalities in the musical development of Chicago the name of Dr. Felix Borowski must be placed high on the list.

The writer remembers well an interesting anecdote which Dr. Borowski told her during the course of a private lesson in orchestration. Dr. Borowski related that at the time of the Polish Insurrection of 1863 his father migrated to England. However, so genuine a Polish patriot was he that upon his arrival in England he wrote Premier Gladstone that he intercede for Poland. Upon the appearance of the letter in the columns of "The Times," an English newspaper, a manufacturer offered gratis enough ammunition to supply an army of 100,000. And continued Dr. Borowski: "My father remained an ardent Polish patriot all the remaining days of his life."

Dr. Glenn Dillard Gunn, the music critic, in commenting on the Ravinia Polish Day Concert of August 8, 1926, says: "It is the belief of the Poles, the Italians, the French, the Germans, and the Russians, that the artistic achievements of their countrymen form a significant part of their own pride of race and nation. I think the Poles are right . . . I wish to congratulate the Poles for their pride in the music of their nationals."

Significant Musical Activities

The year 1927 was an unusually busy season, and included in the numerous musical activities are the following five very significant achievements.

On March 10, 1927, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stock played a program of Polish music. The orchestra played compositions by Chopin, Paderewski and Scharwenka. Eleanor Koskiewicz, a young eighteen year old Chicagoan, winner of the Society of American Musicians, prize in the competition for young American Artists, was the piano soloist of the evening. Dr. Felix Borowski took the baton to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in his own composition, "Youth" which composition had won for him a \$1000 prize in a contest sponsored by the North Shore Festival Concert Company in 1923.

On May 3, 1927, the Poles of Chicago, as a part of their celebration of Poland's independence offered for the first time in America the opera, "The Haunted Manor" by Stanislaw Moniuszko. Adam Didur from the Metropolitan Opera sang the principal bass role. Stefan Betlewicz from the Warsaw National Opera and Fyganiek, a member of the La Scala Opera, were also in the leading roles.

On August 5, 1927, there was a second concert of Polish music at Ravinia Park and on December 16, 1927, Michael Wilkomirski, a gifted resident violinist, appeared in concert at the Studebaker Theatre.

The year 1928 saw a third Polish Day Festival Concert in Ravinia Park. The soloists were the noted violinists George Szpinalski and Michael Wilkomirski; the pianist M. Ziolkowski and the Filharmonia and Filareci Singing Societies under the directorship of Bronislaw Rybowski and A. M. Hess. In the evening of the same day Ina Bourskaja appeared with the Ravinia Opera Company in the leading role of "Carmen."

On September 30, 1928, Andre Skalski appeared in a piano recital at the Midwest Athletic Club. Helene Morsztyn, a visiting pianist, played a piano recital in Chicago in 1928, the Skalski orchestra made its debut in a Chicago concert on November 21, 1928, and in the same year the Ravinia management sponsored another "Polish Day" program.

The year 1929 brought another Ravinia concert to honor the music of the Poles and March 31, 1930, marked the debut and concert of the Polish Symphony Orchestra at the Goodman Theatre, Casimir Jasinski conducting. Anne Cierpik, a resident soprano, appeared in recital at Curtis Hall in the American Artists Series in December, 1930. August 17, 1930, brought another Ravinia concert to the attention of Chicagoans with Ina Bourskaja, Michael Wilkomirski and four Polish choruses participating. The concert on June

13, 1931, at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club revealed some new talent in the persons of Alice Baran, Adeline Preyss, Janina Laboda, Anthony Bek and Wanda Paul. The last named was the second young American of Polish descent to win the coveted prize offered by the Society of American Musicians in their quest for genuine talent. On September 14, 1931, Alice Baran, the third of the young Chicagoans of Polish ancestry, won the honor of appearing as soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Jan Kiepura was in the same year engaged by the Chicago Civic Opera to sing a series of operatic roles. On November 3, 1931, he made a debut appearance in the opera *La Tosca*.

On August 15, 1931, there appeared another in the series of Polish Day concerts at Ravinia Park. Glenn Dillard Gunn records in his music column of the *Herald and Examiner*: "The Polish Arts Club of Chicago had the honor yesterday of assembling the largest audience that has gathered for a Ravinia National Concert this season." The soloists were Ina Bourskaja, Marek Windheim of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Marie Broniarczyk and Michael Wilkomirski.

The concert of the People's Symphony on May 6, 1933, at Orchestra Hall under the baton of Jerzy Bojanowski, brought to light the high capabilities of another outstanding Pole. Jerzy Bojanowski had gained his experience in conducting the Warsaw Symphony Orchestra and the musical organizations in Lwow and Posen. Although he has been but a few years in America he has entered whole-heartedly into the orchestral and musical life of Chicago. The Polish Arts Club as promoters, arranged the Chopin Memorial Fund Concert at which the distinguished Dutch pianist Egon Petri played an all-Chopin recital on April 9, 1933, at the Drake Hotel.

In the year 1934, the Polish groups in Chicago presented the opera "Hal-ka" by Moniuszko at the Civic Opera House. The year 1935 marked the seventy-fifth birthday of the distinguished world pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski; and the Poles of Chicago paid a tribute to their countryman by fostering two musical celebrations. One was the concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Frederick Stock's direction on October 31 and November 1, 1935. The Orchestra as a tribute to the genius of this great international musician played "Polonia" by Wagner, Paderewski's "Symphony in B minor," Opus 24 and "Polish Fantasie for piano and orchestra." In the last named number, Ernest Schelling, an American pianist of the first rank and one of the few pupils of Paderewski, played the piano concerto.

The second celebration was sponsored by all Chicagoans of Polish ancestry and took the form of a jubilee concert at the Auditorium Theatre October 17, 1935. Among those who performed on this occasion was the noted pianist, Zygmunt Stojowski, also at one time pupil of Paderewski. Mr. Zygmunt Stojowski, Edward Grabinski and Marie Broniarczyk also appeared on the program.

During the past two years there have been numerous and excellent concerts. The Dana Ensemble appeared at the Studebaker Theatre in October, 1936. On March 1, 1936, the Music Section of the Polish Arts Club presented a concert at the Polish Women's Alliance Hall commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the club. Jadwiga Furmaniak, Karol Kosinski, Thaddeus Kozuch and Michael Wilkomirski appeared in solo roles. The last named was the fourth of the young Chicagoans to be awarded the prize of the Society of American Musicians, which brought with it an appearance as soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The Plon Choir under the direction of Alexander Karczynski also participated in the program.

Of more recent date, Wanda Paul appeared as soloist with the Illinois Symphony Orchestra on January 10, 1937, Valeria Glowacki sang the role of Michaela in Carmen with Chicago City Opera Company on February 21, 1937, Alice Baran played in a piano recital on May 23, 1937, and the "Nowe Zycie" (New Life) Choral Society, directed by Z. Skubikowski, sang in the Grant Park concert series with Cavallo's Symphony Band on July 18, 1937. The same afternoon a part of the concert at Ravinia Park was, through the efforts of the Polish Arts Club, devoted to compositions by Moniuszko, Rozycki and Tansman.

Only Greatest Contributions Listed

In the preparation and compilation of this article the writer has endeavored to record those interests which have contributed in the largest measure to the development of music in Chicago. Truly, there have been hundreds, yes, perhaps thousands of persons who have helped in the cause of finer music for Chicago, and in the concerts, programs and musical events that have been so very numerous.

May the information and inspiration gleaned from these pages serve to spur the reader on to future endeavor and to an even greater and more glorious musical Chicago.

PART VI

THE AMATEUR THEATRE AMONG THE POLES

By NATALIE KUNKA

NO adequate estimate can be made here of the work or even sufficient mention be made about the workers in the field of amateur dramatic art, cultivated by the Poles of Chicago. Dramatic activities evolved with the parishes as a nucleus. Some parishes developed the art to a greater, others to a lesser extent: a few carried on and rose under capable leadership to standards of high artistic merit. The beautiful muse of drama was for ages a gentle handmaid of our mother the Church, who adorned her in virtues and truths and dogma and bade her serve her children with miracle plays, morality plays, passion plays and the inimitable Christmas plays, called "Jaselka." The Polish parishes in Chicago utilized the services of this great muse to cultivate beauty, provide wholesome recreation, serve as a factor in moral growth, to foster the native language and culture, and to raise much needed funds.

There are also many units operating independently of Church affiliation, but since the membership of these groups is recruited mostly from among the parishioners within whose confines these independent circles are operating, the parishes are justly proud of them. Moreover, there often is a fine spirit of cooperation, and in cases where alongside of them there is working a circle established as a church unit, the rivalry for excellence is a wholesome phenomenon.

This year marks the ten-year life span of the Alliance of the Polish Literary Dramatic Circles of America. It was a dream come true when on March 20, 1927 representatives of a number of circles, both parish and independent, met to bring into life a federation which would in time unite all the circles not only of Chicago but of other cities also, in order to establish friendly relations, encourage, and be of help to one another and to unite and cooperate in concerted effort where such effort is required.

About the same time, another group of circles made an effort at consolidation into a cooperative combine, with objectives which were different in plan and scope, the "Zaprzyjzaznione Kolka Dramatyczne." Its program of work, however, broke down under the test in about three years. They pre-

sented among others "Balladyna," Slowacki's great dramatic work, in December, 1929.

All the dramatic circles have struggled against the vicissitudes of time, clash of ambitions, and differences of opinions. Dramatic work, especially in the parish circles, was at its zenith about the year 1917, and declined in the post-war period. Interest was diverted to the motion picture screen, and drawn into the preoccupations of the social and civic reconstruction period. Now, besides the ever-mounting difficulties of sustaining themselves, they have a hard and belated problem on their hands: to pass on their heritage and their work to the rising generation.

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St. Stanislaus Parish Dramatic Circle

Oldest of all, the St. Stanislaus Parish Dramatic Circle, organized in 1891, was fortunate in having for its director for many years the noted playwright and pedagogue, Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, and later for some time, Dr. Karol Wachtel, editor and poet. Here worked from its early days Agnes Nering, the Polish community's greatest singer. This circle can show on its records that Helena Modjeska, the world famous actress, played with it at one time in the title role of "Jadwiga," a classic especially written for her by Zahajkiewicz, and then destroyed by the author, and in "Chlopi Arystokraci," by Anczyc, in the role of "Kogucina."

From its beginning the circle had a fully equipped stage and a theatre, with a balcony running on all three sides, seating five thousand, which was larger than any other found in Chicago at that time, including the professional theatres. It was larger than its present auditorium with a seating capacity of twelve hundred, which was erected after the old hall had been destroyed by fire about the year 1907. Local forces availed themselves of these facilities to produce classical drama on a large scale and of high artistic merit. Among the greatest plays produced were "Obrona Czestochowy," dramatized by Zahajkiewicz from "The Deluge" of Henryk Sienkiewicz, and "Dzieci Wdowy" also by Zahajkiewicz. Slowacki's "Mazepa," Fredro's "Dozywocie," Zahajkiewicz's "Perla Cylejska" and "Genowefa" and the latter's translation of Cornion's "Dwie Sieroty," were some of the other productions. Still active and playing roles when called upon, are John Nering, Vincent Jozwiakowski and John Czekala, who have been with the circle almost from its beginning and had the honor and distinction to play on their own stage with Mme. Modjeska. Others worthy of mention are Anthony Barwig, John Kondzioriski, the late Agnes Nering, Rose Kiolbassa Kwasigroch and Francis Szatkowski and Anna Nering-Jozwiakowski.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz was the outstanding leader among the literary figures until about the year 1912 when work and ill health undermined his ca-

rer and useful life. He was a teacher, a prolific poet of distinction, as well as a playwright. In all he wrote about sixty plays. As ninety-five per cent of Polish immigrants come from peasant stock, he based his plays on peasant life in Poland, and wrote them for local American consumption, mostly for amateur parish needs. Singing and music were interspersed. He also did many translations from French, English and other languages. Besides directing the St. Stanislaus Circle, he also gave services to other circles then extant. He wrote short articles for newspapers, and taught several subjects at the Holy Family Academy and St. Stanislaus College, now Weber High School.

Providence dealt the Polish community a heavy blow when Agnes Nering died in the prime of her life in 1922. Her School of Vocal Art and Dancing, established after her return from her European studies under Mme. Schoen-Rene, Mme. Bellinciani and Mme. Lola Beeth, had given great impetus for the study of vocal art to the growing generation, and had instilled in it love for music. Born in Chicago, she was educated at the Holy Trinity school and the Holy Family Academy and was graduated in 1909 from the Chicago Musical College, winning the first prize and an award of a diamond medal. Afterwards, she spent several years of study abroad. With a group of artists she produced operatic extracts from "Madame Butterfly," "Faust" and "Il Trovatore," and many minor operettas, always playing to overflowing audiences. Performances were also given in Milwaukee and other places. Supporting her in some of the casts were her husband, John Nering, Mme. Jadwiga Turalska, Vincent Jozwiakowski, Mrs. A. Gorna and John Kendzior-ski. Agnes Nering was a fine coloratura soprano, Mrs. Turalski contralto, Mrs. Gorna soprano, Mr. Nering sang lyric tenor, Mr. Jozwiakowski and Kendzierski, basso. Besides conducting her own school, Mrs. Nering also taught music at Holy Family Academy. She always contributed generously her time and talent to charitable undertakings.

Dr. Karol Wachtel, as stated above, directed the St. Stanislaus dramatic circle for a shorter period. At that time editor of the Polish Daily News, he was a poet and a great amateur of dramatics and busied himself with the establishment of a permanent Polish theatre in Chicago, about the year 1915. He invited E. Kowalski, a professional European impressario, and in two months' time they staged "Djabel i Karczmarka" and "Karpaccy Gora!e." Mr. Kowalski desired the group to travel. Mr. Wachtel relinquished his plans and decided to continue working with the amateur dramatic circle "Promien," and enlisting outside talent where he could find it. Aided by J. Jakiel and E. Liljen, he gathered about himself this group of amateurs who did all the work for love of art, people who had a cultural, mostly European background, but also some American-born, people busy with their occupations during the day. They staged Shakespearean plays in Polish: "The Merchant of Venice," "Taming of the Shrew," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," "Twelfth

Night," "As You Like It," "Hamlet," "King Lear," and "Caesar," repeated a number of times in Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland. "The Merchant of Venice" was the most popular, played in succession ten times, mostly on Sundays, in the large St. Stanislaus hall. They also staged such masterpieces as Wyspianski's "Wesele," Mickiewicz's "Dziady," Rydel's "Zaczarowane Koło," also all the comedies of Fredro, the Polish Moliere; among them "Sluby Panienskie," "Dom Kawalerow," and "Zemsta." Fidelity to required custom and staging was faithfully carried out, meticulous care given to the style of the 18th century. For the classic "Zlocista Gora" \$700.00 was used for costumes and scenery. What money was made was used for philanthropic, cultural and humanitarian purposes, and to build a library. The "Promien," organized in 1901 and still operating, has ever adhered to the highest standards of its calling and indeed cultivated "art for art's sake." They reached their highest achievements with K. Wachtel between the years 1915 and 1921, doing very intensive work, studying several plays simultaneously and giving as many as twelve great dramatic masterpieces in a year. Some of the amateur actors who played with K. Wachtel were: Lucjan Borejszo, K. Jedlinski, K. Kasperek, Ludwika Uczciwek-Kasperek, J. Urbanski, L. Paluszek, M. Polek, Marja Dach-Kwiatkowska, Regina Wojtowicz, Zofja Jaworowska, F. Scholl and Victoria Wachtel.

Working alongside of the older circle at St. Stanislaus church was the "Pope Leo XIII Musical Literary Society," organized in 1897 by Rev. Jos. Gieburowski, C.R. Attracting the younger element, it staged many fine plays such as "St. John Cantius," "Fabiola," "Wanda," and many others. Frank Czastka and Bernard Sztuka served as chairmen. Harry Szczodrowski, its present chairman, has filled the office for the last twenty years. Dr. John J. Liss and Max Brochocki were among the theatrical directors. Max Prusinski and Frank Brandt are long time active members of the circle. In 1917 the circle celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a vaudeville. It was the year the parish celebrated its golden jubilee. The "Pope Leo XIII Circle" is still actively engaged in dramatic work.

Holy Trinity Parish Dramatics

At the Holy Trinity, the second oldest Polish parish in Chicago, interest in dramatic art was always keen and it took expression in various forms of dramatic activity. Among its amateur actors was found first-class talent. At the turn of the century, Mme. Helena Modjeska observed the acting of George M. Rozczynialski, later alderman of the 33rd ward, and Michael Mroz before he became a missionary priest, and thought so highly of them that she asked them to travel and appear with her. Janet Milanowska Miller won a contest for the best chorus girl and became a professional musical comedy actress. It is of historical interest to note that the first dramatic

circle was organized in 1895 and included the Young Men's Cultural Club and the young girls' "Flower of Freedom," these three rivalling to produce the greatest number of plays. At that time the "Friends of Youth" society, in later years known as "Federacja" and still later as "Osada," took into its program the promotion and coordination of dramatic and other cultural work, its other plank being social welfare. It initiated in 1899 the public lectures which proved so effective throughout, and it carried an evening school of courses in music, song, literature, and language. The groups doing dramatic work were for some years handicapped in not possessing accommodations of a proper hall and stage. The school hall with a capacity of nine hundred was located in the basement. Since 1929 the large Holy Trinity High School auditorium, with a seating capacity of fifteen hundred and a fine modern stage, is used.

The Literary Circle of Holy Trinity, organized in 1902 by Rev. Casimir Sztuczko, C.S.C., pastor and Brother Peter, C.S.C., pedagogue and missionary, was exclusively devoted to literary dramatic work. It staged an innumerable number of classics and such masterpieces as "Poncy," "Lilla Weneda," Krasinski's "Iridion," and Mickiewicz's "Dziady." One of its aims was self-improvement, and toward that end and for the benefit of the public it gave literary, dramatic programs, consisting of lectures, music, songs and playlets. The programs became very popular. Among the most active in the work of the circle were: Frank Peska, who directed "Quo Vadis" and "Lilla Weneda," Walter Przybylski, Mrs. Anne Wojtalewicz Janiszewska, Mrs. Jadwiga Kossakowska, Jasinska, Stephanie Kisielewski-Niedzwiecki, F. Biegalski, J. Lukawski, T. Dylewski, Florence Praczukowski, M. Niedzwiecki, Mrs. Anna Jakowanis-Skibinska, and her sister, Mrs. Wanda Madigan, and Edmund Szyperski. About five years ago this circle declined and discontinued work. It was one of first to join the Alliance of Circles.

With a new personnel and membership, the Holy Trinity Dramatic Circle came into existence five years ago. Organized by Rev. S. Jankowski, C.S.C., it has its own clubrooms at the Holy Trinity High School. Its first long play was the Passion Play written by its founder and dramatized by Rev. Fr. Luzny, C.S.C., who is author and scenario writer of several other plays. Rev. St. Gorka, C.S.C., dramatized "Quo Vadis." Very active with the group were Brzozowski and Kempinski. Miss Lillian Gasiorek at present is president and Ed. Meller its director.

Brother Theophil, C.S.C., one time director of Holy Trinity High School, was a great promoter of dramatic art. He made his own adaptation of the Passion Play. With his own group of amateurs from different societies, he staged many successful plays and travelled with the group to play in different parish halls. For a time he was chairman of the dramatic division of the Polish Arts Club.

Established a little over a year ago and engaging in dramatic work is the Catholic Action Club with membership of about fifty young boys and girls. Every two or three weeks a program is given in the large school hall or in the high school auditorium. The programs are free to the public and are designed to be entertaining as well as instructive, featured with a lecture, vocal and instrumental music and a playlet at the end. The work of this circle is more serious in character than that of the Dramatic Club. The moving spirit of this club is Rev. St. Gruza, C.S.C. This club is assisted by singers of the different choirs of the parish, directed by Vincent Baluta.

The musical forces of the many choirs were ever supporting the dramatic work of the literary circle and other clubs. Their director for almost forty years was Prof. Anthony Mallek named "The Father of Polish Song in America." He presented with local forces the operetta "Skalmierzanki," collaborated with the dramatist S. Zahajkiewicz, and produced other operettas. A gifted composer, he left a good-sized library of his own vocal and musical compositions to his family. Among the operatic actors were M. Gutkowski, and Ignace Mroz. Anthony Mallek died in February, 1917, his friendly and magnetic personality never to be forgotten by those who knew him.

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At St. Hedwig's and St. John Cantius'

In St. Hedwig's parish there is a group of young American born people with a membership of eighty who with great love cultivate the Polish language and drama. They were organized by Rev. St. Swierczek, C.R. in 1930 and have given two and in some years three plays. Among the most successful were the "Jaselka" and "Dwie Sieroty." Mr. Kamedulski directs here also. Father Swierczek is the author of several plays, one of which is "Marja Opiekunka Sierot," presented with great success in 1934. The dramatic circle is preparing to give his other play "Zwycięstwo Matki." In 1935 the club produced "Ofiara Spowiedzi Św.," translated from the English. Miss Marie Jankowski and Ben Michalak, its president, have been with the circle from its beginning.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Circle, organized this year, is composed of about fifty members, mostly all young people. B. Kozłowski, the organizer, was at one time president of the Alliance of Circles. This is their baby group and it operates in the vicinity of St. Hedwig's parish though not affiliated with it.

In the St. John Cantius parish, the "Scatter Joy Club," organized about six years ago, engages in dramatic activities. One longer play a year is given in Polish. Lighter comedies and translations from popular English plays are favorites. "Nawrocenie Grzesznika," translated from the "Rosary," was very successful. Children are the best advertisers of plays they like. An average of three plays a year is presented. Rev. T. Kłopotowski, C.R., pastor, is much in-

terested in dramatic art, having formerly worked with the dramatic group at St. Hyacinth's. The old dramatic circle, organized shortly after the founding of the parish in the nineties, had done effective, cultural work, given innumerable plays and engaged many fine amateurs, among whom should be mentioned: Mrs. Antoinette Wasielewska Price, who won prizes as an elocutionist, her brothers Joseph and the late Thos. Wasielewski, Mrs. Jadwiga Mann Kilinski, and the late Joseph Korzeniewski. Mr. Bronislaw Rybowski, organist, recently taken by death, was a long time director. Rev. S. Kowalczyk, C.R., was a great promoter of dramatics and a great favorite with the young people. The circle ceased activities in the post-war period.

• Within the Confines of Holy Innocents' Parish

The Ossolinski Dramatic Circle was organized in 1920 by Mr. Joseph Stefanik, also one of the three organizers of the Alliance of Circles, and it was in his hall that the organization meetings of the Alliance were held. The library of the Alliance is located here, containing over six hundred works, mostly dramatic. J. Stefanik wrote and produced at the Holy Trinity auditorium his "Legionisci z Wiejskiej Zagrody." S. Kilar also is author of some plays. Reymont's "Chlopi," and Kraszewski's "Chata za Wsia," the latter staged very elaborately at a cost of \$1,300, were very successful. In 1934, Mickiewicz's "Pan Tadeusz" was given as a free performance, all costs of producing it borne by the circle and the hall donated by the Holy Innocents' parish. In 1926 a large silver cup was won as first prize for the finest float in the 150th anniversary celebration of Kosciuszko's arrival in America. This trophy was sent to the National Fair in Poznan, Poland. Not affiliated with the church, they operate within the confines of the Holy Innocents parish and there is a fine spirit of cooperation. Many business men belong to this circle. Zenon Kowalski received from circle members a ring with Alliance of Circles emblem for work in the circle. Joseph Pacyna of the Alliance is a member here, Lucjan Prusiewicz and his three daughters are active members. Marian Marski directs the dramatic work.

The "Third of May Dramatic Society" also meets in the Stefanik hall. Organized in 1929, it had operated until 1933 under the name of "Zeromski's Circle." Ben Halick, its president, and Mary Skrzydlewski have been most active from its very beginning. "Trzy Wesela" was its greatest success. Their membership at present is about forty. Mr. Lucjan Borejszo, one of the most energetic amateur actors who played in the Shakespearean dramas with K. Wachtel, is a former director of this circle.

• In Old Saint Stephen's

In the St. Stephen parish confines there is an ambitious group, the "Pulaski Circle," organized in 1932. It is entirely composed of young people

many of whom could not speak at all the Polish tongue but who have mastered it since they joined the circle. This cultural achievement is typical of work accomplished by many circles. Stanley Burkacki and John Micek, the first president, were the organizers. Albert Opiela is president now. The membership at present is one hundred.

A much older group, working in the same neighborhood, the "Wolna Polska," organized in 1913, has a fine history of achievement. They have presented numerous classical plays among which "Zemsta Cyganow" was very successful. In their time they have contributed to many charitable purposes. They are now composed mostly of young people. E. Wojcik is one of organizers of the circle. He served as president of the Alliance of Circles. Paul Glab is president, Helen Gubala secretary. Other active members were B. Tragarz, John Anton, Miss E. Kasprzyk. This circle was one of the first to join the Alliance of Circles. They meet at Gdynia Gardens, 1223 Milwaukee Avenue.

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Dramatics on the North-West Side

The dramatic circle of the St. Hyacinth parish, organized in 1906, can show a history of fine art activity. Its director for almost twenty-three years, Joseph Kamedulski, author of plays, is one of the most capable directors of Chicago. S. Zahajkiewicz also directed here. "Renegat" and "Sza'ony Pomysl" were given among one hundred others, and it never swerved from its high ideals. Stanley Krzywonos, V. Rentflejsz, Wanda Obecna, V. Więckowski, Fr. Urbanski, August Kochanski were some of the amateur players. Within recent years, Rev. Jerome Fabianski, C.R., present pastor of St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr parish, has done notable work here with a group of girls organized in the Apostleship of Prayer and calling themselves the "A. of P." Organized first in 1918 and reorganized by Father Fabianski, they now have a membership of four hundred, all young girls, and enthusiastically interested in dramatics and cultivation of the Polish tongue. At their meetings stage craft is studied. "Jaselka" were presented with great artistic skill. "Symboliczne Znaczenie Mszy Sw., written by Frank Fabianski, was given last year and the year previous with immense success. At the same time this group was active, Rev. Theodor Klopotoski, C.R., present pastor of St. John Cantius, also produced fine work with the "Unique Social Club," organized eleven years ago and composed of all young people who are staging one play a year. Translations from the English are successful. Three years ago they put it over with "We Wieczorniku" from the English "Upper Room." They were obliged to give repeat programs.

Established in Avondale also is the Paderewski Circle, organized as an independent circle in 1934, by Walter Andrus. It is mostly composed of

young people who wish to cultivate Polish culture. To further this end a Polish book is read at their meetings, each of the members taking turns. Recently Slowacki's "Balladyna" was covered. The members plan to cooperate in translation of popular English plays into Polish and vice-versa. Helen Kuraska, one of its members, is adept at writing poetry and members have to snatch it away from her to publish some of it in the Alliance publications. Pelagia Kuraska is president, Helen Kaszubska, general secretary in the Alliance of Circles, is active here. There are thirty-five members.

The Joseph Kraszewski Literary and Dramatic Circle has been one of the first to join the Alliance of Circles and had done much to build it up. John Lysakowski, organizer of the circle in 1924 and its long time president, is the author of the play "Smierc Sieroty pod Krzyzem," given by the circle with great success. He has written several plays mostly for children. His son Thaddeus Lysakowski is president. Stella Aksamit is treasurer. This circle has been very active within its group. Once a month study clubs were held. Out of their own money they donated \$357.20 for invalids and orphans of the war, and \$628.23 for flood sufferers, old people's home in Chicago and other purposes.

The "Milosc Ojczyzny" Dramatic Circle at present has one hundred thirty active members. Organized in 1918, in its nineteen years of existence they have given more than one hundred plays. Two big plays are produced a year. "Dzieci Wdowy" had met with greatest success. "Kominiarz i Mlynarz" was given repeat programs here and in Gary, Ind. Once a month a lecture is delivered on Polish literature to members and guests. Kasper Sechman is president, Roman Filar secretary, and Henry Siemaszek treasurer. K. Sechman and Alexander Gorecki are most active and have been with the circle almost from its beginning. Walter Sokalski, its vice president, is director of the School of National Dance at the Alliance and assists in instruction of dancing.

Situated also in the St. Helen's parish territory is the Wyspianski Dramatic Circle, about four years old, and composed mostly of young people. Mr. Bronislaw Cichon is president. Its membership has come mostly from the "Cadets of Saint Gregory," a Polish Roman Catholic Union group.

The Saint Mary of Angels Parish Dramatic Circle, organized in 1900 and which a few years later changed its name to the Choral and Dramatic Circle, presented numerous programs and plays, some specially prepared for them by the scenario writer M. Brochocki, long time director of the club. "Kosynierzy," "Na Sybirze," "Nierozwaga" (Way Down East), and "Najgorszy Wrog" (Curse of Drink) were some of them. For a long time excellent plays were given by their strong Alumni Society, which is about twenty years old. Rev. Harry Klingsporn, C.R., is very interested in dramatic art.

In the St. Fidelis parish a dramatic circle was organized in 1928 by Joseph Grabowiecki, Aleksander Kamprowski and Joseph Panek. "Corki Aldermana," "Gora Piesn," "Ciocia z Ameryki" and "Lekcja w Pensjonacie," were some of the plays. "Koscioly i Rozwody" played here, had great success.

In the St. Venceslaus parish of the northwest side the Dramatic Circle of Adam Mickiewicz was organized almost from the beginning of the parish, twenty-five years ago. The club consisted of about forty regular members and this number was augmented by honorary membership of all the important leaders and businessmen of the parish. This circle was one of the finest and most active bodies in the parish. Through almost all its years the office of president was held by Anthony Hartowicz, Edward Lemanski was secretary and Walter Ciesielski, treasurer. Two or three longer plays were given a year. The most important and successful was "Slowiczek," in which the main role was played by Agnes Nering, the famed singer. The circle discontinued after the World war. Father James Szprenga was its chaplain. The Goodfellowship Club, active for about eleven years, discontinued activities about three years ago and had Rev. E. Przybylski for director. It produced plays in Polish and English, two each year. Among them was "Patsie" and "Dzieci Wdowy." Organized in 1937 the Bell Tower Club composed of all young people has a membership of two hundred. Their work is divided into departments, such as sports, Catholic action, drama. The chairman of the dramatic division is Mary Czeka. Its president is Raymond Drzymalski. Its chaplains are Rev. Casimir Kuszynski, Rev. John Owczarek and Rev. St. Ryzner. Rev. T. Czystka, the pastor, is a great promoter of dramatic art. He is co-organizer of the Polish American Historical Society in 1932, and has some of the historical pieces at his rectory.

At the St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr parish a dramatic circle was organized in 1910 by the Rev. St. Swierczek, C.R. This circle had at one time for director S. Zahajkiewicz who then had to resign on account of poor health. An average of three plays a year were given, of such proportions as "Chlopi Arystokraci" and "Ciotka Karola." They are directed at present by V. Rentflejsz and produce one long play a year. Rev. Jerome Fabianski, great promoter of dramatics, is pastor here at present. He trained a selected group of young people and produced with them his "Symboliczne Znaczenie Mszy Sw." (This play is different from the play of similar name given by Rev. A. Przypyszny at St. Roman's).

In the St. James parish Dramatic and Social Circle, Miss Mary Ocwieja, one of its organizers, has done almost all the directing in the six years of its existence. It has about seventy active members composed of young people between the ages 18 and 35. They have produced among others "Ciotka Karola" and "Jaki Pan Taki Kram," the latter proving the greatest success. Their Alumni group organized this summer are taking over dramatic work also, and plan to produce plays in Polish and English.

The Kosciuszko Circle, organized in 1933 in Bowmanville, is one situated farthest north, 5113 Lincoln Ave. Konstanty Neman, organizer, is its chairman. It has produced a number of plays, not less than one a year. Among the most successful were "Swaty," and "Proszek i Pigulki." It has at present twenty-three active members. Miss Marie Andrzejewska is very active. For flood sufferers in Poland it donated \$50.00 from its own funds.

The J. Slowacki Literary and Dramatic Circle of St. Adalbert's

The Julius Slowacki Literary and Dramatic Circle of St. Adalbert's parish, organized in 1907, was the first dramatic circle on the South Side engaging solely in dramatic work, and it is one of the oldest and best in Chicago. It had an uninterrupted, brilliant existence, and Mr. John S. Rybicki, one of its organizers, is still an active member. Its present chairman, Miss Vera Felinski was very active in organizing in 1928 the School of National Dances, served for two years as its chairman and as vice president of the Alliance of Circles. Its library is larger than that of any other circle, and equipped in about 1905, with an expensive collection of imported Polish books. The circle owes much to the zealous interest of its long time pastor, Rev. Casimir Gronkowski. In its past years it was directed by such men as S. Zahajkiwicz, Rev. B. Szudzinski and Rev. C. Pijanowski. Its program of work required a play to be given once a month; later public entertainment was given quarterly with an assembled program of monologs which were a specialty, music, singing and short plays. Once a month, however, within its own circle, debates were held on diverse subjects, mostly literary. Much enjoyed, these debates are recalled now by many a prominent man in civic life. Two or three times a year a large performance was given, such as Slowacki's "Lilla Weneda," Fredro's "Consilium Facultatis," or "Gwaltu Co Sie Dzieje." "Proszek i Pigulki" was given five times in succession. Deserving special mention is the symposium given in November, 1936 by the circle to commemorate a centenary of Peter Skarga, S.J., the Polish Jeremiah. Chester Niedzialek is vice president, Stephen Stelmachowski and Lydia Kempa secretaries, Eleanor Holda, treasurer. Mieczyslaw Kizior and Edward Gruca are very active in the circle, also Frank Kempa, Mary Lew, Adam Chmura.

Father Pijanowski's Famous Passion Play

The Rev. Casimir Pijanowski, who died prematurely in 1930, presented the spectacle of his Passion Play in the large St. Stanislaus Auditorium in the years 1922 and 1923, playing every Sunday during the entire Lenten seasons to an overwhelming house. He first had produced it with overwhelming success a year prior, in 1921, in the Sacret Heart parish. A deluge of requests induced Father Pijanowski to translate his Passion Play into the English

tongue, and under the sponsorship of the Holy Name Society it was successfully produced in the large downtown Auditorium several times a week during the entire Lenten season of 1924, the proceeds given to charitable institutions of Chicago. The vocal part was rendered by the famous Catholic Casino male chorus under the direction of Mr. Moos. Joseph Nowicki and St. Kuzniewicz were the only Poles in the chorus. Father Pijanowski wrote poetry published in various magazines, did a fine translation of Mickiewicz's "Oda do Mlodosci," published in "Free Poland." He wrote an extensive work, "Art and the Beautiful," and other essays. He translated into Polish "Proszek and Pigulski," a comedy based on American life. He encouraged members of the Polish Arts Club in their work, and frequently lectured there. He believed in the high mission of art, worked disinterestedly at a great personal sacrifice, and possessed the gift of inspiring others.

"Dzwon Wolnosci," an independent unit, holding their meetings in the Pulaski hall in the St. Adalbert's parish, with Frank Marc, its president, is composed chiefly of the younger element, American-born. The circle is about five years old. Thaddeus Wojcik is secretary. They have averaged one play a year, and usually have attempted some lighter work.



In Old Bridgeport

In the historically old stronghold of Bridgeport, in the St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish, a charter was obtained by the "St. Cecilia Singing and Dramatic Club" in 1895, and this was perhaps the oldest and strongest dramatic group at that time on the south side. Joseph Reich, organist of the choir, was also its dramatic director until about the year 1905. Until the parish hall was built and was ready for use, performances were given in the old Kaiser hall on Archer Avenue, in the Germania hall on Halsted Street and at the large Pulaski hall on 18th Street. The first play was "Zyd w Beczce." Plays were given three times a year, among those produced were "Chlopi Arystokraci," "Jaskinia Potepienca." Most liked and successful were "Rzez w Krozach," given several repeat programs, and "Palka Madeja." Dr. Nicholas Stupnicki, Sr., author of "Rzez w Krozach," was director of this and several other plays given by the club. The circle owned a good sized library of books imported from Poland. A professional artist, Mr. Lis, executed the stage curtain, a masterpiece, "Przysiega Kosciuszki w Krakowie." Besides the organist and Dr. Stupnicki, the organizers of the club were John Kunka, the late Mr. Klukaszewski and Leon Barszczewski. The last named is still active, when called upon, for dramatic work of the parish. John Jasinski, the late Leonard Kunka, and Joseph Skrzypczynski were some of the other old-time amateur actors. Dramatic activities declined when organist Theodore Zamiara left the parish about 1917, and since 1921 the club has no longer engaged in its double role of choral and dramatic work. Exclusively devoted to the choral it

nevertheless staged the comedy "Maciek Samson" about the year 1930 under the directorship of Father Przypyszny and the organist J. Zlotorzynski, a play which was repeated by the group in six different parishes. A drama that should be mentioned is "Ludgarda" given by the sodality girls and combined talent from other clubs, in 1932.

Of historical interest is the fact that a year after the St. Cecilia Club, an independent choral dramatic group "Zorza" was organized in 1896, with Mr. Czeslawski as its director. Among others, a Mr. Radkiewicz, veteran of 1863, was a member. The group operated for about twelve years.

Its place was soon taken by the "Dramatic Choral Society of Helena Mo-drzejewski," organized in 1909 and existing to the present day. One large play is given yearly beside a fall concert. Within recent years they produced "Cud nad Wisla" and "Corki Aldermana." Jadwiga Turalski, the noted singer, is an honorary member and sings at their performances. In past years, Emil Wiedemann and John Kapalka had conducted the choral work. Dr. Urbanowicz is the present director of the club, and Joseph Kaminski its president. The club is one of the most active and popular groups in Bridgeport. At present it has no less than seventy-five active members.

Bridgeport had also its own separate dramatic unit, the "Adam Mickiewicz Dramatic Circle," organized in 1920 by Ignace Stuczynski, Stanley Kempara, Aniela Lukaszewska, Walter Skupien and Michael Skonieczny. Two and sometimes three plays were given every year, among the best were "Dymitr i Marja," "Genowefa" and "Dziesiaty Pawilion." Walery Hildebranski, its director, and Mr. Stuczynski, its president, were among those most active. The group discontinued work in 1934 when Stuczynski, its motivating force, was obliged to leave Chicago. The circle operated under very difficult circumstances, but all other circles were having their hardest struggle as well, failing to receive the support they deserved. Meetings were held in the large Mickiewicz hall, which contains a library of about two thousand Polish books, to which an addition of two hundred books imported from Poland was made last year. The Mickiewicz circle had its own library of about one hundred fifty books. This circle was one of the first to join the Alliance of Circles.

At the St. Barbara's parish, while Rev. Anthony Nawrocki was pastor, the St. Barbara's Dramatic Circle was organized in 1914 by Felix Raczynski, its president through all the years of its existence, until 1919. For a while they went under the name of Adam Mickiewicz circle. Bishop Stanislaus Bona, D.D., then assistant in this parish, was chaplain; Miss L. Zaleski president, Joseph Moskal, secretary, S. Kaniewski, director. Three to four plays were given a year, some of which were "Uncle Sam," "Hrabia Parobkiem u Kmiecica" and "Ostatnie Trzy Ruble." They had about fifty members. Most active besides those mentioned were Frank Wiktor, J. Malecki, M. Hawilewicz, Miss R. Lisinska and Miss W. Konieczka.

The Literary Circle "Swiatlosc," devoted solely to dramatic purposes, was organized in 1927 by Felix Raczynski and Rev. T. Kendziora. It was very active until 1931. They played, among others, "Quo Vadis." Vincent Bonk, Alphons Majewski, Celia Rutkowski were very active.

When A. Wiedeman came to serve as organist in 1924, he reorganized the choir into the St. Barbara's Choir and Dramatic Circle, which subsequently presented two or three plays a year. Victor Kempiski from the Holy Trinity parish directed many of the plays. "Gora Piesn," a musical performance, was one of the most popular. "Dziesiec Lat w Karczmie," which was given four repeat showings here and in other parishes, and "Kopciuszek" or "Cinderella," which was very elaborate, were both directed by Rev. S. Chyla. The most active in the work with the senior choir of this period were: Lenore, Chester and Edward Raczynski, Berenice Paweska, and Joseph Moskal. "Macocho" was given in 1931, directed by V. Kempiski. Two years ago, the operetta "Lekcja w Pensjonacie," and "Tajemnica Dziewczecia," were given by the Junior St. Cecilia Choir. "Dwaj Hultaje" and "Ulicznik Chikagoski" were given last year by the senior St. Barbara's Choir and Dramatic Circle, both plays directed by Edward Kulpit. From the younger amateurs, some of the most active were Anne Litke, Sophie Pozniakowski, Mary Radziejwicz, and Jeanette Lis who for two years has been instructor of the dramatic work of the "Pictorial Players" at the House of Happiness, Anne Litke directing the "Beaux Arts" club in the same settlement house.

At the St. Peter and Paul parish, there was a very active dramatic circle organized in 1929 by Rev. John Mszanowski, now pastor at St. Turebius parish. Plays were given twice a year. Most successful of all was "Macocho," repeated three times in the parish hall and twice at the Felician Sisters' Academy. Other plays were: "Los Sieroty," "Tajemnica Spowiedzi Sw.," and from the lighter plays, "W Pogoni za Grzechem," and "Niemiec Kosynierem." Miss Salomea Paluch and Miss Catherine Sereda were very active members.

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In St. Anne's Parish

The St. Anne's parish is traditionally a locus for dramatic work as the Rev. Casimir Slominski, former assistant at St. Adalbert's, was later, in 1902, the organizer and first pastor of St. Anne's. He wrote numerous plays among them "Sw. Dorota." In more recent years, Rev. Rozak has done notable work with the St. Ann's Dramatic Circle which he organized about the year 1929. He translated into Polish "The Fourth Commandment" and produced it with overwhelming success, giving many repeat programs. He staged "Kosciol i Rozwody" (The Divorce Question) with such enormous success that he was obliged to play it over two hundred times in the parochial hall

to the public from outlying neighborhoods, and then give it all over Chicago and the suburbs, which brought the number of times he gave the performance to well over three hundred times. He travelled and played with the same group of players, the St. Anne Dramatic Circle, whose membership was composed of young people. The group had broken up when Father Rozak left to do missionary work. Lately, under the directorship of the Rev. Mac-kowiak a play "Ta Macocha" was given by combined amateur talent from the choir and the sodality.

"Polskie Orly" is one of the youngest circles. Organized in 1935 it had joined the Alliance of Circles in 1937, only two months ago. It is composed of young American-born boys and girls. Anthony Krasniewski and his wife, treasurer of the circle, are very active. Stella Gancorczyk is secretary. Peter Kwit, director, and Jan Kowal, president.

At the old church of St. Vencleslaus on De Koven Street, Rev. T. Sampolinski stages dramatic performances with a group of amateurs selected from some three Polish parishes, as his own has only about seventy-five families. He had written "Wesele Sieroty" and "Wesele Ulana" and given both with about fifty amateurs on the stage. Miss Genevieve Motuga and Miss Mary Kula are very active workers.

St. Casimir's and St. Roman's

The dramatic circle "Orzel Biały," in the St. Casimir parish has done marvellous work. It had for one of its ablest directors Father Vincent Nowicki. Organized in 1915 it now has a membership of two hundred, among whom are many professional men, business men and artists. Marja Gruszczynska, the operatic singer, who received a scholarship from Rosa Raisa and studied for several years in Milan, Italy, is one of its members. Within recent years they have produced with enormous success a translation by Mr. Dobrzanski from the English of "Dracula." It was played with such artistic skill that it compared favorably with its production by professional actors on the stage of the Blackstone Theatre. They were obliged to give many repeat programs. One of the finest plays of the circle were the "Jaselka," a Christmas mystery play, interspersed with song and music, its annunciation scene and the presentation in the temple scenes were so admirable that they were pronounced worthy of best professional effort. A repeat program was given in the large Chicago Sokol hall, as the circle is handicapped in not possessing a large auditorium. This circle was first to sponsor Polish radio programs and Ferdynand Drzewicki was one of the first Polish radio announcers. Mary Data, another radio performer and active worker in dramatic art, is member. Thomas Cieszynski, one of its organizers, is its present chairman, the office

having been filled for many years by Bernard Czerwinski who greatly built up the circle. Frank Krol is vice president, Sophie Bednarz secretary. They issue their own monthly bulletin.

The St. Casimir Literary Club was organized in the St. Casimir parish about six years ago. and though lately they have not been active as in the first three or four years of their existence, Rev. Raymond Zock, their director, is making big plans for the future. Rev. W. Nosal was their organizer, and with him for director the club had every month produced a program of assembled entertainment containing light dramatic sketches. They have now fifty members. Fr. Dziekanowski is president and Rose Walinska secretary.

The St. Roman's parish is one of our younger parishes, yet it has done notable and noteworthy work in dramatics. "Kolka Mazowieckie" circle organized in 1930, and "Kolko Jednosc" organized in 1933, composed entirely of older people produce longer plays requiring knowledge of Polish customs and tradition, the former having presented such classics as Kraszewski's "Chata za Wsia," and the latter such a masterpiece as Mickiewicz's "Dziady" on a large scale. A group of younger people was organized by Rev. A. Przypyszny in 1933, the St. Roman's Dramatic Club, composed entirely of younger people who do not attempt heavy masterpieces but do lighter work. Father Przypyszny, one of our younger priests, made an adaptation into Polish of an old Spanish morality play of the sixteenth century, "The Mystery of the Holy Mass." He successfully produced it with the young amateur players. They were obliged to give four repeat programs in their own parish, and in South Chicago, Maywood, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis. There exists a fine cooperation between the older and the younger groups.

Great cultural work was accomplished by the Literary and Dramatic Circle "Ognisko" of Brighton Park. Organized in 1925 by Anthony Guzdek, capably aided among others by Dr. Adam Wcislo and his brother Joseph Wcislo, it developed into a first-class dramatic unit. Weekly programs, comprising lectures, debates, monologs, music, song and dance, were attractions for cultivating the heart and the mind. It staged many pretentious classical plays, such as in 1927 L. Rydel's masterpiece "Zaczarowane Kolo" in the Five Holy Martyrs auditorium, and repeated it on the north side in the St. Stanislaus auditorium, proceeds of which were donated to the Alliance of Circles. They also presented comedy and vaudeville. "Ciotka Karola" ("Charlie's Aunt") by Fredro was played seven consecutive times. The circle was the first in Brighton Park to initiate great anniversary celebrations, such as "Listopadowy," "Trzeci Maj," and "American Independence Day," and it held programs for great literary figures: Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Krasinski, Sienkiewicz, Wyspianski, Konopnicka, among others. The circle was one of the first to join the Alliance of Circles. Though forced by circumstances to suspend its work during the last three years its members are getting ready

to renew its activities. It was organized as an independent unit in the neighborhood of Five Holy Martyrs parish.

The Five Holy Martyrs parish had its own circle. Organized in 1922 it engaged in dramatic work, among which the best being "Sw. Dorota," by Rev. C. Slominski, and directed by Father Chyla. It was active until 1930 after which its activities declined. Some operettas were produced in 1923 and 1924. In recent years Rev. E. Plawinski staged three musical plays in English, among which was "Blossom Time." This is one parish holding free NYA classes, among others with free piano instruction.

Rev. Vincent Nowicki, now pastor at St. Pancratius parish in Brighton Park, is a great promoter of dramatic art, and any parish where he was stationed profited by his interest. In his time he staged such large productions as "Quo Vadis" and "Boleslaw Smialy," In his present pastorate he organized a new dramatic circle and produced six plays in the last three years, among which outstanding were "Surdut i Siermiega" and "Macochoa." Father Nowicki believes that through dramatic activities culture is spread, and civic leaders are born and made. Stanley Cichon is chairman of this circle.

The St. Bruno parish efforts were made to establish a separate dramatic circle two years ago but were thwarted by adverse conditions due to the depression. This year it is confidently hoped, efforts will be successful. Nevertheless, one and sometimes two plays were given each year by combined talent from the choir, sodality and other societies. "Ciocia z Ameryki," directed by Rev. Ryzecki, and "Macochoa," were given with success. Besides a "Wieczor Rozmaitosci" or variety show, is given every year, including toe dancing, acrobatics and the like. Mary Data, the radio star, is a very active leader in all dramatic activities. Rev. F. Modrzewski actively promotes dramatics.

The Henryk Sienkiewicz Circle, organized in 1928 as an independent unit operating in the St. Pancratius parish, was organized in response to an appeal made in the English sport section of one of the Polish daily papers. As it is composed chiefly of American-born youth, meetings were held three times monthly for several years until the Polish language was mastered sufficiently well to produce "Proszek i Pigulki," a play on contemporary American life, a translation from the English by Father Pijanowski. They were engaged to give the same performance in Milwaukee, Wis., Lemont, Joliet, Ill., Whiting, Gary and Michigan City, Ind., besides giving four repeat programs in Chicago.

Proceeds were given to the parishes in whose theatre halls they played. One of prominent members is Dr. Siedlinski. Among the most active is Walter Zolla, chairman and Leon Meger. "The Cheerful Liar" is in process of being translated by the club members into Polish.

In Town-of-Lake notable work is done by the Casimir Brodzinski Circle, the oldest group solely devoted to dramatic work. Organized in 1912 in the St. John of God parish, and composed chiefly of its members, it operates as an independent unit. One of its organizers was Louis Nowakowski, later first president of the Alliance of Literary and Dramatic Circles. In its active years it presented sometimes as many as four plays a year. "Na Gruzach Kalisza," specially imported from Poland, was given with great success. Contributions were made from circle funds to flood sufferers in Poland and other charitable purposes. The circle owns a library of seven hundred books, housed at the Lubieniecki hall, but it will have its own building in the near future. John Kozubowski, one of the founders, is still officially connected. Leadership is passing into the hands of the young. Thomas Paczynski is president.

In the St. Joseph's parish, the three choral societies of the Alliance of Polish Singers of America, are presenting plays also. "Lutnia," forty-seven years old, "Druzyna," thirty years, and "Filomeni," organized twenty-five years ago, give very successful dramatic performances. "Dziewcze z Chaty za Wsia" was given with great success. "Raclawice" was played to an overflowing hall and given repeat performance. Dr. Edward and Stephen Urbanowicz in the "Lutnia," Zygfryd Filisiewicz in the "Druzyna," and Stan. Frankiewicz, long time president of "Filomeni," deserve mention. The late John Gutkowski was a long time director, actor of the heavier roles, and an indefatigable worker in different clubs. Activities center in the Slowacki hall, which has recently enlarged its stage and is making artistic renovations on a large scale, owing to the interest of its manager, Frank Synowiec. There is housed one of the largest Polish public libraries of four thousand books. The central office of Young Men's Polish Alliance is located here.

At the Sacred Heart church there is an ambitious active dramatic circle organized in 1922 by Rev. S. Chyla, now pastor of St. Salomea parish. The present director is Rev. Leo Hinc. Among the most successful plays were "Cud nad Wisla," "Madej Zbojca," and "Ludgarda." "Ten Nights in the Bar-room," given some years ago in Polish, is remembered as worth-while by some parishioners. The play was repeated at the Felician Sisters' high school. In their times there have worked with the circle Rev. Walter Balcer, Rev. Joseph Mszanowski, and Rev. Ignatius Renklewski. Among the most active amateur players are Edward Adas, the president, Joseph Marzec, former president for eight years, Stanley Raszak and Louis Krolczyk.

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The South Chicago District

The oldest dramatic unit in South Chicago is the St. Stanislaus Dramatic Circle of the Immaculate Conception parish. Organized by Father Stan. Koralewski in 1911, it operated under the name of "Federacja" until 1917 when

it was given its present name by Father Ed. Schuster. They averaged two major plays a year and produced among others "Dwie Sieroty" and "Dzieci Wdowy." Leo Wozniak is the present director of the club; Edward Pieczynski is among the most active, as well as: William, Andrew, and Max Pieczynski, Casimir Urbaniak, Walter Brzozowski, and John Weglewski. Adam F. Bloch, clerk of the supreme court, is an honorary member.

In St. Mary Magdalen's parish, two dramatic circles have been active to the present day. St. Edward's Circle, organized in 1915, staged two great masterpieces, "Quo Vadis" and "Boleslaw Smialy," when Rev. Vincent Nowicki was their director. Miss Sophia Wolska, one of the organizers of the circle, is still one of its most active workers. Casimir Grembowicz organized the St. Francis Circle in 1923 and was for many years its director. Among other p'ays they staged "Dwie Sieroty." Mrs. Kupska and Bernard Blumka are very active in the circle. Rev. A. Przypyszny has come here from St. Roman's parish and is greatly interested in promoting dramatic art.

In the biggest parish in South Chicago, the St. Michael's, work along social dramatic lines has received great stimulus in recent years. Rev. John M. Lange, Ph.D., the pastor, organized in February, 1936, the St. Michael Study club which is a Catholic Action group, similar to the one at Holy Trinity's. This club believes it was the first in the field among the Catholic Action clubs. Directed by Rev. A. Wycislo, they have produced an operetta "Lekcja w Pensjonacie" and are preparing to give "Sunbonnet Sue" in English. There are one hundred members, boys and girls, a number too large for a study club to handle, so it will have to be divided along certain lines. The group has an orchestra and a glee club directed by eighteen-year-old Miss Louise Woszczyńska. Twelve of its members teach catechism on Sunday to public school children. The club has a library of one thousand books. Meetings are held once a week, on Monday, with round table talks. During the last Christmas season unique tableaux on Our Lord's Nativity were presented, free to the public; they were composed of twelve scenes dealing with the mysteries of the Christmas season, as Annunciation, Adoration of the Shepherds, Presentation in the Temple, etc. Pictures were selected and then reproduced with regard to costume and color and shown with artistic lighting effects. No words were spoken and while some scenes were still pictures, others engaged in pantomime. Father Wycislo also directed this performance and played to a capacity audience. John Kriza is president, Anthony Nowak librarian, Miss Charlotte Karpinski and Mr. Maslanka are among the most active members.

In the earlier days of St. Michael's parish, there never was a separate dramatic circle, but an energetic group of combined talent of the different societies would present two or three plays a year, among these "Dwie Sieroty," "Krolowa Jadwiga" and "Quo Vadis." On the honor roster of amateur

players are the following: Rev. St. Rozak and Rev. Fr. Dampfs before they took religious orders, Casimir Przybylinski, Ed. Osinski, Miss Frances Ratke, Miss Rose Bykowski, Miss Helen Hojnacki, Stefan Zaporta and Mrs. W. Kaliszewska.

In St. Berenice's parish of South Chicago Rev. Cyril Kita, O.M.C., is pastor of one of the youngest parishes. Father Edmund Krolicki, O.M.C., is director of dramatic activities. They average two or three plays a year, among which they staged "Wrozba Cyganki."

At St. Turebius' parish, situated at Pulaski Road and 56th Street, the dramatic circle "Kwiat Mlodziezy" was reorganized three years ago by Rev. Joseph Mszanowski, pastor. Peter Zdebski is director. Among the active members is Roman Kiellar. They have given plays twice a year, "Macocho" and "Slowiczek" among others.

In Pullman, Illinois

In St. Salomea's parish, of Pullman, the St. Salomea Social and Dramatic Club, organized in 1931 by Rev. Francis Modrzewski and renamed by its present director, Rev. Paul Mytys, the St. Joseph Dramatic Club, is doing very pretentious work. They engage in producing one long play every year and have met with the enthusiastic support of the public. They are obliged to hire the largest hall in the neighborhood, the Venetian Hall, where one thousand people attend. All plays are given in Polish. Last year they have produced "Dom bez Dzieci" ("Home without Children"), for adults only, by Father Mytys. They were obliged to give three repeat programs: in Hammond, Hegewisch and in another Chicago parish hall. Father Mytys wrote another play, "Rozwodka i Rozwody" ("Divorcee and Divorces"), also for adults only, which the circle is preparing to give next September. Rev. S. P. Chyla, the pastor, is a great patron of dramatic art.

In Pullman also the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin parish circle was organized in 1919 by the Rev. Theo. Langfort, the pastor, who also was its director. It was doing very effective work until about 1928 after which it declined. It had given numerous plays. Among the most successful and one of which the parish is justly proud was the staging of "Sw. Genowefa" by Rev. Schmidt. "Sw. Elzbieta" and "Poncja" were also successful. In recent years combined forces of several societies have given lighter classic plays of Fredro. Joseph Welminski, Zygmunt Haraburda and Kaz. Derwinski were among the old-time amateur actors.

In Cicero, Illinois

Father Langfort, while in the Our Lady of Czestochowa parish in Cicero, Ill., organized, 1912, a dramatic circle, which engaged in very spirited work.

in socials, lectures, debates and plays—in fact, produced a playlet every month. Instruction and acquisition of culture were the object. At present the Sunshine Club is giving entertainments and engaging in dramatic work.

In St. Valentine's parish, in Cicero, where Rev. B. Szudzinski, a dramatic art patron, is pastor, we find the St. Valentine Dramatic Circle organized in 1930. They give one and sometimes two plays a year and made a success of "Dzieci Wdowy." Ignace Talentowski, organist, is very active in the work of the circle.

The George Washington Circle in Cicero was organized in 1932 by Stanley Zienty, a director and correspondent of the Alliance of Circles. It was the bi-centennial year of George Washington's birth, and the circle arranged an elaborate program in joint honor of Washington, Pulaski and Kosciuszko, and held solemn Mass in the church. Representatives of the Polish consulate and of other organizations were present. Leon Walkowicz was the chief speaker of the evening. Mary Przywroznik is a very active worker; Robert Adamczeski is president.

Uniting the cream of Polish American youth and the elite of the older generation into a closely knit organization, the Alliance of Polish Dramatic and Literary Circles of America constitutes one of the greatest aggregate cultural achievements of the Poles in Chicago.

Organized a decade ago, on March 20, 1927 by Joseph Stefanik, Joseph Wiewiora and Joseph Pacyna, it began with fourteen circles.

A recapitulation of the work of the Alliance of Circles brings out the following facts:

In 1928, the "School of National Dance" was organized, as one of its departments. J. Malinowski is the instructor, Walter Sokalski the president of the school. Its dancers are in great demand for all occasions, such as celebrated in Ravinia Park, and Soldiers' Field.

In 1929 their library containing now over six hundred thirty books was founded.

Memorial symposia in honor of Poland's great literary men were given:

In 1930 for the poet Jan Kochanowski, in 1932 for Stanislaw Wyspianski, poet, novelist and painter, and in 1936 for Henryk Sienkiewicz on the 20th anniversary of his death.

It published a book on Sienkiewicz which is very valuable as it contains contributions of prominent Americans (President Franklin D. Roosevelt, E. M. House, Booth Tarkington), and also of Poland's great men (Ignace J. Paderewski, Gen. Joseph Haller and others). It was edited by its president, Leon T. Walkowicz; another book of smaller proportions was published in honor of Kochanowski, with some fine contributions, among them an article by Jozef Stemler. The two books were distributed on the author's anniversary celebration.

An elocution contest was held in 1936 in the Stefanik hall in which all the circles participated, holding first preliminary contests and choosing their best recitationists for the finals. The three best contestants will receive respectively a gold, a silver and a bronze medal as prizes at their coming jubilee banquet this year.

In 1936 an award of two hundred dollars was tendered it, for outstanding constructive work by the Alliance of Poles in Foreign Lands.

A contribution was assigned from their treasury for the mound in honor of Sienkiewicz being built in Okrzeja, Poland, the birth place of the author.

Throughout the years it has sponsored joint presentation of plays, thereby strengthening the ties of understanding and friendship among the circles. Among others, masterpieces by L. Rydel, Count Fredro, Adam Mickiewicz, and Laczynski, were played.

From among the circles who served Polonia in Chicago with splendid dramatic talent, but who function no more we may mention "Tysiac Walcznych," "Synowie Wolnosci" and the dramatic section of "Nowe Zycie" choir.

The Venerable Sisters, who quietly and obscurely accomplish the huge and vital task of educating our youth, prepare several programs and shows throughout the year, laying foundation for amateur dramatics in both the parochial school children and in the graduates of the four high schools conducted by them. The dramatic work they do requires much technical knowledge and skill in directing and producing. The Holy Family Academy conducted by the Nazareth Sisters, the Resurrection Sisters Academy, the Our Lady of Good Counsel Academy of the Felician Sisters, and the Lourde's High School conducted by the Josephine Sisters, all give dramatic work an important place in their curricula. Orchestras are organized and able conductors hired as music and dancing form an integral part of a successful performance on the stage.

The "Szkolki Doksztalcajace," or "Classes of Cultural Refinement," conducted by the Polish National Alliance are giving dramatic activities an important place. One such, from "Ogniwo" group, supervised by Mrs. Edward Ganczewska in South Chicago, has eighty students, is very active, engages in dramatic work, filling a great need in the community.

The Polish Arts Club, organized in 1926, has an ambitious dramatic section, of which Miss Barbara Lisewski is chairman. Among her predecessors who contributed much to the work of this section were Brother Theophilus, C.S.C., Joseph Piotrowski, Mrs. R. Grajewski Malinowski, Miss Dusia Urbanowski and Miss Tess Hebel.

The outstanding play presented by this group was "Adwokat i Roze" ("The Attorney and His Roses"), by Szaniawski, a three act play which won the first prize in Warsaw, Poland, several years ago. The performance was

repeated by popular request. Among other plays presented the past few years were "Pokoj Zawarty" ("Peace Declared") by Przybylski, "Banasiowa" by Konopnicka, and "Zagloba Swatem" ("Zagloba the Matchmaker") by Henryk Sienkiewicz. The group has also presented one-act plays in the English language.

Drama is too potent a factor not to be used with a purpose. In these troublesome times of vicious propaganda when entire nations are in danger of falling back into barbarism, drama should be a weapon of influence to be used not by artists alone, but fostered and promoted by leaders in social welfare, in youth movements, and by all who have the public good at heart. We need thinkers and we need workers. A conclusion obvious to all is the fact that dramatics thrive where there is a promoter and patron of the art. Another conclusion evident to all is that a great number, or most of our civic leaders and prominent men, were made on the stage of amateur dramatic art. Amateur dramatics has offered to many the equivalent of a university education in liberal arts.

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THE POLISH STAGE IN CHICAGO

By HALINA J. MAJEWSKA

THE Polish theatre movement in Chicago began over a half century ago with amateurs playing in parish and community halls a repertory of folk and children's plays, often written by local dramatists. Their most active leader was Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, director, teacher and playwright, who for twenty years helped and encouraged the young groups until they became quite adept in their theatrical attempts. The music for these plays and even operettas was composed by Andrew Kwasigroch and Anton Mallek, organists of Chicago.

The late Mr. Zdzieblowski and Mr. Jaks had also contributed their efforts in the field of amateur acting and playwriting. Even today their works are played by numerous dramatic societies here and in other Polish communities.

The "Teatr Polski" of Chicago

In 1908 the better qualified amateurs organized an institution, called "The Polish Theatre of Chicago," under the direction of Zahajkiewicz and Karol Wachtel, and began their work with a very successful premiere of Zahajkiewicz's "Muras" in the Garrick Theatre. Later the actors were paid and, although the salary was very small, it obligated them to more discipline and conscientiousness in their work.

Affiliated with this semi-professional company was a school of drama, under the tutorship of Wachtel. Notwithstanding a three year period of an active and fruitful existence, the enterprise unfortunately was forced to dissolve, due to financial difficulties and lack of supporting audiences. In spite of numerous hindrances, several enthusiasts decided to continue in their chosen art, and reorganized in the "Circle of Theatre Lovers," whose president was Wachtel and whose leading actors were: Stanisława Dobrosielska, Wanda Chonarzewska, Gertruda Wieckowska, the deceased Mr. Kosmowski, Stanisław Jachimski, Gustaw Zukowski and Tadeusz Eminowicz, the director. Their final endeavor came in 1910, when they leased the Crown Theatre for a short period during the summer season. Failing in this, the majority of actors began a professional career, which soon gave them a reasonable livelihood and in time carried them to considerable heights of renown among their countrymen.

Other Amateur Associations

Another amateur association that accomplished a good deal in cultivating the histrionic tastes of our audiences was the "Nowe Życie Choral and Dramatic Society," organized in 1907. In the second year of its existence "Nowe Życie," gathering all its forces, presented Słowacki's immortal creation, "Kordjan," under the direction of Jan Kochanowicz. For twenty years the group produced numerous plays by leading authors and conducted a school of drama, after which period it confined itself solely to its choral proceedings. Among the most active in the theatrical activities of the society were Anna Brzozowska, Stefania Drozdowska, Wanda Chonarzewska, Gertruda Wachtel-Wieckowska, Miss M. Rzepczynska, Miss Z. Straszynska, Miss A. Lipowska, Miss A. Streich, Michael Sokolowski, Robert Lessel, Jan Repeta, Władysław Brzozowski, Mr. A. Kochanski, Mr. W. Rawski, Mr. K. Witz, Mr. J. Tomaszewski, Mr. A. Boleslawski, Mr. F. Karczmarczyk, Mr. L. Jaworski, Mr. A. Wojdygo, Mr. M. Marcinkiewicz, Mr. H. Cieszewski and the aforementioned Jan Kochanowicz.

In 1908 a group of young men and women formed the musical and literary society, "Promien," for the purpose of disseminating Polish culture in Amer-

ica, through the medium of music and drama. Edward Zolkowski was chosen as the first president. These young people soon won recognition not only from the press, but from the Polish audiences for their admirable performances of excellent plays written by Poland's best known authors, such as: Wyspianski's "Wesele," Slowacki's "Maria Stuart" and "Fantazy," Mickiewicz's "Dziady," Rydel's "Zaczarowane Kolo," works of Przybyszewski, Krzywoszewski, Fredro, Zulawski and several others. The success of a number of presentations was in great measure facilitated by the cooperation of Karol Wachtel, his wife, Wika, Wanda Szponder-Lysakowska and Antoni Sobieniewski. Other amateur groups of that time deserving acknowledgement for their choice of repertory and artistic production were the "St. Stanislaus College Alumni," the Holy Trinity Literary and Dramatic Circle and like groups of many other parishes.

Professional Groups

The first professional Polish company appeared in 1910 in the "Iola" theatre, owned and operated by Mr. Roth, who engaged the troupe with Mr. Czeslawski as its director. This enterprise, proving financially successful, encouraged the establishment of similar theatres throughout the city. Marcin Moneta remodeled his photographic studio into a miniature stage with a seating capacity of two hundred, named it "Kosciuszko," and opened in 1911 with a group of Polish actors, under the direction of Tadeusz Eminowicz, who left Chicago after a year to work in other cities. The first theatre constructed for the particular purpose of employing a Polish stock company was the "Premier," built in 1912, whose owner was Mr. Jaworowski, director, Gustaw Zukowski. Presently, the theatre passed into the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Wrzesinski, and with Kazimierz Majewski as director, functioned successfully for over eight years. "Premier" was then sold to Anna Jachimska and she in turn transferred it to Wladyslaw Krassowski, who conducted it for the remainder of its existence.

During the World War there were eight active Polish theatres in Chicago, each of them doing its share of propaganda and raising funds to aid a cause, whose triumph was the burning hope of a half million Polish population. Most of these exhibited moving pictures early in the evening followed by full length dramas as well as short one-act sketches. Shortly following the armistice, Polish companies began to lose their audiences and gradually declined, until after several final attempts the last theatre company was compelled to close its portals in 1929.

Among the many, who trod the Polish stage in Chicago during its years of existence, several professional artists distinguished themselves by outstanding performance. Due to lack of space I mention only the most promi-

ment of these: Antoni Bednarczyk, Anna Brzozowska, Wanda Chonarzewska, Stanisława Dobrosielska, the Jachimski family, Stanisław Kajkowski, Tadeusz Kantor, Władysław Krassowski, Eugenia Krassowska, Maria Kwiatkowska, Felicia Lichocka, Kazimierz Majewski, Marian Marski, Anna Pedicini, Wanda Szponder-Lysakowska, Waclaw Turchanowicz, Stanisław Wachtel, Mr. Wojcicki, Wanda Zarska and Gustaw Zukowski.

The Post-War Period

Beginning with the post-war period Chicago became an important center for Polish American touring troupes, as well for artists coming directly from Poland, among whom the greatest was Wanda Siemaszkowa, a splendid actress who produced several fine plays during her sojourn here.

Within the last years there has developed an extremely popular type of play, based on the life of the Polish peasant in America, usually written by the actor himself, and played to the satisfaction and enjoyment of large audiences. Experts in this line are: Anna Pedicini, with "Mr. Ogorek," Bronisław Mroz, author of "Siekierki," and Tadeusz Kantor, creator of the widely known "Bartek Bieda."

From time to time a small remnant of professionals, still faithful to their art, present to select audiences in school auditoriums plays of a higher literary value, under the direction of Lidia Pucinska, Antoni Bednarczyk, Kazimierz Majewski and Stefan Zielinski. These actors are now associated in a group of the Polish National Alliance, called "Scena Polska," organized in 1934 by Marian Marski, Kazimierz Jedlinski and Kazimierz Majewski, and whose president is now Antoni Bednarczyk.

To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the professional Polish theatre in Chicago "Scena Polska" presented in September, 1936, Slowacki's "Mazepa," a classic of Polish dramatic literature, and presented it well, in spite of many obstacles and unfavorable conditions. The goal of the society is eventually to build a Polish theatre in Chicago, where plays will be performed daily. To this end twenty percent of all the profits is deposited in a special fund, not to be withdrawn for any other purpose, unless the society dissolves, in which instance it is to be used for scholarships.

At present there exists a considerable number of amateur groups in Chicago, united in the "Alliance of Polish Literary and Dramatic Circles of America," consolidated ten years ago at the initiative of the "Ossolinski Circle." The "Alliance" arranges declamatory contests, conducts a school of Polish folk dancing and produces numerous plays among which the finest is Slowacki's "Balladyna," presented several years ago at the Stanislaus Auditorium. For their commendable work the circles received in 1936 the reward for drama offered by "Światowy Związek Polaków z Zagranicy" (World Alliance of Poles Abroad).

In addition to the dramatic circles in the Alliance almost every Polish parish in Chicago had its own amateur groups, directed either by one of the clergy, organists, or by a prominent citizen of the parish. These are described in the article which follows.

A striking fact among the younger Polish generation is the desire to join forces and work culturally and artistically by arranging the concerts, lectures, exhibits and plays. An example of such cooperation in the line of drama is the "Mlody Las," organized in February, 1937, and composed solely of talented young people, who have already given proof of their ability in producing their first play, Balucki's "Dom Otwarty" last June. The immediate aim of "Mlody Las" is to build a theatre and to cultivate the use of the Polish language in America. In time it may widen its scope to reach larger masses of Americans by translating dramatic works into the English language and possibly writing original plays in English, dealing with life among the Polish Americans.

The influence of the Polish theatre upon our people is tremendously strong and important. For a half century it has been casting among them living words of love and devotion for the land of their forefathers, stirring thousands of hearts into being loyal and true Americans by being better Poles, faithful to the tradition and language of their fathers, thereby raising the cultural standards of a great city.

PART VII

POLISH CHURCHES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

COMPILED FROM ALBUMS

St. Venceslaus Church, of DeKoven Street—Organized in 1864

ORIGINALLY a Slovak church which was attended by early Polish immigrants, the St. Venceslaus parish, mother of all Slavonian churches in Chicago, was first built on the north-east corner of Desplaines and DeKoven streets, one block east from the historical spot where Mother O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern which started the great Chicago conflagration, and the wind blowing north, this church was spared. Few Chicagoans realize what a wonderful gem in antiquity remains to be seen, in such a short distance from the loop.

In 1867, an organ was purchased and has been in constant use ever since. John Geringer, the organist, who passed away July 4, 1932, had played this particular organ for sixty-years. Over fifty-four years ago, he sang at the open-air Mass at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Stanislaus Kostka church on Noble street, the first Polish Catholic church of Chicago. The parochial school was begun in 1867 and Waclaw Maciejewski was the first teacher, to be followed by Marcin Kubina and John Geringer. In 1869, the Franciscan Sisters took over the school and have been conducting it ever since.

Here lived the first Polish pioneers. Here lived the founders of the Polish National Alliance, creators of its constitution, Julius Szajnert, Maximilian Kucera, and here was held the first convention of the Polish National Alliance.

Rev. Joseph Molitor, the first pastor, was the spiritual guide of the parish for over forty years. Following his death in 1906, the Benedictine Fathers of Lisle, Ill., managed the church until February 26, 1931, when Rev. Thomas M. Sampolinski, a secular priest, was appointed pastor. Under his pastorate, the parish has become preponderantly Polish.

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church—Organized in 1867

During the period from 1850 to 1870, early Polish settlers welcomed the missionary father, Rev. Leopold Moczygemba, who made his visits at Easter time. As early as 1866, the Society of St. Stanislaus was formed, and in 1867 the little colony, comprising one hundred and fifty families petitioned the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas Foley for permission to found a parish.

This is the origin of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, the parent of all Polish churches in Chicago. At first the people were attended to by Rev. Szulak, Society of Jesus, and in 1869, Rev. Joseph Juszkiwicz was given charge of the flock.

The year 1870 marked the advent of the Resurrection Fathers to St. Stanislaus. Rev. Adolph Bakanowski was the first Resurrection priest and he continued to serve the community until May 29, 1873. On September 18, 1874, Rev. Vincent Michael Barzynski, C.R., took over the pastorate, and he may well be called the first permanent pastor, for it was under his guidance and direction, and by means of his untiring efforts, labor and zeal, that the parish has become one of the best known among Polish parishes, not only in America, but in Europe. Upon his death in 1899, he was succeeded by Rev. Jan Kasprzycki, C.R. The latter was followed by Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R. A disastrous fire occurred December 22, 1906, burning the school and hall (then the largest in the city) to the ground.

The succeeding pastors were Rev. Stanislaus Rogalski, Rev. Stanislaus Siatka, Rev. Francis Dembinski, Rev. John Obyrtacz, Rev. Thaddeus Ligan, Rev. John Drzewiecki; the present incumbent is Rev. B. Lazarowicz.

The school, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, at one time numbered nearly four thousand pupils. In 1908, the present school building, Sisters' home and auditorium were dedicated in elaborate ceremony, honored by the presence of the Vice President of the United States, Charles Fairbanks; Most Rev. James Quigley, archbishop of Chicago, and Rt. Rev. Muldoon, D.D. At present St. Stanislaus Kostka parish number nearly fifteen hundred families in its congregational fold. The school attendance is over fourteen hundred, and the teaching covers a complete grammar system, with a department of higher grades in commercial classes. The forty-five fraternal aid and insurance societies existing in the parish have a total membership of over five thousand people.

Old St. Stephen's—Organized in 1869

St. Stephen's parish was founded and organized in March, 1869, by Rev. Stephen Maria Aloysius Barrett. After his death in 1889, he was succeeded by Rev. Dominic Francis Egan.

This parish is among the oldest in the city. A large and thriving parish for a long time, it gradually diminished to forty families, and to preserve this old landmark of Catholicity in 1916, after the death of Rev. Egan it was deemed advisable to form a mixed parish, many Polish families having settled in the vicinity of St. Stephen's church. The charge of reorganization was entrusted to Rev. Alexis Stanislaus Gorski. In 1919, the parish numbered about seven hundred families. Three hundred eighty-five children attended the parochial school, who are taught by Felician Sisters.

The parish has grown by leaps and bounds under the pastorate of Rev. Stephen A. Bubacz, who is most popular with the younger element and who has attracted members from different sections of the city.

Holy Trinity Church—Organized in 1873

Founded in 1873, Holy Trinity parish had different priests (chiefly the Resurrection Fathers) at different times attending to its spiritual needs. Closed owing to certain misunderstandings, it was reopened June 5, 1893, and Msgr. Satolli, then visiting the United States, entrusted the parish to the Holy Cross Fathers. Rev. Casimir Sztuczko, C.S.C., was appointed pastor, which office he holds to the present day.

A new school house was erected in 1894 according to plans made by John Wierzbieńec. The old church was getting too small to accommodate all. Hence, on April 2, 1905, the foundation for a new structure was laid. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by His Grace, Archbishop J. Quigley, in the presence of His Grace, Archbishop Francis Albinus Symon, on June 25, 1905, and the church was dedicated by the said Archbishop J. Quigley October 6, 1906.

The newly constructed church, of mixed Romanesque style, drew many new parishioners, and the ranks of children swelled by the continual increase of fresh element. The thought of a higher education for their children caused the parishioners to get busy about organizing a high school. Thus, a property of Dyniewicz brothers, adjacent to the rectory, was bought in 1910 for \$29,000 and there the Holy Trinity high school was started in the same year. But the building proved too small for the purpose, and the parish acquired from the municipal authorities the old Kosciuszko school (public), situated on the corner of Cleaver and Division streets, where the high school course is conducted to the present day. The former high school building was remodeled to serve as a dwelling place for the brothers connected with the high school, among whom were such famous educators as Brother Peter, Brother Theophilus, and others. A modern high school building was constructed in 1927.

A new rectory was built in 1914, a new school structure in 1916; the school is conducted by Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

St. Adalbert's Church—Organized in 1873

St. Adalbert's was the first Polish parish south of Madison street. Immigrants who selected the west side began to organize and in 1871 formed the first society known as the Society of St. Adalbert Bishop and Martyr and laid thereby the foundation for the present St. Adalbert's parish.

Organized in 1873, it had Father Klimecki as its first rector; Father Dominic Majer succeeded him and continued until 1878. Constantine Mallek acted as teacher and organist at the same time. Father Adolph Snigurski followed Rev. Majer as pastor, and failing health compelled him to relinquish, in 1884, his charge to Rev. John Radziejewski, who for two decades until his death in 1904, zealously looked after the welfare of his flock. The educational training was entrusted to Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth in 1886; a new school building and a rectory were built. From this school many, who won distinction in life were graduated; to mention a few, Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, bishop of Green Bay, Wis., Julius Smietanka, Ignatius Dankowski, C. F. Pettkoske, A. Emily Napieralska, Dr. Leo M. Czaja. One of its parishioners, namely John Wojtalewicz, was the first Chicagoan to sacrifice his life on the battle fields of France during the World war.

After the death of Rev. Radziejewski, Rev. Casimir I. Gronkowski was placed in charge. In 1907, another school building was erected; in 1912 additional land was bought, and the corner-stone of the new church was laid by the late Most Rev. J. E. Quigley, in presence of many priests and fifty thousand people. The church was finished in 1914, dedicated by Archbishop Quigley, His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, John Bonzano, sang Mass and Right Rev. Bishop Rhode, D.D., preached the sermon. The new church is almost a facsimile of the famous basilica of St. Paul in Rome. There are about one hundred societies, groups or circles belonging to this parish and over three thousand families.

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Immaculate Conception Church—Organized in 1882

Rev. Francis M. Wojtalewicz has been pastor since September 25, 1905, of Immaculate Conception's, a parish organized in 1882, at Eighty-Eighth street and Commercial avenue, at South Chicago. Its property is now valued at \$350,000.00. Its first pastor, Rev. John Radziejewski, served to the end of June, 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Pyplatz, July 16, 1884, and in 1890 Rev. F. M. Wojtalewicz was sent to help the pastor.

In 1892, the parish was divided and St. Michael's church was established. Rev. Victor Zaleski became pastor on January 13, 1894, to be succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Francis M. Wojtalewicz in 1905. The present church, school and rectory were erected under his supervision, and the property is clear of debt.

St. Mary of Perpetual Help Church—Organized in 1882

There was before 1884, on Farrell and Lyman streets, a two-story structure which served the few Polish families in Bridgeport, for church, school and Sisters' home. In this frame building, Rev. Adolph Snigurski held the divine services for a year or two. His successor, Father John Radziejewski bought a block between Morgan and Mosspratt. Thirty-second street and Thirty-second place; in the same year an old frame house and an old Protestant church were bought and moved from Halsted and Thirty-eighth on the premises. The parish was attended to by Rev. John Radziejewski and his assistant Rev. L. Moczygemba. In 1886, Rev. John Zylla was appointed by Archbishop Feehan as first regular pastor of St. Mary's of Perpetual Help. He built a brick pastoral residence in 1888, and in 1889 began building the stately brick church, which was finished in 1892, by Rt. Rev. S. Nawrocki, a skillful organizer and economic steward.

On October 24, 1903, Archbishop Quigley consecrated the church—the first consecrated Polish church in the United States. Rt. Rev. Nawrocki built a three-story and basement brick school to accommodate the children and the sisters. Later he built, in 1903, a commodious house for the teachers. All this he paid for and burned the heavy mortgage.

On Throop and Twenty-eighth, in 1910 he erected a sixteen-room school house, with a very large hall in the basement. To complete the new St. Barbara's parish he furnished \$50,000 for a new church and managed the same until it was finished and consecrated July 4, 1914, by Rt. Rev. E. Kozlowski, auxiliary bishop of Milwaukee. On March 4, 1917, the Most Rev. Archbishop George Cardinal Mundelein invested Fathed S. Nawrocki with the robes of Roman prelate.

Another prelate, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas P. Bona, is the present pastor of St. Mary of Perpetual Help church.

St. Josaphat's Church—Organized in 1884

Rt. Rev. Msgr. F. G. Ostrowski is the pastor of St. Josaphat's church, established in 1884 by the Fathers of the Resurrection.

Rev. F. Breitkopf was pastor from 1884 to 1885, Rev. K. Kozlowski from 1885 to 1889, Rev. F. Lange, 1889 to 1914, Rt. Rev. Msgr. G. Ostrowski from 1914 to the present time.

The church and new school is of Romanesque style, built by Rev. F. Lange; the rectory by F. G. Ostrowski. The school, founded in 1884 by the Fathers of the Resurrection, is in charge of the Sisters of Nazareth. There are nearly a thousand pupils in attendance.

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St. Joseph's Church—Organized in 1887

Rev. S. Cholewinski is the pastor of St. Joseph's, located at the corner of West Forty-eighth and South Hermitage avenue. The founder of the parish was Rev. J. Radziejewski. At first but a mission ministered to by Rev. J. Zylla, of the St. Mary of Perpetual Help church, it had its first permanent pastor in Rt. Rev. Msgr. S. Nawrocki, 1889-1891. He was succeeded by Rev. V. Zaleski, who remained in charge until 1894, when Rev. M. Pyplatz was appointed. From 1908 to 1909, Rev. Louis Grudzinski administered the affairs of the parish. Finally, upon the Rev. M. Pyplatz's return and his subsequent resignation in 1910, Rev. S. Cholewinski, present pastor, was assigned to take charge of St. Joseph's.

Under his direction the new church was constructed. Romanesque in style, with about twelve hundred seating capacity, this splendid edifice was dedicated by Most Rev. Archbishop J. E. Quigley, September 28, 1914. The school, with the number of attendance about seventeen hundred, is in charge of Felician Sisters. The parish has a membership of seventeen hundred families.

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St. Hedwig's Church—Organized in 1888

Rev. Francis Uzdrowski, C.R., is the pastor of St. Hedwig's parish, occupying one whole block on Webster avenue, between North Hoyne and Hamilton avenue. A start was made in 1888 by St. Hedwig's Society and Rev. Joseph Barzynski. The first services were held on December 8, 1888. Rev. Joseph Barzynski was pastor until February 7, 1894, and was then succeeded by Rev. John Piechowski, C.R., who in 1908 was succeeded by Rev. John B. Obyrtacz, C.R. Rev. Obyrtacz remodeled the first church and school at a cost of \$50,000, and in 1911, a combination school building and assembly hall, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred and eight class rooms, was built, costing about \$80,000, and in 1916 an addition was built to the rectory, improving same. The buildings and equipment are valued at about \$1,000,000.

The school is in charge of Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth and has an attendance of nearly twenty-three hundred pupils.

The pastors preceding Rev. Uzdrowski were Rev. S. Siatka, C.R., and Rev. Francis Dembinski, C.R.

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St. Casimir's Church—Organized in 1890

Founded in 1890, St. Casimir's was a combination school and church frame building, with Rev. F. Kroll the first pastor, 1890-1893. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Furman in August, 1893. A brick combination building was erected

in 1904 and 1905. The new church in Polish Renaissance architecture was started in 1917 and completed and dedicated by His Eminence, Cardinal George Mundelein, December 21, 1919. The seating capacity is fourteen hundred ninety-nine. The number of families is about seventeen hundred.

Rev. Stanislaus V. Bona, D.D., succeeded Father Furman and acted as pastor from 1921 to 1932. A new school and Sisters' convent were constructed. St. Casimir's, therefore, has two large schools with an attendance of seventeen hundred pupils. The school, for the first ten years, was in charge of the Sisters' of St. Francis, of Milwaukee, Wis. After that the Polish Sisters of the Resurrection took charge and continue till this day. A two-year commercial course is also given at this school.

Rev. S. Bona was consecrated bishop by His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein on February 25, 1932, and installed in his own diocese of Grand Island, Nebraska. Bishop Bona is the younger brother of Msgr. Thomas Bona, pastor of St. Mary of Perpetual Help parish.

Bishop Bona was succeeded by Msgr. Anthony Halgas, on May 1, 1932, the former pastor of St. Andrew's, Calumet City. Msgr. J. G. Mielcarek is the present pastor of St. Casimir's parish.

St. Michael's Church, South Chicago—Organized in 1892

St. Michael's parish, Eighty-third street and South Shore drive, South Chicago, was organized from a division of the Immaculate Conception parish. Rev. John Zylla organized the new parish out of a nucleus of about three hundred families, but he was soon succeeded by Rev. Adolph Nowicki; a large brick building on Eighty-third street and Brandon avenue was completed in 1892, and the parsonage was built the same year.

Rev. A. Nowicki was succeeded by Rev. Paul P. Rhode who is now bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin. During his incumbency the convent and the imposing Gothic church were erected. Rev. Paul P. Rhode was elevated to the episcopal dignity in 1908, but he continued as pastor of St. Michael's until September 29, 1915, when he left to become bishop of Green Bay, Wis.

To fill the vacancy arising from the promotion of Bishop Rhode, Rev. John M. Lange was called to take charge as pastor, September 26, 1915. His first great accomplishment as pastor was the enlargement of the school building in 1917. In 1925 an auxiliary school building, one of the most modern, was erected, to accommodate the pupils of the higher grades and two-year business course. The number of pupils is nearly eighteen hundred; while the parish membership numbers about nineteen families. New altars were placed in the sanctuary, and art windows were installed in 1928, which year marked the silver jubilee of Rev. Dr. Lange's priesthood.

St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Church—Organized in 1893

Founded in 1893 by Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R., St. Stanislaus B. and M. parish, up to the year 1901, existed in the character of a mission, there being no permanent pastor, ministered to by the Resurrection Fathers of St. Stanislaus Kostka parish. On October 21, 1901, Rev. John Obyrtacz, C.R., became the first pastor of this church. He repaired the frame church, destroyed by fire, with a two-story brick building in Gothic style.

In 1909, when Rev. Stanislaus Swierczek, C.R., became pastor, the parish had two hundred families and one hundred fifty children in the school. Since then, the number increased to one thousand, with nine hundred children attending the school which is under the direction of Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda. In 1913, a parish hall, one hundred fifty by seventy-six, was erected, which contains meeting halls for societies and a large hall for entertainers and other parish necessities. The enlarged church has nine hundred twenty seats.

Rev. J. Fabianski, C.R., is the present pastor of St. Stanislaus B. and M. church, which is located on Lorel, near Fullerton avenues, in the Cragin district.

St. John Cantius Church—Organized in 1893

Rev. Theodore Klopotoski, C.R., is the present pastor of St. John Cantius parish which was organized in 1893, inasmuch as St. Stanislaus Kostka's could not accommodate the great influx of Polish Catholics.

Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R., appointed Rev. John Kasprzycki, C.R., pastor of the new parish to be. A large plot of ground was secured at Chicago avenue, Carpenter and Fry streets, and the building of St. John Cantius church, of Roman style, was begun, to be completed and dedicated in 1898.

The parochial school was erected in 1903. Rev. J. Kasprzycki was succeeded by Rev. Eugene Sedlaczek, C.R., who constructed a new rectory. The next pastor was Rev. Stephen Dabkowski, C.R., to be succeeded by Rev. Stanislaus Rogalski, C.R., who built up the second part of the school. He was succeeded by Rev. John Kosinski, C.R., who died May 3, 1914. Rev. Stanislaus Siatka, C.R., was appointed pastor, March 4, 1915. He constructed a new and comfortable house for the school sisters and made many improvements in the parish buildings.

More than fifteen hundred children attend St. John Cantius school, which is conducted by the Notre Dame School Sisters of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

St. Hyacinth's Parish—Organized in 1894

A Polish settlement in the vicinity of Milwaukee and Central Park avenue gave rise to St. Hyacinth's church, and a small wooden structure was built on that site in 1894, under the direct supervision of Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R. Rev. Simon Kobrzynski, C.R., celebrated in the new church for the first time on Christmas Day, 1894. Rev. John Piechowski, C.R., was appointed first pastor in 1895. Six months later he was succeeded by Rev. J. Gieburowski, C.R.; in 1897 Rev. E. Sedlaczek was appointed pastor, to be succeeded in 1899 by Rev. A. Babski, C.R. In 1900, the church was moved to its present site, on George street, a brick rectory was built, and finally, with the growth of the parish a combination church and school was approved and dedicated December 16, 1906.

In 1907, the old church was remodeled into class rooms for the ever increasing number of school children. In 1908, Rev. J. Szczypta, C.R., succeeded to the pastorate. A new rectory was built in 1912. The parish numbered eighteen hundred families, so it was divided, and a new parish, St. Venceslaus', was organized. In 1914, the old rectory on George street was enlarged and remodeled into a Sisters' Home.

In 1915, Rev. J. Zdechlik, C.R., succeeded Father Szczypta, and made preparations to build a new, more spacious edifice of God. The corner stone was laid October 21, 1917 and blessed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Nawrocki. The sermon at this occasion was delivered by Rev. L. Zapala. The new church was completed in 1920. Rev. J. Sobieszczyk, C.R., was appointed pastor in January, 1920. The church was dedicated by His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein, October 17, 1921. The new school building was completed in 1928, and the Sisters' Home was dedicated in 1928, by Rev. S. Swierczek, C.R. In January, 1930, Rev. S. A. Kowalczyk, C.R., succeeded Father Swierczek and has continued as pastor to this day. The parish numbers over three thousand families with eighteen hundred children attending the parochial school, conducted by Sisters of Nazareth.

S. S. Peter and Paul Parish—Organized in 1895

Rev. A. S. Olszewski is the present pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's, organized in 1895, and Rev. Paul P. Rhode, now bishop of Green Bay, Wis., was the first pastor. The church originally was located on Carlton street, between 36th and 37th streets, and subsequently moved to 3745 South Paulina street. In October, 1897, with the appointment of Rev. P. Rhode to the pastorate of St. Michael's in South Chicago, Rev. Boleslaus Nowakowski was named pastor, to be succeeded by Rev. Maximilian Kotecki, December 24, 1901, under whose guidance the present structures of church, school and

rectory were built. The new church was blessed on June 29, 1907. Among the prominent guests on that occasion was Mayor Carter H. Harrison. During the International Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago in 1926, Rev. Adalbert S. Olszewski was host to the Most Rev. Bishops from Poland, Przewdziecki, Lukomski and Kubina.

The school was built in 1908 and blessed on September 4, of the same year. Over eleven hundred children attend at the present time, Felician nuns being in charge. The first alderman of Polish American extraction of the ward in which the church is located, was Ben. Zintak, a member of St. Peter and Paul's.

• **St. Mary of the Angels Church—Organized in 1897**

Rev. E. S. Brzezinski, C.R., is present pastor of St. Mary of the Angels parish, organized November 22, 1897, by Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., for many years publisher of the Chicago Polish Daily News. Midway between St. Stanislaus' and St. Hedwig's, it is located at Hermitage-Wood-Cortland-Bloomington Road. The original structure contained the church, school, large and small halls. The new church, of Romanesque style, was begun on September 28, 1911, and is one of the grandest in the city. Rev. Francis Gordon had been pastor from the beginning, with the exception of three years, 1906-1909, when he was appointed pastor St. Stanislaus Kostka parish.

The combination building was dedicated on December 10, 1899, and on the 11th of December, 1899, the first mass was celebrated by Rev. Francis Gordon. About twelve hundred pupils attend the school which is in charge of the Sisters of the Resurrection. The Sisters of this congregation own a building in Hermitage avenue, which serves as a home for working girls. The rectory, located between the old and the new church, facing Wood street, is one of the finest in the city.

Among the prominent laymen of the parish are County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, Theophilus Gordon, Philip Sadowski, Henry Siwecki, Francis Urbanski, Thomas Malinger, A. A. Behnke, Joseph Witt, and others.

• **St. Ann's Parish—Organized in 1903**

March 3, 1903, marks the organization of St. Ann's, located at 18th and S. Leavitt street. Under the leadership of Rev. Casimir Slominski, the site was selected and the corner-stone was laid in the same year. For eighteen years Rev. Slominski was pastor, to be succeeded by Rev. Joseph Kruszka. St. Ann's was the first parish to welcome the first cardinal of the West, George Cardinal Mundelein.

Over eleven hundred eighty-six children attend St. Ann's parochial school. Rev. S. Derwinski is the present pastor of the parish.

St. Florian's Church—Organized in 1905

Rev. Francis A. Kulinski is pastor of St. Florian's, 13145 Houston avenue, which was organized in 1905 by Rev. F. M. Chodniewicz. A school building was built in 1907, with four Franciscan Sisters taking care of about two hundred children. At present over five hundred children attend the school. In 1913, the parochial residence was built, while in 1916 the two story frame dwelling was improved to be occupied by school sisters, who used to live in the school building. The number of members is over three hundred.

Holy Innocents' Church—Organized in 1905

The founder and pastor of Holy Innocents' to the present day is the Rev. John Zwierzchowski. A frame church and a brick school serving formerly a Protestant congregation, located at Superior and Bickerdike street, were purchased to served the Poles settling in the vicinity. On October 9, 1905, with Rev. John Zwierzchowski appointed pastor, the buildings were dedicated by Archbishop Quigley amidst throngs of faithful from neighboring parishes.

With the rapid growth of the parish, the church and class rooms soon proved too small, and the remaining lots of the block were purchased for a new church and a rectory. The church building of Mission style was blessed by His Grace, Archbishop Quigley, on October 20, 1912; it has a seating capacity of sixteen hundred. With crowded class rooms, it became necessary to construct a new school, with twelve class rooms and assembly hall, which was blessed in February, 1915. A permanent home for thirty-five sisters, was erected. Over two thousand children attend the parochial school.

St. John of God Church—Organized in 1906

Rev. L. Grudzinski, well known social worker, founder of the Guardian Angels Nursery and others, is pastor of St. John of God parish, founded in 1906. The old church and the first rectory, now converted into the home for the local sisters, were begun by the organizer and first pastor, Rev. John Jendrzejek.

With the death of Father Jendrzejek in September, 1909, the parish was then administered by Rev. Francis Karabasz until July 15, 1909, when the present pastor, Rev. Ludwik Grudzinski, was appointed to continue the work begun by Father Jendrzejek. On October 13, 1918, the corner-stone for the new stately, magnificent church, built in a beautiful Renaissance style, was laid; the handsomeness of the church is enhanced by its location which is in

front of Sherman Park. The parish numbers nearly two thousand families, with about eighteen hundred children attending the school which is under the care of Felician Sisters.

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Good Shepherd Church—Organized in 1907

Located at 2719-2757 South Kolin avenue, Good Shepherd parish was organized in 1907 by Rev. Alexander Jung, its first pastor. The first church was a wooden structure, now used as the parish hall. The first school was established by Father Jung in 1910, and placed in charge of Felician Sisters. In 1912, a combination church and school was built. With the death of Rev. Jung, Rev. Francis J. Wojciechowski was appointed his successor on November 4, 1918. Father Wojciechowski enlarged the school from six class rooms to twelve, while the church was altered and newly decorated. Father Wojciechowski continues as pastor of Good Shepherd's.

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Five Holy Martyrs Parish—Organized in 1908

In 1908, Rev. Joseph Kruszka, then pastor of Our Lady's church at Gostyn (Downer's Grove, Ill.), was directed to organize a church in the Brighton Park district, at 41st and Kedzie avenue. A new combination church and school was erected, the corner-stone laid and consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rhode in May, 1909. Because of the nearness to factories, the parish was moved to Francisco, Richmond, 43rd and 44th streets, in 1919, a separate church and school were built.

Transferred to St. Anne's, Rev. Joseph Kruszka was succeeded in 1921 by Rev. James J. Strzycki, now a monsignor. Under his administration a new rectory, sisters' home, a new school building, with a hall and bowling alley, and an additional small school building were erected. The school has an attendance of nearly eighteen hundred pupils, in charge of Franciscan Sisters.

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St. Francis of Assisi Church—Organized in 1909

Rev. F. S. Jagielski is present pastor of St. Francis of Assisi parish, at 4418 West Walton street. Organized in October, 1909, it had as its first pastor Rev. J. S. Pajkowski. A brick combination building was erected, and the corner-stone was blessed on December 19, 1909, by Bishop P. P. Rhode; the church was blessed on July 10, 1910.

The parish consists of about five hundred families and that many children attending the school which is conducted by the Sisters of Nazareth.

St. Barbara's Church—Organized in 1910

Rev. S. Radniecki is pastor of St. Barbara's, at 2859 South Throop street. It was organized in 1910 by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Stanislaus Nawrocki, then pastor of St. Mary's of Perpetual Help, who, in 1909, donated land for the proposed St. Barbara's church, school and other buildings, comprising twenty-four lots. Rev. Nawrocki was appointed pastor in 1910. A new church edifice was erected in 1914, and on July 4, 1914, Rt. Rev. Edward Kozlowski, auxiliary bishop of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, consecrated the church, which is of the Renaissance style, with a seating capacity of eighteen hundred. The school is a two-story and basement structure, with a large auditorium. The Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge of the school. There are about eleven hundred children in attendance.

Rev. Francis Grzes succeeded Father Nawrocki (who died in May, 1918) and assumed duties of pastor on June 20, 1918. Under his direction the interior of the church was beautifully decorated, and also an addition to the school and a home for the priests were completed.

Sacred Heart of Jesus Church—Organized in 1910

In July, 1910, Rev. Francis J. Karabasz, then assistant pastor of St. Peter and Paul's, was directed to form a parish embracing the territory between 41st and 47th streets, Ashland and Western avenues. He obtained a plot of ground at 46th, Lincoln and Honore streets. St. Joseph's, of which Rev. S. Cholewinski was pastor, was very helpful and permitted the first Mass of the new parish to be celebrated at 9 o'clock, on August 10th, 1910, in St. Joseph's church.

On October 9, 1910, Bishop P. P. Rhode, D.D., blessed the corner-stone of the new church, and on March 19, 1911, first Mass was celebrated in the new building. May 28, 1911, the solemn blessing of the school building took place, Bishop Rhode officiating. In September, 1911, school opened with about six hundred fifty pupils and nine Felician Sisters in charge. In May, 1913, more ground was bought and a Sisters' Home erected at a cost of \$25,000. A new rectory was built in 1915. To accommodate the ever-increasing number of pupils, a new school annex, consisting of two class rooms, was added in 1919. In 1921, all debts were cleared, and since then the parish is free of all encumbrances, being one of a few in the Chicago diocese to hold such an enviable position. Rev. Francis J. Karabasz continues as pastor of the parish, which numbers one thousand families and over hundred children attending school, conducted by the Felician Sisters.

St. Mary Magdalene's Church—Organized in 1910

St. Mary Magdalene's of South Chicago is the grateful offspring of Immaculate Conception of B. V. M. parish. The corner-stone for the present church and school combination building was laid September 26, 1910. Rev. Edward A. Kowalewski was called to the pastorate of St. Mary Magdalene's on June 10, 1910. The blessing of the corner-stone was performed by Rt. Rev. P. P. Rhode, D.D., while the sermon on that occasion was delivered by Rev. Francis Wojtalewicz, the steadfast sponsor of the new parish. First Mass was celebrated for the first time in the new church by Father Kowalewski on February 12, 1911; the sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas Bona.

When the school was completed, the Felician Sisters were requested to take charge.

Early in 1931, the administration of the parish was entrusted to Msgr. A. Halgas. In June, 1931, Rev. J. G. Mielcarek was appointed pastor, to be succeeded by Rev. J. J. Kozlowski, Ph.D., present pastor.

Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish in Irving Park—Organized in 1912

On August 3, 1911, a call for a general meeting was sent to all the Poles of this vicinity. In the organization of the parish two clubs: the Nicholas Copernicus and the Eliza Orzeszkowa, were instrumental in bringing the organization of the parish to success. On June 13, 1912, an official order was approved opening a new Polish parish in Irving Park, and a rector was assigned in the person of Rev. Rayment Appelt. The parish was named the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

At first Masses were sung in a public school building at Byron and Albany streets. With the purchase of twenty-one lots, building activities were started. On September 29, 1912, the parish celebrated the consecration of the corner-stone. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Bishop Paul P. Rhode, bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

On New Year's day of 1913, Father Appelt celebrated the first Mass in the church. By 1924, a new church building was completed with a capacity of one thousand. On November 24, 1924, His Excellency Bishop Hoban consecrated the new home of God. In course of time, the old building was transformed into a parochial school, and in 1928, a new building was completed to serve as living quarters for the Sisters of Nazareth, teachers of the local school. Stanley B. Mrozinski, an accomplished musician, is the local organist, whose choirs are really a pride of the church. The school, organized in

1913, has progressed steadily and numbers at present nearly four hundred pupils, taught by the splendid and very efficient Sisters of Nazareth.

Rev. Charles Marcinkiewicz is the pastor since 1935.

• **Transfiguration Church—Organized in 1911**

Rev. F. B. Prange is present pastor of Transfiguration parish, 2609 Carmen avenue, which was organized in Bowmanville on August 12, 1911, by Rev. Wojciechowski. The first Mass offered by Father Wojciechowski was celebrated in the Budlong School Hall, on August 23, 1911. A plot of ground, located at Rockwell, Carmen, Washtenaw and Winnemac streets, was purchased, and the laying of the corner-stone took place on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1911. On July 14, 1912, the new church and school building was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop J. E. Quigley.

On November 10, 1918, Father Wojciechowski was transferred to Good Shepherd parish and his successor was appointed in the person of Rev. F. B. Prange. The school is ably conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, with over three hundred children in attendance. The parish numbers about two hundred families and is steadily growing.

• **St. Venceslaus' Church, North-West Side—Organized in 1912**

Rev. Theodore Czastka is pastor of St. Venceslaus, located on the north-west side of the city, at 3400 N. Monticello avenue. The parish was organized by Rev. F. C. Scieszka in 1912. A small frame building donated by St. Hyacinth's was moved to Lawndale avenue and served as church and school while the present combination building was being erected. On June, 1914, the building was completed and blessed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rhode.

The school is conducted by Felician Sisters, with over six hundred pupils.

• **St. Helen's Parish—Organized in 1913**

Located at Oakley Blvd. and Augusta Blvd., St. Helen's Parish was founded by Rev. P. H. Pyterek, with the assistance of Messrs. P. Ligman, J. Rushkewicz, Anthony Klodzinski, P. Bykowski and F. Strobot, under the direction of the late Most Rev. J. E. Quigley, on June 6, 1913. The corner-stone of the combination building was laid November 2, 1913, by Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D.D., and was dedicated by the Most Rev. James E. Quigley, August 29, 1914. Formal opening of school took place September 7, 1914. The Felician Sisters are in charge of the school from the foundation of the parish.

With the growth of the parish it very soon became evident that the combination church and school building was inadequate, so in 1924, a new and larger combination church and school was built to accommodate all the new parishioners. The new church has a seating capacity of nine hundred persons. The old building was remodeled for school purpose, and it was soon necessary to remodel one of these buildings for a convent. It has a small chapel and accommodations for about forty nuns.

St. Helen's has one of the best school bands which won honorary mention and prizes in competing with other parochial schools; it was under the direction of Bandmaster A. E. Petrocelli. The organist, John Dendor, has five choirs under his direction, which are as follows: St. Helen's Senior Choir, St. Helen's Junior Choir, St. Ann's Married Ladies' Choir and two School Children's Choirs.

The present pastor, Rev. P. H. Pyterek, was born on August 1, 1878, a short distance from the parish, was educated at St. Stanislaus parochial school, St. Ignatius' College, St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained by Most Rev. J. E. Quigley, March 28, 1903. His parents were early immigrants, pioneers of the north-west side of Chicago.

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St. Ladislaus' Parish—Organized in 1914

Rev. S. J. Czapelski is pastor of St. Ladislaus', located at 5432 W. Roscoe street. The parish was founded by Rev. F. C. Scieszka in 1914. On June 15, 1915, Rev. A. Halgas was appointed pastor of the parish.

About five hundred families belong to the parish, with about four hundred fifty children attending the parochial school which is under the care of Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

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St. James Church, Hanson Park—Organized in 1914

Rev. F. Marcinek is the present pastor of St. James, 2418 N. Mango ave., which was founded by Rev. W. S. Kukulski. Following his resignation in March, 1918, Rev. F. Marcinek, the present pastor, was appointed by Cardinal George Mundelein.

In 1919, a combination church and school building was erected. The school was established by the first pastor and remains in charge of Felician Sisters. There are about three hundred pupils attending the school which has adopted the program of teaching prescribed by the school board of Chicago archdiocese.

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St. Constance Parish—Organized in 1916

Located in the district known as Jefferson Park, St. Constance's was organized in 1916, by Rev. Alexander S. Knitter, its present pastor. At first, a Protestant church located at Lawrence and Central avenues was purchased, remodeled and decorated. A new Roman Catholic church, the St. Constance, was dedicated on August 20, 1916, by Rev. Ludwik Grudzinski.

With increasing numbers of the Polish people settling in this north-west side district, it became necessary to erect a combination church and school building at the site bounded by Ainslie, Marmora, Strong and Menard avenues. The new church was dedicated by His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein, on October 8, 1917. A new rectory was built on the corner of Strong street and Menard avenue. The church and school building was enlarged in 1926, with additional classrooms and a large assembly hall. The former rectory was converted into a sisters' convent. A beautiful grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on the premises is considered a masterpiece attracting many visitors. About eight hundred children attend the school which is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

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St. Pancratius Parish—Organized in 1924

Rev. Stanislaus Radniecki became pastor of St. Pancratius, organized in 1924, in the district known as Brighton Park. First Mass was celebrated on March 6, 1924. The church is old building formerly occupied by Five Holy Martyrs' congregation. Additional lots were purchased, on which a modern building containing eighteen class rooms and an assembly hall was erected; also a sisters' home was built. The corner-stone was blessed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas Bona in 1925; the completed school building was consecrated on May 9, 1926, by Most Rev. Bishop Suffragan Hoban.

St. Pancratius parochial school has an attendance of over eleven hundred pupils and is in charge of Franciscan Sisters.

Rev. V. J. Nowicki is the present pastor of "St. Pancratius".

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Saint Roman Parish—Organized in 1928

Rev. V. A. Belinski is pastor of St. Roman's parish, 2313 S. Washtenaw avenue, organized in the fall of 1928. It is an offspring of St. Casimir's parish, which could not adequately serve an increasing group of Poles, and so Rt. Rev. Stanislaus V. Bona, now bishop of Grand Island, Nebraska, deemed it necessary to establish another church at the western end of St. Casimir's.

Rev. J. J. Kozlowski, Ph.D., was appointed pastor of the newly organizing parish and the corner-stone was laid by Very Rev. Anthony Halgas on April

19, 1929. The solemn dedication of the church and school was performed by Rt. Rev. Bernard Sheil, suffragan bishop of Chicago. The boundaries of the parish are: Twenty-sixth street on the south, Western avenue on the east. Twelfth street on the north and Marshall Boulevard on the west. Over one thousand families are numbered as parishioners.

The St. Roman school, in charge of the Teaching Sisters of St. Joseph, is of the most modern construction, with up-to-date equipment and facilities for educating its nine hundred fifty pupils. It contains a large auditorium, the scene of frequent dramas and social gatherings given under the auspices of the various parish sodalities, societies and clubs.

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Other Churches of Chicago and Vicinity.

Other churches of Chicagoland are: St. Bruno's, 4749 S. Harding avenue, of which Rev. A. S. Gorski, Ph.D., is pastor; the St. Fidelis', 1406 North Washtenaw avenue, of which Rev. J. F. Zielezinski is pastor; St. Bronislawa's, 8708 Colfax avenue, Rev. Cyril Kita, O.M.C., pastor; St. Camillus', 5430 South Lockwood avenue, Rev. B. J. Kasprzycki, pastor; St. Thecla's, 6708 West Palatine avenue, Rev. F. C. Dampfs, pastor; St. Turibius', 4115 West 56th Street, Rev. J. C. Mszanowski, pastor.

Assumption B. V. M. church of West Pullman, located at 123rd street and Parnell avenue, was organized by Rev. Koytek in 1903. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Cholewinski who completed the new school in 1907. His successor, Rev. L. Zuchola, completed the new rectory in 1913. In December of 1918, the present pastor, Rev. Theodore Langfort took charge and he built a new convent for the Sisters of Nazareth who teach the school attended by six hundred children. The parish numbers about three thousand members.

Since May 22, 1913, Rev. H. Jagodzinski has been pastor of St. Cyrillus and Methodius, of Lemont, Ill., which dates to 1882. On August 12, 1883, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. L. Moczygemba. On April 7, 1884, the first Mass was celebrated. The former pastors were Rev. S. Baranowski, Rev. J. Barzynski, Rev. M. Moziewski, Rev. C. Kozlowski, Rev. F. Scieszka, Rev. M. C. Pyplat. Felician Sisters are in charge of the school which has an attendance of two hundred pupils.

Rev. J. Schenke is pastor of St. Andrew's parish, founded in 1891 Calumet City, formerly Sobieski, then West Hammond, Ill. Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., laid the corner-stone on October 27, 1891. Rev. Francis M. Wojtalewicz was the first pastor. The original frame church was levelled to the ground by a tornado on June 13, 1892. The new brick structure was dedicated May 14, 1893. The rectory and school house were soon erected. Rev. Francis Byrgier was called to the rectorship in May, 1896; he remodeled the church and bought a pipe organ. New additions were made on the school, put in charge

of Sisters of St. Francis, of Lafayette, Ind. Rev. Boleslaus Nowakowski was called as the next pastor. In 1908, Sisters of Nazareth were summoned to teach in the school. By 1914 a brick building was erected for the nuns as well as a large and massive school building. On Sunday, January 27, 1918, the church burned down due to defective electric wiring, to make way for the present beautiful edifice of God.

Rev. W. Rzoska is present pastor of St. Mary of Gostyn, at Downers Grove, founded in 1891, and its first structure was erected by an old pioneer, Mr. Kostrzeski. The following were pastors of this parish: Rev. F. Wojtalewicz, Rev. C. Slominski, Rev. B. Pawlowski, Rev. F. Chodniewicz, Rev. C. Wotypka, Rev. Szczygiel, Rev. A. Koytek, Rev. A. Jung, Rev. J. Kruszka, Rev. W. Warakowski, Rev. F. Prange, Rev. F. Repinski, C.R., Rev. L. Swiatkowski, C.R., Rev. S Koralewski.

Rev. Felix J. Kachnowski is pastor of St. Stanislaus B. and M. parish, of Posen, Ill., established in May, 1894, by Rev. Stanislaus Nawrocki. The priests formerly in charge of the parish were: Rev. Francis Kroll, Rev. Sraphin Cosini, C.R., Rev. A. Koytek, Rev. L. Szczygiel, Rev. Peter H. Pyterek, Rev. John Robakowski. In March, 1911, the church was enlarged; Franciscan Sisters were invited to teach.

St. Mary's of Czestochowa, Cicero, Ill., was started by Rev. Casimir Slominski, May 30, 1895. Three frame buildings were erected the end of that year: church, hall and rectory. The following pastors were Rev. Leo. Wyrzykowski and Rev. B. Czajkowski, who was appointed in July, 1904. In 1905 a combination church and school building was built, to be followed by a convent, a new rectory, and the present church, of Gothic style, completed in 1918. The parish has nearly one thousand families. The school is conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.

Rev. Stanislaus P. Chyla is pastor of St. Salomea's, 11816 Indiana avenue, in Kensington, founded in 1897 by Rev. F. Kroll, who was succeeded by Rev. K. Gronkowski. Under Father Jagielski the foundation for the church of a Semi-Gothic style was laid and completed under Rev. J. M. Lange, Ph.D. in 1912. The school has an attendance of nine hundred pupils who are under the instruction of the Polish Sisters of St. Joseph. Rev. Lange was succeeded by Rev. S. Pajkowski, Rev. F. Kulinski and Rev. T. A. Kendziora.

Rev. J. Drzymala is present pastor of St. Isidore's, of Blue Island, Illinois, organized in 1900. Rev. Fr. Kroll and Rev. John Kasprzycki were early advisers, and subsequently Rev. C. Gronkowski was appointed first pastor of the newly organizing parish, really called into being by the "Polish Church and Building Society" under the protection of St. Isidore. This society gave a bazaar, September 24—October 4, 1899, at Opera House, Blue Island, which brought the parish \$1,200. The new church was blessed on Christmas Day, 1900, by Rev. Fr. Wojtalewicz and first High Mass was celebrated by the

pastor, Rev. C. Gronkowski. His successors were: Rev. F. Kroll, Rev. Koytek, Rev. S. Szczygiel, Rev. P. H. Pyterek. In 1912, Rev. Pyterek enlarged the church and school. Felician Sisters took charge of the latter. Rev. Pyterek was succeeded by Rev. T. Czastka, the latter by Rev. S. Doberstein.

Rev. S. J. Koralewski is pastor of St. Stanislaus B. and M. parish, in Kankakee, Ill., founded in 1900 by Rev. Maximilian Kotecki, who was succeeded by Rev. F. Nowacki. Then followed: Rev. E. A. Kowalewski, Rev. F. G. Ostrowski, Rev. F. Feldheim, Rev. A. Koytek, Rev. B. J. Orlemanski, Rev. B. K. Szudzinski. Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth took charge of the parochial school which now has an attendance of three hundred children.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas P. Bona in March, 1911, took charge of the mixed parish of St. Joseph's, established in 1902, at Cummit-Argo. A purely Polish parish developed in Argo, and Rev. H. Piepenkotter is the present pastor of St. Blase's, 6101 S. 75th avenue, Argo, Illinois.

Rev. J. A. Grzezinski is pastor of Ho'y Rosary parish, of North Chicago, Ill., founded by Rev. John Jendrzejek in 1904. Father Jendrzejek was succeeded by Rev. L. Grudzinski, Rev. August Koytek, Rev. John Lange, Rev. Fr. Ostrowski, Rev. T. Czastka. The school was opened by Rev. J. Jendrzejek in 1905, and Rev. L. Grudzinski procured the Felician Sisters in 1908. The church was built by Rev. J. J. Jendrzejek in 1904, the school by Rev. John Lange, in 1909, and the parish house by Rev. Fr. Ostrowski in 1914.

St. Valentine's, of Cicero, Ill., of which Rev. B. K. Szudzinski is present pastor, was founded in 1912 by Rev. A. Halgas. He was succeeded by Rev. T. Langfort and Rev. S. Radniecki. Sisters of Nazareth are in charge of the school.

Rev. P. P. Witmanski is pastor of Ascension parish, in Evanston, Illinois, founded in 1912. Rev. Wojciechowski at first attended the mission of which Rev. Felix Feldheim became pastor. Father Feldheim constructed combination building and a rectory. The church was dedicated on June 8, 1913, by Rt. Rev. Bishop P. P. Rhode, D.D. Felician Sisters are in charge of the school.

Rev. J. A. Grembowicz is pastor of St. John the Baptist parish, 158th street and Belden avenue, at Harvey, Ill. It was organized in 1914, and Rev. D. Zenc was first pastor. The new church was dedicated May 9, 1915, and then Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, Rev. P. P. Rhode, officiated and preached the sermon on that occasion. With the death of Father Zenc, Rev. J. J. Strzycki was appointed pastor. Sisters of Nazareth are in charge of the school.

The other out-of-town churches in Illinois are: St. Joseph's, Chicago Heights, Rev. Stanislaus Doberstein; St. Thaddeus parish, Joliet, Illinois, Rev. J. Karabasz, pastor; St. Susanna's, 14935 Lincoln avenue, Harvey, Ill., Rev. I. S. Renkewski, pastor; Holy Cross parish, Joliet, Ill., of which Rev. Stanislaus J. Derengowski is pastor.

PART VIII

POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL WELFARE IN CHICAGO

I. Institutions Maintained by Poles of Chicago

By AL. BAK

THE growth of the Poles of Chicago in number and influence has been characterized by a proportional growth in social problems and a consequent increase in the number of social institutions to take care of social problems. The church, always a very prominent social factor, has been responsible for the founding and the maintenance of most of the existing welfare agencies. The Polish laity of Chicago has also figured vitally in social welfare work and is destined to become an even more prominent factor in this field than it has been heretofore.

Institutions have been established to care for four general classifications of social problems: the sick, the aged, the orphaned, and the delinquent. The existing agencies are a tribute to the efforts of the Poles in the past and furnish a suitable criterion for future possibilities.

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Care of the Sick

Medical, physical, and spiritual aid is being administered to the community by thousands of physicians, nurses, nuns, and chaplains—all native born Poles or of Polish extraction. To mention all of the medical and charitable institutions, large and small, conducted or supervised by Poles in the city of Chicago, or to relate all incidents of sacrifice on the part of individuals directly or indirectly connected with them is literally impossible. A brief survey will demonstrate, in part, the extent of the work covered.

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St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital

One of the outstanding medical institutions in the city of Chicago conducted by the Poles is St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, founded and conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. Originally it was a twenty-four bed hospital. In due course of time necessary additions were made. The hospital proper has been greatly increased in size. At the present

time two hundred twelve patients can be cared for at one time. A nurses' home, a convent for the nuns, an extensive pathological laboratory, x-ray and pediatric departments, and a solarium have been added. Today St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital presents itself as an imposing medical structure inset in beautiful surroundings at the corner of Leavitt street and Haddon avenue. It is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons and approved for internships by the American Medical Association.

Although Poles predominate, thousands of patients of other nationalities and creeds are cared for annually in this institution. It has been self-sustaining since its conception. Donations from friends and aid from sympathetic auxiliary organizations have enabled the sisters to care for many worthy charity patients.

The Guardian Angel Day Nursery Dispensary

In 1914 a free medical dispensary was founded in conjunction with the Guardian Angel Day Nursery. It provides medical care for the poor who need such attention. With the exception of a very nominal charge for registration and the necessary dressing and medicine no compensation is required for the medical attention received. If the patient is unable to pay for these necessities no charge is made.

The dispensary is well equipped and ably conducted. There is a large waiting room, four consultation rooms, an x-ray room and a pharmacy. The staff is composed of three physicians, two pharmacists, and an optometrist. It is supervised by Dr. Stella Napieralski.

Care of the Aged

The St. Joseph Home for the Aged

Since 1894 the Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda have been conducting the St. Joseph Home for the Aged. The first home, a little cottage located on Chapin near Noble street, was founded by Mother Theresa, assisted by Mother Anna and Sister Angelina. Within a few months the original quarters proved too small and a larger home on Ingraham street, not far from the original site, became the haven for the aged. In 1897 land was purchased at Hamlin and Schubert avenues and a convent home erected the following year. The aged were housed in cottages adjoining the building. These new accommodations were made possible to a large extent through the aid given by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, C.R., one of the leaders in organizing and founding various parishes and institutions in the city. In 1928 the old cottages were supplanted by a new modern building, erected at the corner of Hamlin and Ridgeway avenues, which at present houses

about two hundred. Grouped about the Home on the two and a half acre plot are a chapel, the convent, and a novitiate for nuns. Both the St. Joseph Home for the Aged and the Mother Home of the Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda, are under the supervision of Mother Antonina, Mother General of the Community, who has devoted thirty-six years of her life to these institutions.

Of the two hundred inmates only about twenty percent provide for themselves; the rest are charity cases. Needs are met by donations from friends of the institution, funds raised by auxiliary and sympathetic organizations, and alms collected by the nuns. Some assistance has also been received from the Catholic Charities of Chicago. Medical aid has very often been given gratis by sacrificing physicians. The hardships of the nuns and of the aged inmates are too numerous to be recounted. The hand of merciful Providence has granted them succor a number of times in the past by a timely charitable donation to help them carry on their wonderful work.

Care of Parentless Children

The Poles have also provided for orphaned children, thrown upon the mercy of the world through the loss of one or both parents by death or other unfortunate circumstances.

St. Vincent's Orphanage

Since 1899 the Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda have been conducting St. Vincent's Orphanage in conjunction with their home for the aged at Hamlin and Schubert avenues. From its inception to the year 1911 five hundred seventy-nine children found a home at this institution. The orphanage was a private institution supported by donations of friends and by alms collected by the nuns.

St. Hedwig's Orphanage at Niles

With the ever-increasing number of children the Vincentian orphanage proved inadequate. In order to insure proper physical and spiritual care of our clergy felt the need of a new and more spacious institution for orphans of Polish ancestry. First effort in this direction were made by Bishop Paul Rhode, who summoned the pastors of the Polish parishes of Chicago. After a discussion the project was presented to Rt. Rev. J. Quigley, then archbishop of the Chicago archdiocese, who approved the plan. It was carried out by a committee of representatives of various Polish parishes in the city.

The supervision of the orphanage was entrusted to Rev. Francis Rusch, who was appointed by the bishop of Chicago. In 1911, a year after its found-

ing, sixty-three orphans were transferred from St. Vincent's Orphanage in Avondale to St. Hedwig's Orphanage in Niles, Illinois. The institution has grown from one modest structure to ten modern buildings, including a gymnasium, a chapel, an infirmary, a dining hall, dormitories, a laundry and engineering plant, a printery and a bindery. Its beautiful, ample grounds afford opportunity for healthy outdoor life in addition to indoor recreation.

The desire of the authorities has been to provide a normal home life for the children. Educational opportunities and opportunities for specialization in trades, such as sewing, cooking, printing, cobbling and others, are provided. From the age of two, when children are accepted by the institution, until such time when as young men and women they are able to provide for themselves, constant care is taken to prepare the children for their future by giving them the proper education, supervision, and training. At present approximately five hundred children are entrusted to the care of Rev. Francis Rusch, who, since its inception, has held the responsible position of supervisor of the orphanage. He is assisted by the Rev. Stanislaus Kwiek and Rev. Thaddeus Walega and fifty nuns of the Felician order.

The financial burden of the institution is proportionately shared by the various Polish parishes of the Chicago Archdiocese. Various donors and organizations have also aided in defraying expenses. Two separate corporations have been chartered in accordance with the state law, one to take care of the boys, known as the Polish Manual Training School for Boys; the other of the girls, under the name of St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls.

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The Problem of Juvenile Delinquency

The problem of juvenile delinquency, youthful transgressions of the accepted norms of society, has ever engaged the attention of the Poles. To help Polish youth and to substitute good influence for the forces of evil, various organizations for young people have been formed throughout the Polish parishes of Chicago, co-operating with the C. Y. O. movement, sponsored by Bishop Bernard Sheil. The Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Alma Mater, the Polish Falcons of America and the Polish Women's Alliance, five outstanding Polish benevolent organizations, are also carrying on an extensive youth program. Institutions which concern themselves with children and young people presenting special types of problems have also been established.

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The Guardian Angel Day Nursery and Home for Working Girls

This institution located at 4600 South McDowell avenue was founded in 1912 by Rev. Louis Grudzinski, pastor of St. John of God parish with the aid

of Rev. Joseph Karabasz of the Sacred Heart parish and Rev. Stanislaus Cholewinski of St. Joseph parish.

The nursery affords an opportunity for working mothers to have their children properly cared for and supervised during the day while they are at their place of employment.

Many of the children have been left in the care of the nuns by parents who could not take care of them due to poverty. Many of these children have been left and completely forgotten by their parents. Babies and children of sick mothers have been cared for and furnished with food and clothing while the mother was bedridden.

The Home for Working Girls shelters girls who are unemployed or homeless. Newly-arrived Polish immigrant girls are gladly received and cared for. The purpose of this institution is to provide for the girls surroundings comparable to a home. Classes in homemaking are conducted for the benefit of the girls by the nuns. The institution is able to take care of fifty girls.

The combined institutions are under the management of Rev. Louis Grudzinski, their founder and most generous patron. He is aided in his work by the Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda whose superior at the present time is Sister M. Perpetua. St. John of God, Sacred Heart and St. Joseph parishes contribute to their financial support.

St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery

This institution and the Guardian Angel Day Nursery are identical in nature and function. It was founded in 1904 at Blackhawk and Ashland avenue, through the efforts of Rev. Andrew Spetz, C.R. A free medical dispensary was formerly conducted in connection with the nursery but was discontinued due to financial difficulties during the depression years. The work is carried on by Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda under the management of Rev. Louis Grudzinski.

The Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago

Well organized and equipped and with the greatest possibilities for combating juvenile delinquency is the Polish Welfare Association of the Archdiocese of Chicago, founded in 1921 by members of the Chicago Society, a group of the Polish National Alliance. Although it is the youngest of the Polish welfare organizations, it is destined to be the most extensive and influential in its work.

The ever increasing instances of juvenile delinquency and the material impoverishment of Poles in Chicago presented a problem. It was evident that a determined effort was necessary to check and prevent juvenile delinquency

and to better the social conditions generally among the Poles. Existing agencies were working under difficulties due to the handicap of language and lack of understanding of the nature, attitude, and nationalistic feeling and pride of the Poles. An agency which could successfully cope with these difficulties was needed. The Polish Welfare Association was organized to meet the difficulties. A staff of trained workers was assembled and funds were raised. The organization worked in conjunction with social agencies concerned with juvenile delinquency and social problems in general and met with considerable success until the depression affected donations to such an extent that services had to be greatly curtailed. The outcome has been a sharp increase in social problems. Renewed efforts are being made to cope with the situation.

An expansion program begun in August, 1936, is being put into operation at the present time. A program of systematic case work by trained workers, supplemented by volunteer work in the parishes, and observation in the various courts, particularly the juvenile, women's, domestic relations and boys' courts, is being evolved and put into effect. Continued efforts by the Poles directly concerned with the Association and generous support on the part of all the Poles in Chicago will insure an organization which will contribute immensely to the general social betterment of the Polish community.

In spite of the number of social institutions founded by the Poles of Chicago, a grave need for additional social welfare organizations and an expansion program for existing institutions still is apparent. The chief problems of the day—juvenile delinquency and unemployment—will, it seems, continue indefinitely. It is along these two lines that the efforts of the present and future generations must be directed.

Sources of information for the above article: Rev. Francis Rusch, chaplain, St. Hedwig's Orphanage, Niles, Ill.; Rev. Louis Grudzinski, pastor, St. John of God parish, director of Guardian Angel Day Nursery and St. Elizabeth Day Nursery; Mother M. Antonina, Mother General of the Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda; pamphlet commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

II. Work of Chicago Poles in Other Social Welfare Organizations

By THADDEUS SLESINSKI

As far back as twenty-five years there has been a professional or scientific interest in the social problems of the Poles in Chicago by many who emanated from this nationality group. There was an awareness of the fact that the basic causes responsible for maladjustments and conflicts among the Polish

immigrant group were not always understood by outside social agencies. Efforts were therefore made to meet these needs through educational and interpretative activities as well as through active participation as staff members of social agencies and through contributions to social service periodicals. As to the latter, an illustration in point is an article which appeared in "The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" for January 1921, written by Thaddeus Slesinski which deals with the value of social workers speaking a foreign language:

"They are familiar not only with the language but also with the traditions, customs and characteristics of their immigrant fathers. Most of them take an active part in the social and religious life of the foreign colonies, and at the same time participate in the activities of the larger community. They thus have points of contact which the American social workers can never hope to attain.

"Because these young people are working through community agencies, they have an opportunity to view the problems of their own people from the standpoint of the community as a whole. They are specializing in the solution of problems arising from maladjustments, and thus they see . . . just what are the narrowing influences in our immigrant communities, that should be removed. Moreover, they feel that it is their duty to remain in these communities and by working from within them, to remove these influences. They appreciate that there is much that should be preserved and passed on as the heritage to future generations, that many activities must be continued along racial lines, and that the use of the foreign language is still necessary. But because they have gained a vision of the ultimate social goal, they see the next steps that are to be taken to bring the foreign colonies into closer relationship with the larger communities of which they are a part."

It was in the spring of 1913 that the Polish Social Workers' Club of Chicago was organized. Its purpose was to stimulate interest among the Poles in social problems and to improve the effectiveness of social workers in dealing with these problems. The first officers were: Miss Emily Napieralska, president; Theodore Smergalski, vice president; John Skibinski, recording secretary; Thaddeus Slesinski, financial secretary; Mrs. Mary Kaletta, treasurer and Rev. Andrew Spetz, C. R., advisor.

The membership included a general secretary of a Polish fraternal organization, a superintendent of a park district, a director of recreation centers, visiting and infant welfare nurses, case-workers in charitable and medical agencies, juvenile probation and school attendance officers, interpreters, school teachers and Roman Catholic clergy.

For several years meetings were held once a month, each time at a different educational or charitable institution. The head of the institution in which the meeting was held explained the work of the institution—a discussion usually followed which resulted in constructive suggestions for interpreting the functions or program of the respective agency to the Polish American community which it aimed to serve.

Repeated efforts were made to interest our young people in social service work. On one occasion an open meeting was held at St. Mary's Hospital, at which the superintendent of nurses, Sister Dolores, emphasized the opportunities for constructive service in the nursing profession. The meeting proved effective judging from the number of young women who registered for the course in nursing. As a result of the interest aroused incident to the publicity given to meetings of the club a number of young men and women were stimulated to select social service work as a profession.

The Polish Advisory Committee of the Northwest District of the United Charities was one of the best examples of a cooperative effort, initiated by members of the club. They felt that the United Charities should secure a better understanding of its work on the part of the Polish American community on the northwest side. The committee met semi-monthly to discuss treatment of the cases that were presented for its consideration. This committee helped other social agencies in the district in the organization of health and better housing exhibits and in the investigation of anti-social conditions. The publicity given in the Polish press helped to interpret the work of these organizations to the Polish community.

John Nering, who at that time was superintendent of the Chicago office of the Postal Telegraph Company, was chairman of the committee the first few years and was succeeded by Edmund K. Jarecki, now county judge. One of the most faithful workers of the committee was the Rev. Andrew Spetz, C.R., who served for many years as vice president of the Juvenile Protective Association and also on the advisory committee to the judge of the juvenile court during its first few years. A full description of this and other cooperative efforts is given by the writer in two articles which appeared in "The Family" magazine for January and February, 1922.

A number of the members of the Polish Social Workers' Club made worthwhile contributions in various executive positions in social work, through addresses at meetings of civic and women's clubs, and through magazine articles written on public welfare.

Theodore Smergalski during his service as superintendent of recreation centers of the West Park System made an outstanding contribution to the Polish group as well as to the community at large by his intelligent and pro-

gressive administration as well as by his frequent addresses before groups and his writings for social service periodicals. Thaddeus Slesinski's contribution is also noteworthy. As director of the Holstein Park Recreation Center he demonstrated the need for more attention to the health of children participating in playground activities. The results of this experiment was given space in several articles in "Nation's Health" magazine for October, 1922 and May, 1924, also in the "Mind and Body" and in "The Playground" magazines.

Another member of the club, Dr. Florian Znaniecki, contributed to a better understanding of the problems facing social workers in the Polish communities of Chicago. Volume V of his monumental work (written in collaboration with Dr. William I. Thomas) "The Polish Peasant in Europe and America," based chiefly on conditions in Chicago, gives facts and makes recommendations of permanent value to all interested in improving the conditions of our Polish American citizens.

Several years ago the Polish Social Workers' Club was reorganized with Dr. Paul Fox, director of the Laird Community House, as president, and Miss Mary Midura, of the Polish Welfare Association, as secretary. The objects of the club are: (1) To stimulate interest among the Poles in social problems; (2) to interpret the social needs of the Polish American community to the community at large; (3) to emphasize the need of Polish social workers in Polish communities; (4) to raise the standard of efficiency of Polish social workers.

On the occasion of the Polish Week of Hospitality, during the Century of Progress International Exposition, the club called a conference on "Social and Economical Trends in Polish American Communities," held on Thursday, July 20, 1933. On the program was Dr. Clifford Shaw, head of the department of sociology, Illinois Institute of Juvenile Research, who gave an address on "The Neighborhood as a Unit in the Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency." Dr. Paul Fox, director of Laird Community House, spoke on "The Attitudes of the Polish American Community towards Its Social Problems." M. J. Kostrzewski, M.D., discussed "The Challenge of the Times to the Social Worker." All three speakers discussed their particular subject with special reference to the Polish American community. An interesting discussion followed in which many of those present participated.

As a result of the efforts of this group, young people have become interested in preparing themselves for social work as a career, and the number of men and women of Polish extraction in this field has steadily increased. They are now found in every branch of public and private social service of Chicago. Because of their knowledge of the language, psychology and traditions of their fathers, they have a very definite contribution to make not only to the agencies with which they are affiliated but to their own people and to the community at large as well.

III. Poles on the School Board

By THADDEUS J. LUBERA

The citizens of Chicago of Polish ancestry have contributed immensely to the development of public education of Chicago. This contribution is in the form of service, share of taxation and cultural development.

Preeminent in service without remuneration are nine outstanding citizens who have given their time, business and professional experience on the membership of the Chicago Board of Education.

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Max Drezmal

Max Drezmal served as a member from July 6, 1894 to August 26, 1896. His training and experience were highly respected and his counsel widely sought. He rendered unusually effective service as a Chairman of Judiciary and Manual Training Committees; also as a member of Building and Grounds, Music, Compulsory Education, Drawing and Rules Committees.

Upon his retirement, the Board of Education passed a Resolution, dated February 10, 1897, in which the following words of praise are found: "Mr. Drezmal's service and the fidelity with which he has discharged all duties imposed upon him during his term of service, merits the approval of the citizens of Chicago, as well as the esteem of his fellow members." . . . "His industry and good judgment have always attended his efforts in behalf of Public schools."

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Walter Kuflewski

Following Mr. Drezmal, Mr. Walter Kuflewski was appointed on July 9, 1902 and continued in membership until May 22, 1907. On July 11, 1906, he was elected Vice-President and subsequently, member of School Management, Finance, also Building and Grounds Committee.

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Julius Smietanka

Of distinguished legal training, wide civic attitude, experience and cultural background is Mr. Smietanka, whose exceedingly fine service from July 7, 1909 to June, 1914, made him vice president, and subsequently president in 1926, upon death of Colonel Ellicot in October. He was reappointed for a second term in 1923, terminating his service on April 18, 1927.

Mr. Smietanka became in the course of twelve years Chairman of the Finance Committee, as well as member of seven important committees.

In a resolution, adopted June 8, 1927, the following is stated:

“In the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Finance, as well as other Committees, Mr. Smietanka carried a trying burden of responsibility and devoted a large amount of time . . . these demands upon his time have been met by him at considerable sacrifice to his professional and personal interests . . . his particular attention to the absorbing duties of the Presidency are evidence of his devotion to the welfare of the schools.”

Dr. Stephen R. Pietrowicz

Dr. Pietrowicz was in service from June 24, 1914 to December 22, 1915. Unselfishly he devoted much time and energy as member of Finance, School Management, also Building and Grounds Committees.

Upon his demise in 1936, the Board of Education honored him for his civic contribution to the public schools of Chicago, saying among many other things, in the resolution of January 29, 1936, the following:

“Whereas, he served the cause of education and the interests of the children with completely unselfish devotion not only while he was officially a member of the Board, but at all times took a deep interest in its affairs. His life of unselfish service affords a splendid example to the public school children of today.”

Anthony Czarnecki

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki became a Board member on June 18th, 1917, serving until October 25, 1918. These were war times, and Mr. Czarnecki distinguished himself nobly as a member of a Committee of Food Conservation—an educational venture among school children in Chicago. Then, too, his membership on the Text Book Committee proved invaluable, also his wise counsel and initiative as member of Tax Collection and the Chicago-Cook County School of Boys Committee were exceedingly valuable.

Dr. Victor R. Schiller

A prominent physician and a civic leader, Dr. Schiller won a place on the Board of Education on May 13, 1925. His counsel on health matters and his business acumen were recognized by his appointment to the Chairmanship of the Health and Sanitation Committee and membership on the Rules and Finance Committees.

His untimely death on August 30, 1926, was a serious blow to the civic and educational cause of Chicago.

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Dr. Boleslaus Klarkowski

The citizens of Chicago of Polish ancestry have produced from their group several very outstanding men and women. Dr. Klarkowski's distinguished professional career, his business sense and interest in Chicago's welfare resulted in his appointment to membership of the Chicago Board of Education on May 26, 1919.

His service as member of three very important committees, the School Administration, Health and Sanitation and the Building and Grounds, were of immense value. The health of school children in Chicago's public schools has been on a high plane, and in no small measure, the service of Dr. Klarkowski became apparent and felt in the health problems of our schools. His term ended on May 23, 1923, and eleven years later, Chicago lost one of its distinguished sons in the death of Dr. Klarkowski on August 22, 1934.

In a resolution by the Board of Education, Dr. Klarkowski's services were highly praised in the following statement: ". . . his genuine interest in the welfare of children of Chicago, serves as an example to others."

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Boleslaus R. Kozlowski

A business man of high caliber who became a member on November 24, 1930, and who gave much time and valuable counsel. Mr. Kozlowski contributed greatly to the welfare of Chicago's schools. His term was short, but enviable in record. On May 13, 1931, he retired from the membership.

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Paul Drymalski

If ever a school system needed sound business minds, it was during the recent depression, and Mr. Paul Drymalski's appointment, on May 11, 1933, was most fortunate for the schools of Chicago.

His many years of highly successful business experience, his calm, but effective manner and sound judgment in matters of acute emergency became quickly apparent.

Without losing sight of the educational advantages and opportunities for the children in Chicago Schools, Mr. Drymalski, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, devoted much time and energy in conjunction with budgets — always with an ideal to serve the schools within the revenues, hence, serve the taxpayers, too. In this work, he distinguished himself nobly and was reappointed for a second term to the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee. Other important Committee work claimed Mr. Drymalski's time; the General, Century of Progress, Leases and Budget Economies Committees, have benefited from his wise counsel in business and financial knowledge.

The citizens of Chicago lost an exceedingly valuable member of the Board of Education and the schools a real friend when he retired on January 6, 1936, to assume duties as a member of Cook County Board of Appeals.

Bernard Majewski

The present incumbent, Mr. Bernard Majewski, was appointed member of the Board of Education on January 6, 1936.

It is indeed most fortunate for the Americans of Polish ancestry in Chicago to have his caliber of man on the school board.

This very efficient business executive has, in less than one year's service, contributed richly by his counsel, his fresh point of view in matters pertaining to the development of our schools; his vision and constructive policies in harmony with the rest of the splendid group of members in the General, Budget and Lease Committees, make Mr. Majewski a most desirable person to represent the citizens of Chicago. Undoubtedly he shall leave, upon the expiration of his term, in April, 1940, a record of service from which the school system of Chicago shall benefit immeasurably and the Poles of Chicago will feel proud of his achievements.

The Secretary of the Board of Education

A man of considerable experience, ability and service is Mr. Frank Landmesser, who was elected Secretary of the Board of Education on October 10th, 1934.

The effective manner in which his office serves the public speaks highly of Mr. Landmesser's record.

Material Contributions

Materially, the large Polish population in Chicago, of over half a million, possessing property valued according to 1928 statistics, of \$339,955,000, augmented by numerous stores and factories, valued at \$29,000,000, have contributed immensely by their share of taxes to Chicago schools.

Intellectual Contributions

Intellectually, the contributions made by the Poles in Chicago to the public school system lie in professional and cultural spheres.

The introduction of the Polish language and literature into Chicago public high schools presents an opportunity to all students to study a highly developed civilization and language of an important nation and cultural con-

tributions of citizens of Polish extraction in Chicago. This will lead to tolerance, better social understanding, and, finally, to the increased qualities of better citizenship in service to our city, state and the nation.

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Professional Service

In the professional service in the public schools of Chicago, there are one hundred sixty-two teachers of Polish descent. Among these, there are three principals, one assigned, Miss Angela Cylkowski, principal at the McCormick school; and two on the list, Mr. Thaddeus J. Lubera and Miss Hyacinth Glomski. There are also: one assistant principal in the high school, Mr. T. J. Lubera, assistant at Wells high school; Miss Helen Klejnowska, assistant principal at the Foster elementary school; Miss Jane Palczynski, high school art supervisor; Miss Hyacinth Glomski, chairman of the Fine Arts and Music Departments at Wright Junior College. The remainder are distributed in elementary and high schools.

It is apparent, then, that the Polish contribution to public education in Chicago has been most impressive and exceedingly valuable.

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IV. Polish Secondary Schools

Weber High School

For the past forty-seven years, St. Stanislaus College, at present Weber High School, has been associated with the highest scholastic standards in the field of secondary school education. Many leaders in social, political, industrial and religious circles not only in Chicago but throughout the United States attribute at least in part the success in their chosen field to the education and general training they had received at this institution of higher learning.

In due course of time certain traditions and events of interest become associated with important and historical institutions. Such traditions and events are highly interesting not only to those who are either directly or indirectly concerned with the institution but also to those who are and have been concerned with the problem of education universally. It is with this premise as a basis that the following rather sketchy chronological history of Weber High School has been prepared.

The idea of founding this institution of higher learning first germinated in the mind of Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R., the peer of organizers and founders of Polish parishes and institutions in Chicago, in the year 1874. Due to various difficulties, however, the idea did not become a reality until the year 1890.

A small wooden building, the first parochial school building of St. Stanislaus parish, served also as the first school building for St. Stanislaus College. It was located at the corner of Noble and Bradley Streets. In the first year of its existence the school had an enrollment of twelve students. The first principal of the school was Rev. Joseph Halter, C.R., who acted in that capacity from 1891 to 1892.

In the year 1892 Rev. Joseph Halter, C.R., was succeeded by the Rev. John Piechowski, C.R., as principal.

In the year 1895 Rev. John Kruszynski, C.R., became principal of the school. It was during the time that he held this office that the school was transferred to new and much larger quarters at the corner of Division and Holt Streets (at present Greenview Ave.) In the same year (1898) dormitories were opened for the convenience of out-of-town students. During the following year students' clubs, sports clubs, a library and an orchestra were organized and developed. In the year 1901 an alumni association was organized.

Rev. John Kruszynski, C.R., was succeeded as principal by Rev. J. Kossinski, C.R., who acted in that capacity from 1905 to 1909. When the latter left the institution in 1909 to become the pastor of St. John Cantius parish, the office of principal was given to Rev. Ladislaus Zapala, C.R. It was during his time that the classical course was made a six-year course and was equivalent to a certain amount of university training necessary for a bachelor's degree. Due to the expenses involved in having highly qualified instructors and in providing the proper equipment for this advanced training it was decided some time later to drop the courses being taught on a college level and to conduct the institution as a secondary school. Day and evening classes in business courses were introduced in the year 1911.

The year 1915 marked the silver jubilee of the founding of St. Stanislaus College. On February 10th of that year, the day of the twenty-fifth anniversary, a solemn high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Joseph Weber, C.R., at St. Stanislaus Kostka church. The services were attended by two archbishops, two bishops, seventy-five priests, alumni students and hundreds of friends of the institution. In the evening of the same day a banquet attended by over six hundred people was held at the St. Stanislaus parish auditorium. It was attended by many notables, chief among whom was Carter H. Harrison, then mayor of the city of Chicago.

Rev. Thaddeus Ligman, C.R., succeeded Rev. Ladislaus Zapala, C.R., as principal of St. Stanislaus College, 1920-1923. He was in turn followed by Rev. Leon Jasinski, C.R., who held the office of principal from 1923 until his death in February of the year of 1925. The sudden death of Rev. Jasinski, who was deeply mourned by all the students, resulted in the return of Rev.

Ligman as principal. He served his second term in this capacity from 1925 to 1931. It was during his tenure that the enrollment of students at one time reached almost five hundred. On March 15th, 1929, the first issue of the S. S. C. Record, a student publication, made its appearance. It was also in the year 1929 that a building was purchased at 1521-23 Haddon Avenue and transformed into a school building containing a very modern and thoroughly equipped gymnasium, modern chemical and physics laboratories and lecture rooms, and up-to-date cafeteria, and recreation halls for the students. The new building was named Francis Gordon Gymnasium, in honor of Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., a leader of the Resurrection Fathers in America for a great number of years. The old building located on Division street was named Weber Hall to commemorate the memory of Archbishop Joseph Weber, C.R., one of the outstanding members of the Congregation of the Resurrection. The institution still was known as St. Stanislaus College. Gradually as time went on, however, it became known by its present name Weber High School.

In March of the year 1931 Rev. Mitchell Starzynski became the principal of the institution. It was during his time that the Weber News, the official newspaper of the school, was instituted to replace the old S. S. C. Record, the old student publication which was discontinued due to financial difficulties. In spite of the financial adversities which not only the school but the world in general had experienced the paper was again published in order to raise to the highest possible degree the educational standards, an objective which was at all times uppermost in the mind of Rev. Starzynski.

In the year 1935 Rev. Anthony Mayer, C.R., was appointed principal and is acting in that capacity at the present time. In order to bring athletics within a striking distance of the educational standards attained by the school Rev. Mayer secured the services of Andrew Pilney, famous all-American football star at Notre Dame to act as football coach and physical education instructor. It was also during the tenure of Rev. Mayer that the most extensive and best planned program of intramural activities ever attempted at this institution or probably at any similar institution was successfully carried out.

At the present time the institution numbers among its faculty thirteen members of whom nine are priests and four are laymen. The total student enrollment is two hundred-fifty. The institution is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is also recognized by the University of Illinois and the state superintendent of public instruction.

Sources of information: "Księga Jubileuszowa" (Jubilee Book) 1914-15; school publications, annuals, newspapers, catalogues, etc.

Holy Trinity High School

Holy Trinity High School was founded on the 8th of September, 1910, by the Rev. Casimir Sztuczko, C.S.C., pastor of Holy Trinity parish.

As a high school that has continued always Polish and Catholic, it has as its aim the perpetuation of Polish culture, language and literature.

In many ways it is similar to the public high schools of our city, except that it furnishes in its curriculum a sound religious background. It also parallels the history of all other Polish educational institutions, and is to them a sister school in policy and aim.

The teachers and director of Trinity High are the teaching brothers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose motherhouse is located at Notre Dame, Ind. The school is accredited by the University of Illinois, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

From September 1928, Trinity High is housed in a beautiful modern school building located at 1443 W. Division street. It contains a well-equipped laboratory, a beautiful large auditorium, a large library, a gymnasium, cafeteria, well-arranged and adequately lighted class rooms and a large recreation room.

During its first years it was housed in a building purchased from W. Dyniewicz at 1110 Noble street. In 1912 the old Kosciuszko public school building was purchased at Division near Cleaver street.

The beginnings of the school were very difficult, but under the direction of Brother Peter, C.S.C., the school prospered. From 1917 to 1920 Brother Maximus, C.S.C., directed the policies of the school and carried on along the sound foundations set by his predecessor.

From 1920 to 1922 Brother Eligius, C.S.C., was principal, followed by Brother Theofil, C.S.C., who guided the school until 1928 when he was replaced by Brother Maximus, C.S.C. During this latter time the old school building became totally obsolete and the principal aided the Rev. Casimir Sztuczko, C.S.C., in planning for the new school building which was erected in 1928.

The long list of graduates, men at present in all ranks of life, professional, and religious, testify to the sound training furnished during these long years by Holy Trinity High School. Among its graduates are clergymen, teachers, doctors, dentists, engineers, lawyers, chemists, druggists, musicians, accountants, and businessmen. These men will remember and cherish the memory of such teachers as: Brother Victor, Brother Bruno, Brother Xavier, Brother George, Brother Frederick, Brother Stanislaus, Brother Edward, Brother Arnold, Brother Maximus and Brother Theofil, and many others.

Holy Family Academy

The year 1885 marks the beginning of the existence of Holy Family Academy. The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, who shortly after their arrival from Rome undertook the establishment of this institution. Located at 1444 West Division Street, in the thickly populated northwest section of Chicago, the Holy Family Academy soon became the center of educational culture.

Great indeed were the hardships suffered by the pioneer Sisters. Regardless of the many difficulties and trials which beset any pioneering work, Mother Mary Lauretta Lubowidzka, then the Superior Provincial—the present Mother General of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, through her untiring zeal, keen foresight, inspiring leadership, and persistent determination, accomplished the seemingly impossible.

On the site where the present Academy is located, the Sisters purchased a two-story brick building and the adjoining one-story frame structure. Evening classes were immediately organized for young women who were taught sewing, embroidery, and music. Classes in religion were conducted to prepare children for Holy Communion and Confirmation. The success of these various initial activities led to the opening of a day school and a boarding school for girls.

With the introduction of a high-school department, a necessity for a larger building was felt. Despite the economic conditions which existed in the country during the year 1892, a new building was erected. With renewed energy and undaunted courage the work continued to expand. The saintly Founders of the Community, Mother Mary Frances Siedliska, promoted the cause of education in every way possible.

Year by year, the Holy Family Academy grew and continued to add to its curriculum until a well-rounded and balanced course of studies was developed.

With the increased enrollment new difficulties arose, namely: the building then occupied proved inadequate for the accommodation of the many additional students. To solve this problem the Sisters again decided to build so as to continue the work they so nobly began. Notwithstanding the huge expenditures involved, the erection of a new building was begun in 1925, and with the help of Divine Providence, the judicious counsel and kindly encouragement of His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein, as well as the generous support of friends and benefactors, the present institution was finally constructed.

May 1st, 1927, was a day of triumph and glory for the Holy Family Academy. Thousands of people manifested their endorsement of Catholic edu-

ation by participating in the dedication of the new building. His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein, assisted by a large number of clergy, blessed the new institution.

This fireproof building, 187 by 125 feet, five stories high, accommodated about six hundred students, having available for study twenty-five classrooms. Included among these are fully equipped laboratories making possible a thorough scientific training in physics, chemistry, biology, and home economics; a large and spacious study hall, recreation rooms, and a well equipped library containing invaluable scientific and literary works, in English, Polish and other languages. Independent of the study rooms is the large auditorium, under which is the white-tiled swimming pool, and adjoining this is the gymnasium. Above the auditorium is a beautiful chapel to which the pupils have constant access. Here in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament strength and faith, so necessary in the struggles of life, are sought.

The course of study at the Holy Family Academy embraces all required subjects from the first through the eighth grade of elementary training, and the four years of high school in accordance with modern educational requirements, including also the teaching of religion and the Polish language. The Academy is accredited by the University of Illinois, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Springfield, Illinois, and by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is likewise affiliated with De Paul University.

Good Counsel High School

Ten years ago, in 1927, under the direction of the Felician Sisters the portals of Good Counsel High were opened for the first time to all young ladies desiring a thorough Catholic education. The purpose of this school is twofold: To train ideal Catholic women whose lives will be guided by Catholic principles and to impart a broad general culture.

Good Counsel High is a boarding and day school. The buildings are set on a picturesque thirty-two acre campus. It is new, large, well ventilated and contains everything conducive to health, improvement, refinement and education of its students.

The classrooms, study halls, recreation and dining hall, are all arranged with a view to comfort and convenience with a corresponding equipment for the cultivation of heart, intellect and the taste.

The library and reading room is well equipped with material for general reading as well as with reference works, and students have access to them at any hour. Chemistry and biology laboratories, home economics and sewing classes are accommodated with all modern apparatus and appliances. The gymnasium also affords every means of physical education.

The scholastic standing is held amongst the highest. Good Counsel has been affiliated with the Catholic University of America. The school has full recognition of the department of public instruction, State of Illinois. Since January, 1930, it has been accredited to the University of Illinois, and in March, 1931, received membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In one decade of its existence in Chicago, Good Counsel has produced 263 graduates. Most of these have continued their education in institutions of higher learning. The school thus numbers amongst its alumnae pharmacists, prospective physicians, lay and religious teachers, nurses, secretaries, clerks, housewives, musicians, artists, dress-makers and other vocations and professions.

The achievement of Good Counsel is really a development that has come through the zealous labors of the Felician Sisters and the loyal cooperation of all students, past and present.

The school has an enrollment of approximately two hundred students with a trained teaching faculty of twelve Felician Sisters.

The institution aims at giving a practical training and education on the most economic terms. It also promotes various student activities, to give the public every opportunity of taking responsibility and of exercising initiative and leadership. Its graduates attend practically every Catholic College in the city.

V. Polish Language Supplementary Schools

By A. M. SKIBINSKA

Although very tolerant to all foreign-born people, Americans are perpetually astonished of the Poles' desire to preserve the Polish language and culture among their offspring in America. Some even accuse them of clannishness, of hindering assimilation, of building their own communities, centering their activities, and so on.

It is a pleasure to correct these misapprehensions and to explain to our American friends and neighbors that the Polish language and culture hold endless fascination; not only are they interesting to the Polish immigrant who naturally would wish to preserve Old World custom as much as possible, but to American-born generations as well. There is no element of compulsion in these schools; the children are proud to learn of their parents' country with its 600-year old culture, and fascinating history of knights, warriors and heroes who fought bravely for the independence of their country and then lived at peace with their neighbors when peace was

assured. The knowledge of this splendid heritage forms an excellent background for civic pride and endeavor, making the American generations of Poles better citizens in their new homeland.

In nearly every community where Polish people dwell those schools are conducted. The well-trained instructors often vary the two hours of study with folk songs and stories for the children who willingly forfeit a part of their week-end vacations to learn their mother tongue.

The Polish National Alliance, a fraternal organization with an active, forward-looking youth movement, organized such schools twenty-nine years ago. Madame Mary Sakowska, a prominent woman leader and welfare worker, was the sponsor of this movement. In the year 1908 six schools were organized at such community centers as Kosciuszko Park, Davis Square, Eckhardt Park, Sherman, Mark White and Russell Community Centers. Pioneer teachers in this new field were Janina Dunin and Jadwiga Krasowska-Stopowa. Yearly attendance at these schools reached the total of one thousand pupils. In 1926 under the auspices of the Polish People's University Center, and sponsored by a civil leader, Dr. Wladyslaw Koniuszewski, another school was founded. This was followed by various other centers with a unified program, and by the organizations of the teachers which culminated in the planning of the "Polish School Day" in 1932 with sixteen schools participating in the program with an attendance of three thousand.

The yearly school exhibits of peasant art draw visitors from all parts of the city and many an aspiring young artist has been awarded a scholarship to Poland to study the folklore of his forefathers.

In any summary of the work of the Polish schools it is evident that the knowledge of the Polish language among the American-born youth has created a better contact with their parents who immigrated from oppressed Poland and settled here permanently, building churches, schools, newspapers, and community centers, but who never ceased to long for their newly freed homeland, the Republic of Poland. Knowing that they will not return to their native land, what is more natural than their desire to pass on to their children this proud and splendid heritage of culture and to make them realize that in making it a part of American culture they are adding to the latter rather than subtracting from its prominence? The immigrant generation is happy to see their youth absorb Polish along with American culture and take pride in the homeland of their forefathers, thus assured of their becoming better and more contented citizens of America.



PART IX

POLISH DAYS AND OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS OF CIVIC AND NATIONAL CHARACTER

PARADES, demonstrations and other celebrations of the occasion of national or local events are characteristic of the American people. It is said that the American, usually conservative in his daily habits, will, on occasions meriting his special attention, dress like an admiral to lead his lodge in a parade. Whatever other merit there may result, there is no doubt that, this outward manifestation of civic loyalty and pride has a healthy effect on the citizens' spirit of patriotism.

The Poles in America adopted this "modus vivendi" as soon as there were enough of them settled in any community. In Chicago, the first great Polish demonstration was held in July, 1883 on the occasion of the second centennial of the relief of Vienna from the Turks by Sobieski. There were thousands in the parade and as the Polish banners passed by "the onlookers wept at the sight."

Exactly ten years later, the Polish Day at the World's Columbian Exposition drew over a hundred thousand people to the vicinity of the Fine Arts Building where a concert of Polish music was given. This vast assemblage still stands as a record unequaled, though on the occasion of unveiling the Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt park in 1909 almost as many participated in the ceremonies.

There were, meanwhile and later, the annual Third of May parades and manifestations, participated in by thousands of Poles from various organizations. During the World war public demonstrations were held on numerous occasions, and they did much toward unifying Polish thought and action in patriotic support of the American government and its Allies.

After the war, Polish manifestations took on a civic turn. With the exception of those on the visits of Gen. Joseph Haller and Bishop Cieplak, and the annual celebrations commemorating Polish victories, the Poles concentrated on so-called "Polish Day Festivals." They were annual demonstrations of civic consciousness, exhibiting in the most tangible way the Poles' acceptance of responsibility in matters of education and charity. As a means of raising funds, these festivals were the most effective yet attempted by any group of Poles in Chicago. Starting in 1925 the Polish Day Festivals have donated more than \$60,000.00 for educational purposes and to various charities. It



COMMITTEE WHICH ARRANGED CARNIVAL OF NATIONS IN 1932

has provided scholarships for both boys and girls in such institutions of higher learning as the Polish National Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa., Weber High School, Holy Trinity High School, Holy Family Academy, Felician Sisters' High School, Resurrection Sisters' High School. It has contributed to the library fund of the Polish Women's Alliance, and the Polish Roman Catholic Union. It has aided the Polish Singers' Alliance and the Falcons' Alliance. In its modest way it has advanced the cause of education, of culture, among the Polish people of Chicago. It has given practical knowledge to many boys and girls who otherwise would have been deprived of these privileges.

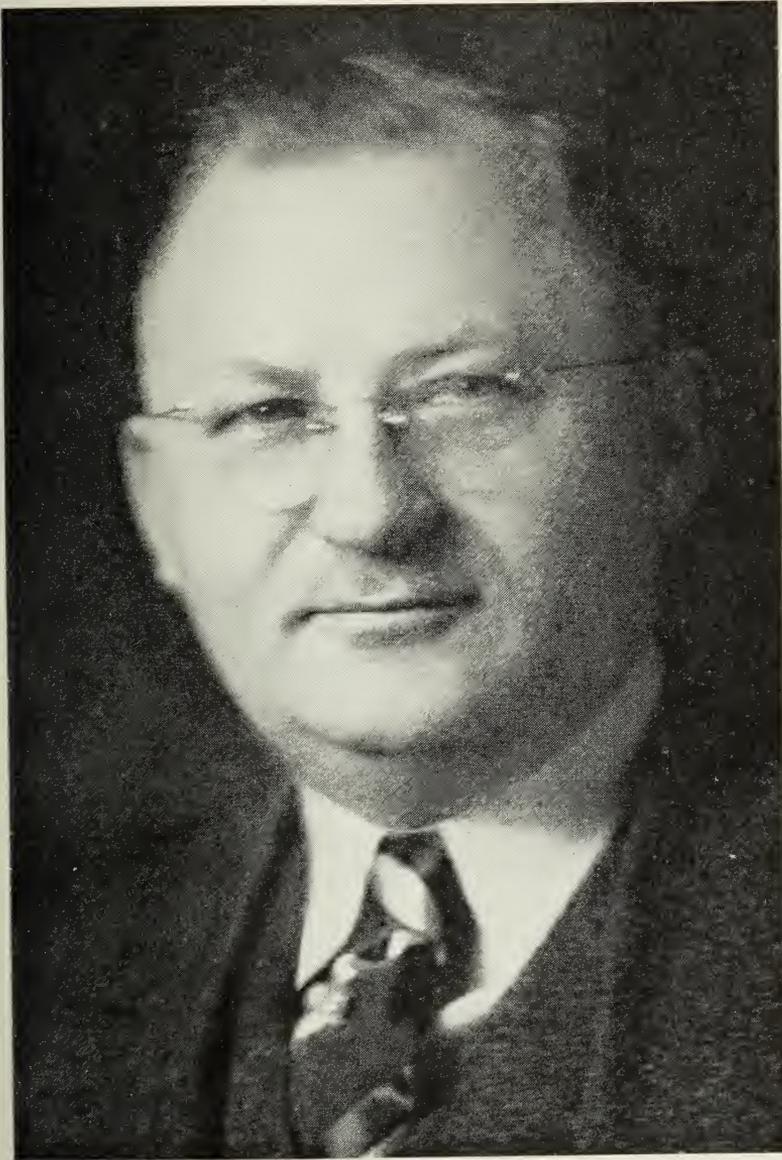


FLOATS IN PARADE AT WORLD'S FAIR IN 1933.

Anxious about the social welfare of the Polish people, the directors of the Polish Day Festival donated to St. Hedwig's Orphanage and Industrial School, Polish Welfare Association, St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Veterans of the

Polish Army Guardian Angel Home for Girls, Copernicus Day Nursery, St. Elizabeth Day Nursery, St. Adalbert's Day Nursery, Resurrectionist Sisters Day Nursery, Chicago Society Auxiliary Christmas Basket Fund, and various other welfare agencies.

The Polish Day Festival was initiated by the Chicago Society during the presidency of Leon Nyka, in 1925. The first chairman, and the man who at once elevated the Polish Day to the high standard it has maintained for many years, was Paul Drymalski. He was chairman to



LEON C. NYKA, CHAIRMAN OF POLISH WEEK OF HOSPITALITY, AT WORLD'S FAIR, 1933.

1927 when it ceased being an exclusive function of the Chicago Society and the Polish Day Association was formed, comprising all the large Polish organizations with the idea of making it a community affair in all sense of the word.

Usually, the Polish Day Festival was held in Riverview Park, but on occasion other affairs were sponsored. On November 7th, 1932, a Polish Carnival was held in the Civic Opera House in conjunction with the Carnival of



"MISS I WELL," VIRGINIA GUT, AND "MISS POLONIA," HELEN MIKOLAJCZYK.

Nations, sponsored by the Chicago Daily News. The affair had such great appeal that actually thousands of people were turned away because of lack of room.

In 1933, the Poles were invited to participate in A Century of Progress International Exposition. Under the chairmanship of Leon C. Nyka, the Polish Day Association responded with its Polish Week of Hospitality which for lavish entertainment, variety and originality had no equal. All week long



SCENES FROM THE POLISH PAGEANT
DURING CHICAGO'S CHARTER JUBILEE,
AUGUST 8, 1937.



there were receptions at the Congress Hotel and in most of the parishes. The climax was reached on July 22, when a pageant, "A Nation Glorified" was held on Saturday, July 22. Beginning with a gigantic parade of over thirty thousand people and forty-five floats down Michigan Boulevard, the Pageant

entered its second phase in Soldier Field. There were five thousand participants and over 45,000 people witnessed the great spectacle depicting the history of Poland.

The nation was in one of its greatest depressions at that time, yet during the duration of the Chicago World's Fair the city prospered. Following that, the inevitable reaction was felt and the Poles like other people were forced to limit their activities. Except for the reception given the winners of the



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH DIVISION, CHICAGO'S CHARTER JUBILEE: SEATED: FRANK S. BARC, JOSEPH T. SPIKER, MRS. A. MILASZEWICZ, PAUL DRYMALSKI, MARTIN GORSKI, LEON C. NYKA AND JUDGE STEPHEN ADAMOWSKI. STANDING: J. J. NIKLIBORC, S. STEFANOWICZ (PUBLICITY COUNSEL), LEON GLENICKI, MYRON STECZYNSKI, VICTOR L. SCHLAEGER, WALTER J. IMBIORSKI, JOHN KONOPA AND A. OLSZEWSKI (OF THE ALLIANCE DAILY). NOT APPEARING IN ABOVE PICTURE ARE: RT. REV. MSGR. T. P. BONA, REV. M. STARZYNSKI, C.R., AND KAROL PIATKIEWICZ.

Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, Capt. F. Hynek and Lieut. Z. Burzynski, no demonstrations were held until 1937.

The hundredth anniversary of Chicago's Charter was an occasion for the Poles to demonstrate again their interest in civic matters. A special committee was appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly which included, Paul Drymalski, chairman, Martin Gorski, vice chairman, Frank S. Barc, secretary, Joseph T. Spiker, treasurer and the following members of the executive committee: Karol Piatkiewicz, Rev. M. Starzynski, C.R., Msgr. T. P. Bona, Leon C. Nyka, Marion G. Kudlick, Lawrence T. Zygmunt, Victor L. Schlaeger,

Mrs. A. Milaszewicz, Walter Imbierski, Myron Stenczynski, Judge Stephen Adamowski, J. J. Nikliborc, Leon Glenicki, John Konopa.

On the night of Sunday, August 8th, a Polish Pageant was held, depicting a hundred years' of Polish contribution to the growth of Chicago. It was preceded by a parade of five thousand people from uniformed groups, including, "Harczerze," Boy Scouts, "Wianki," Falcons, American army and Polish veterans, and numerous drum and bugle corps and bands. Thaddeus Czarnecki was the grand marshal and some fifty-two thousand people assembled in Soldier Field agreed that it was one of the most inspiring sights in the history of Chicago.

The second part of the program was the Polish Pageant under the direction of Casimir Majewski and Ladislaus Krassowski. It was a lavish dramatization of the history of the Poles in Chicago, ending with the present Youth Movement in which the work and interests of the youthful element among the Poles in Chicago were demonstrated. Over five hundred people took part in the Pageant, representing almost all of the organization in Chicago and most of the Catholic parishes.

The committee of the spectacle included Leon C. Nyka, chairman, Miss Jane Palczynska, vice chairman, Thaddeus Lubera, Miss Hyacinth Glomski, Mrs. J. Skibinska. To the latter belongs in a large measure the credit for planning the "script" of the Pageant.

In conjunction with the Polish participation in Chicago's Charter Jubilee, this volume, "Poles of Chicago, 1837-1937" was planned. Leon Glenicki as chairman planned and carried out what can easily be claimed the first history of Chicago's Poles, listing much material based on original research and prepared in a scientific manner.

Marking this first century of the Chicago's progress and the Polish contributions to that growth, the older generation can easily rest on its laurels with the assurance that it did what should have been done and left nothing undone. Its labors should be an inspiration to the younger Americans of Polish ancestry; its accomplishments should be an incentive. There is no doubt that continuity will be given to the series of civic demonstrations originating with the Poles in the future. Much ground has been broken and the foundation has been laid for successful affairs. All that is necessary is healthful cooperation which always spells success.



PART X

EARLY DAYS OF SPORT AMONG POLISH AMERICANS OF CHICAGOLAND

By CASIMIR J. B. WRONSKI

WITH sport now being developed in every parish, by every Polish organization it may be interesting to reminisce upon the early days of sport in the Polish settlements of Chicago. Of course, it will be impossible to mention the many baseball teams, sporting and athletic clubs, organized by Americans of Polish extraction in the various sections of the city.

The St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, besides being the first Polish church in Chicago, has also the distinction of opening up the first gymnasium, the White Eagle Turners hall, for the benefit of its youth. There the youth congregated to develop muscle and to form the various athletic aggregations that made a great name in sport at the turn of the century.

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The Famous White Eagles

Out of this athletic center the White Eagle Turners Football Team of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church was organized in 1900. August J. Kowalski, besides being quarter back, was captain of the team. The other members were: John Szabelski, right end; Max Orłowski, right tackle; Albert Menkicki, right guard; John Owczarzak, center; John Ostrowski, left guard; Joseph Muszynski, left tackle; Walter Muszynski, left end; Bernard Dombrowski, left half back; Peter Dombrowski, right half back; Frank Jendrzejek, full back; Joseph Niemiec, full back; Walter Orlikoski, center; Anthony Kowalski, end.

The White Eagles played Sunday football and they were undefeated in the years of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. They defeated such strong aggregations as the Great Rubies, Maypoles, West Ends, Mohawks, Deerings, Second Regiment Armory Thistles, and were victorious in a practice game with the University of Chicago.

One of the interesting features was that none of the boys, with the exception of Kowalski and Jendrzejek ("Ginger"), had ever had any experience in football at high school or college. The signals were given in Polish which baffled the opposing players.

In 1904, the undersigned organized and managed the "Royals," a club composed of youth from Noble and Sloan streets. This baseball team was followed by the "Kosciuszko Colts" in 1906 and in 1908 the "Royal Colts" with Anthony Niemczewski. This team was unbeatable, going through the season without a loss and showing remarkable pitching strength. All season long Pitchers Frank Kenny and John Soder never yielded more than six hits per game. Their teammates were: Barney Brzozowski, Joe Porra, "Swede" Belt, "Kiddo" Orlik, Hank Nastali, Frank Swartz, Jimmie Ryan and Barney Filkowski. The Royal Colts defeated the American Giants, crack colored baseball club, by a score of 4 to 0.

The Polish Daily News did much to promote sport, with Joseph Andrew Lasecki as its first sports editor. He was instrumental in naming the diamond at Blackhawk street and Elston avenue "Polonia Park." Other excellent baseball aggregations followed such as the Elstons, Romeos, Oxfords Dicksons, Perfects, in the latter of which southpaw Johnnie Zwiefka starred in many a game. Paul Zwiefka, George Jendrzajek, Frank Kafora, were other baseball stars, some of whom became professionals.

The White Eagle gymnasium developed an excellent basket ball team.

Doctor Eddie Dombrowski, "Farmer" Froehlich, Andy Kucharski, "Murphy" Nowicki, Walter Smorowski were members of the team, whose excellent play made the White Eagle Basket Ball Club champions of Chicago two decades ago.

C. J. B. Wronski sponsored a bowling team in 1906, affiliated with the North-West Bowling League of which he was elected officer. The first Polish owned bowling alleys were opened in the former Schoenhofen Building, at Ashland and Milwaukee avenues, in company with Barney Filkowski.

Filkowski was the first Polish bowler in America to bowl a 300 game. This feat he accomplished in the fall of 1908 in a match game against Jess Stasch of St. Paul, Minn. Two years later C. J. B. Wronski bowled a 300 game on the old Schoenhofen drives. Due to good promotional work the establishment prospered and it was necessary to expand. The two old drives were torn out and four modern alleys were built at a cost of \$3,500.00. The new place prospered in partnership with Felix P. Kroll and Walter Wejnerowski. They built the Universal Bowling Alleys at Milwaukee and North avenue, a place of seven modern alleys and twelve up-to-date billiard tables. So voluminous was the promotion and organization of leagues that it was necessary to build five more alleys and add eight more tables. The Universal Bowling Alleys and Billiard Hall became the largest and most modern recreation center in America. Billiard champions, "Cowboy" Weston, Frank Taberski and Frank "Fat" Kafora played on the Universal tables. Marian Czajkowski, known on the American stage as "The Great Lester," a champion trick pocket billiard player, also played here as well as the Pazdrych brothers, that famous vaudeville team of Parrish and Peru.

In 1912 the Polish Alma Mater Bowling League, organized by Jos. Ziembka, Jos. Lasecki, Steve Kolanowski, John Smorowski, Sylvie Klosowski and Henry Siwecki, began rolling at the Universal. It was the first Polish fraternal bowling league in Chicago. The next year, an eight club "Polish Bowling League" composed of teams from the largest parishes in Chicago, began its existence. The Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Women's Alliance followed with their circuits at the Universal. The Knights of Columbus and many industrial establishments also followed the crowds with organized leagues of their own.

It was in Wronski's place that the first newspaper-conducted bowling tournament was held in Chicago. The Evening Post was the sponsoring paper. About this time, George M. Rozczynialski, later alderman, was taken into partnership. Being the first Polish American citizen to win a national bowling championship, Rozczynialski easily added much prestige to the place in aiding promotion of leagues and furthering bowling among Poles.

Many city, state and national bowling records were shattered on the Universal drives. Alderman Jos. P. Rostenkowski's "Littau Ryes" bowled a three game average of 1103. This record stood for twenty years. "Wildfire" Billy Fuhl bowled a perfect score of 300, while Tony Liczmanski rolled a 263 three game league average. Walter "Crackers" Smorowski and Frank Kafora were setting the pace in the Universal Six Corner Bowling League, holding 200 averages, being the first bowlers to reach that coveted mark.

Many stars came from that famous recreation center. Among these was Frank "Fat" Kafora, called the "Prince of Bowlers," who won three city championships in one tournament, the team, the doubles and the all-events. Altogether Kafora won twenty-one championships, one of the best records in bowling history. Felix Gajewski, the diminutive bowler, won the First Chicago-American individual championship. He beat the best bowlers of the country in this classic. Frank Belt, Andrew Fojut, Peter Bezdon, Billy Fuhl, Frank Jerzyk, Walter Smorowski, Leo Gniot, Jos. Ziembka and the Jasinski brothers are also "grads" of the Romeo Recreation Rooms.

At the Romeon Recreation Rooms, established by C. J. B. Wronski in 1925, were staged the largest and best bowling shows in history of this sport. When the Herald and Examiner conducted its meet, there were twelve thousand one hundred bowlers participating, a record to this time. The North-West Manufacturing District held four tournaments on these drives. The 27th Annual Illinois Bowling Association tournament was conducted here. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad held its classic there.

Many baseball, bowling, volley ball, rowing, skating, hockey and fishing clubs were sponsored and managed from that amusement center. From 1925 to 1932 the "Cedarshore Parks," a softball team, at Twin Lakes, Wis., won the Southern Wisconsin championship five consecutive times. Bud, Danny

and James Coffey, Walter Wieckowski, Leonard Spida, T. K. and C. P. Wronski, together with the battery of "Fat" Wronski and "Happy" Rutkowski, formed the team. The feature game was a hotly contested affair played on the Aquilla Resort grounds, against "Frank A. Brandt's Undertakers." The Undertakers were buried by the Cedarshores, by a score of 2 to 1.

Volleyball, a winter pastime, brought additional laurels. Frank A. Brandt, Al. Menkicki, Barney Brzozowski, Andrew Kucharski, John B. Brandt, Sylvie Klosowski and C. J. B. Wronski formed the Old Timers Club at the Division Street YMCA. The club won fourteen and lost only one game during the season of 1930-31.

The Twin Lakes skating and hockey club developed some fine skaters. Swimming, too, developed some stars such as: Armella Ciemniecka, speed record holder at Twin Lakes, Wis.; Danny Coffey, fancy diving champion; Madeline Rossi, fourth place winner in the Chicago River marathon; Thaddeus K. and Casimir P. Wronski, winners of first and second place in the American Red Cross life saving contest held at Forth Sheridan, Ill. by the Citizens' Military Training Camp, which consisted of twelve hundred members. Excellent oarsmen were developed, such as: Frank Centella, Walter Kolasinski, Anthony Ciemniecki and Leo H. Rammel.

These reminiscences do not pretend to be exhaustive by any means, for they deal mostly with sport as it developed in the near north-west section of the city. There were athletic clubs in every part of Chicago, to be sure. Their early efforts did much in promoting sport among the younger generation. They set a mark for the younger elements to shoot at and their pioneering contributed to the present development of sport throughout this metropolis.

PART XI

POLISH ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO

THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

THE Polish National Alliance owes its rise to the immigrant's longing for his native land, to his desire to preserve the Polish spirit and to organize with a view to aiding Poland, at that time partitioned off among Russia, Prussia and Austria. 3

The men planning this organization of the scattered forces of Polish newcomers to this country, were mostly heroes of the Insurrection of 1863, ardent patriots, inspired by the imperishable dream of a free and independent Poland. It was they who having finished their labors upon the constitution and by-laws of the proposed alliance, uttered these intensely patriotic words: "If we are to live, let us live for Poland, and if we are to suffer and die, let us do so for Poland! Let us shake hands like brothers." These fraternal hand-clasps have been the symbol and slogan of the Polish National Alliance of America.

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Spiritual Founders of the Alliance

But efforts to unify the Polish immigration date not only from the time of the Uprising of 1863, but from the November Insurrection of 1831 as well. For with the collapse of the latter revolt, Henry Kalusowski appealed to his compatriots in America: "An upright Pole shall never accept the greatest liberty in exchange for his Fatherland. We must surmount the obstacles, steadily resist any violence, scoff at superior force, bid defiance to the enemy."

Kalusowski exhorted his compatriots to be self-reliant: "Alien friendship can only aid us; unity shall make us independent and therefore suffices for everything. Let us not reject friendship, let us value it, but let us rely only upon ourselves."

Agaton Giller, one of the members of the National Government, seeking with the collapse of the January uprising new forces upon which to base a new fight for Polish independence, wrote to those planning the alliance in the United States as follows: "Loyal to the flag of our Fatherland, upon which are inscribed the slogans of freedom, independence and integrity of Poland, loyal to the traditions and faith of your fathers, with brotherly feeling in our heart, ready to support progress in science and civilization,—

strive through your Alliance members to maintain the spirit of love of Fatherland, with which if the Pole is deeply imbued, he then is a shining example of courage, virtue, intellect and sacrifice and becomes a model of industrious, sensible and moral life."

In response to this appeal of the spiritual founder of the alliance idea, under the leadership of Julius Andrzejkowicz, a meeting was called on February 15, 1880, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence an eloquent appeal was issued to the Poles of America to unite into one great organization: "We have here a point of support," it said in part, "we have here freedom of assembly, press and speech, we have the numbers, but we lack strength. Scattered, isolated, we are nothing, unable to help ourselves or our native land. But gathered and organized into a powerful Alliance, we shall not only uplift ourselves morally and materially, but create an important power which may be used for the good of our land of origin."

Only six societies responded to this appeal, four from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from Shenandoah, Pa., and on September 20, 1880, the first organization meeting of the proposed Polish National Alliance was held, at which it was formally called into being. This little group was not discouraged by the small numbers represented, but set about increasing its membership and described the aims of the Alliance as follows: "To lay foundation for an institution that would work for the material and moral amelioration of the Polish element in the United States, by means of a reserve fund. To such institutions belong Polish homes, schools and all welfare organizations . . . Protection of the Polish immigration . . . Adaptation of the immigrant to American citizenship . . . Commemoration of Polish historic events."

A death benefit department was introduced in order to insure quicker growth of the organization; the sum of \$500.00 to be paid upon the death of the member and \$300.00 in the event of his wife's death.

Actual Founders and the First Convention

The founders of the Polish National Alliance were Julius Andrzejkowicz, John B. Blachowski, Julian Lipinski, John Popielinski, Julian Szajnert. Julius Andrzejkowicz, of Philadelphia, was the first censor elected July 17, 1880, at the meeting of delegates of the Polish societies in Chicago. His first message, dated Philadelphia, August 10, 1880, proclaimed the formation of the Polish National Alliance and that the date of the first convention of the duly incorporated organization would be announced by mail. At its founding on August 10, 1880, the Polish National Alliance had one hundred-nine members.

The first convention was held September 15 to 18, 1880, in the parish hall St. Venceslaus (Polish-Slovak church), at the corner of De Koven and Des-

**ZARZĄD CENTRALNY
Z. N. P.**

**J. ROMASZKIEWICZ
PREZES**

**C. HIBNER
VICE-PRZES**

**F. DYMEK
VICE PRZESKA**

**J. SPIKER
SKARBNIK**

**A.S. SZCZERBOWSKI
SEKRETARZ - JEN.**

M. TOMASZKIEWICZ

B. ZAWILIŃSKA

A. WÓJCIK

E. JAWOREK

J.K. WERWIŃSKI

DR. M.W. MAJCHROWICZ

F. GŁOWA

A. SOBOTA

D.F. SAKOWSKI

F. SYNOWICZ

plaines streets, near Jefferson and Clinton streets, in Chicago, Illinois. Julius Andrzejkowicz was chairman of the convention and Joseph Glowczynski its secretary. Maximilian Kucera was the first president of the Alliance and Ed-



F. X. SWIETLIK
Censor



M. POWICKI
Vice Censor



DR. F. A. DULAK
Medical Examiner



L. KOSCINSKI
Counsel

ward Odrowaz secretary. At first, annual and then biennial conventions were held, now they are held every four years.

The second convention was held in 1881 in New York City, with nine societies or groups and capital of \$255.79. A sum of \$659.00 was pledged by the delegates to establish their own organ. Thus the weekly "Zgoda" was established, which is still being published for the good of the organization. Also, certain steps were taken in agreement with the United States immigration office for a better protection of the waves of immigrants coming here at the time. The question of Polish independence was recognized by the central board when it issued an appeal to create a so-called national treasury.

Bringing the Polish Question Before the World's Forum in 1910

One of its greatest deeds was the calling of the "Polish Congress" to Washington in 1910, on the occasion of unveiling the monuments of two Polish heroes in the national capital, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, the first of which was sponsored by the Polish National Alliance, the latter by the United States government. The congress aimed to discuss "the present situation of the Polish nation in Poland as well as abroad in every respect." . . .

Officials of the United States government, headed by President William Taft, participated in the unveiling of these two monuments, while three army divisions marched by, followed by Polish uniformed societies and delegates of all Polish organizations in the United States, headed by the Polish National Alliance. This was an imposing spectacle which drew the attention of the world, and it is not to be wondered at that it was followed by protests from such foreign powers as Germany, Russia and Austria, which had participated in the dismemberment of Poland; the government, however, paid no heed to these, and on May 14, 1910, four years before the World war the Polish congress adopted the following resolution: "Poles have a right to a separate independent existence, and we consider it our sacred duty to strive to attain the political independence of our native land—Poland."

The Alliance College

Two years later occurred another great achievement of the Polish National Alliance, the founding of the P. N. A. High School and Technical Institute at Cambridge Springs, Pa., on October 26, 1912, with President William Howard Taft officiating at the opening. During the World war, the Students Army Training Corps were using the school grounds, while the technical high school turned over to the government trained technicians and workers. The then secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, wrote a warm letter of acknowledgment for the services rendered by the P. N. A. higher institution of learning.

The outbreak of the World war found the organization prepared. Providence gave them a great leader, a man of great genius and heart, Ignace Jan Paderewski, whose leadership the Polish National Alliance was first to recognize and whom it aided in his efforts to realize Poland's independence. The other Polish organizations followed suit, and with President Woodrow Wilson's thirteenth point calling for a free and independent Poland, the Poles hastened to enroll in the United States army 150,000 strong in order to fight in the cause of democracy.

The Assets of the Organization

Since its inception in 1880 to January 1, 1937, the Polish National Alliance has paid out death benefits amounting to \$30,904,526.66.

The Polish National Alliance College and Technical Institute at Cambridge Springs, Pa., is valued at \$692,791.20.

The total assets of the Alliance reach the imposing figure of \$30,791,770.42.

As to growth of membership, in 1880 the Alliance comprised nine groups or lodges, with one hundred eighty-nine members and \$500.00 in the treasury in 1881; as of January 1, 1937, it had nineteen hundred eleven groups with a total membership of 283,021, assets of \$29,541,598.00, death claims paid in 1936 amounting to \$1,773,759.43, and welfare contributions of \$284,966.00 for the same year — which is the highest figure of benefit paid for fraternalists in the United States. The juvenile department, along with the "harcerstwo" (similar to scout organizations), numbered 66,279 children.

The Alliance publications, that is, the official organ "Zgoda," mailed to two hundred thousand adult members every week, and the semi-official "Dziennik Zwiazkowy" ("Polish Daily Zgoda"), the greatest Polish daily in America, represent as of January 1, 1937, a book value of \$99,978,81.



K. KOWALSKI
Manager, Zgoda



K. PIATKIEWICZ
Editor, Zgoda

For various national, patriotic, charitable, educational and other purposes, the Polish National Alliance has contributed as follows:

For Kosciuszko monuments in Washington, D. C., and in Chicago, and celebrations in connection therewith, \$85,303.84.

For various commissions and departments, such as Polish Military, Polish Falcons, youth's department, women's section, and the like—the Alliance has expended \$299,829.06.

For educational purposes, such as the School Board and the Alliance College, Educational Department (scholarships, Polish supplementary schools), P. N. A. library in Chicago and the Kosciuszko Foundation, it has expended \$3,022,722.48.

For distinctly Polish national purposes, such as the National Fund and Naturalization, Scout movement, the war-stricken of Poland, promoting sport, the Silesian plebiscite, the Ten-Million Dollar Fund, the May Contribution, National Treasury at Rappersville, the Polish army and the like, the Alliance has given out \$1,621,785.41.

The total expended by the Alliance for educational, charitable and patriotic purposes, as of January 1, 1937, amounts to \$5,608,487.75.

The above data represent the material and moral progress of the Polish National Alliance. It has been a most potent factor for good, working at all times for the political, social and economic amelioration of the people of Polish blood and extraction. During its fifty-seven years of existence, the Polish National Alliance has attained an envious record, a record of which Americans of Polish ancestry may well be proud. It has advanced the cause of Americanism with its unquestioned loyalty and patriotism, its love of democracy. America will never forget the effective aid rendered by the Polish National Alliance during the trying days of the World War.

POLISH WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Reminiscences by MARY O. KRYSZAK

On May 22nd, 1898, several progressive Polish women on the north-west side of Chicago met in the residence of Mrs. Stefan'a Chmielinska, to form a women's society for the promotion of patriotism and welfare among their own and to help the oppressed in their land of origin. They were the devoted immigrant element of those days, ready for extensive sacrifices toward the resurrection and freedom of their beloved Poland.

They adopted the name of Związek Polek (Polish Women's Alliance) for the society. Mrs. Stefania Chmielinska became the first president and later at frequent intervals held the same office. Their platform became so popular that soon two other societies were formed for the convenience of those who

ZARZĄD GŁÓWNY ZWIĄZKU POLEK W AMERYCE

wybrany na Sejmie 17tym



J. ANDRZEJEWSKA
PREZYDENTKA



H.B. WOŹOWSKA
WICEPREZYDENTKA



H. SANDOZ
WICEPREZYDENTKA



W.M. LATWIS
KASJERKA



S. KOPACINSKA
DYREKTORKA



R. PETLAK
DYREKTORKA



S. JACHIMOWICZ
DYREKTORKA



G. POTOCKA
DYREKTORKA



A. SAWARECKA
DYREKTORKA



M.O. KAYSZAK
SEKRETORKA



DR. F.H. CIENCIARA
LEKARZ NACZELNY



B.A. FISHER
KASJERKA

19

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PHOTO BY W.M. ROZANSKI

WASHINGTON STUDIO

wished to join, and then it became necessary to create a central body with individual groups as units for mutual understanding. The name of the society was also adopted by the organization which since then has been known as the Polish Women's Alliance of America" (Związek Polek w Ameryce). This laid the foundation for the largest Polish women's fraternal insurance body not only in the United States but in the world.

As years went on, discussions were not always of the yes and no kind, but there was one mutual inner understanding—to restore Poland and with that aim in mind, all controversies were overcome and the organization continued to develop until its membership figured 103,500 upon the books in the adult department and about 20,000 in the juvenile department. Of course, figures have changed from time to time due to economic conditions, but the inculcated spirit remained, of which we have proofs in the present young generations and everything points that it will continue to grow in the future with better educational facilities and travel contacts with the old world.

From the very beginning the organization had its own columns under the caption of *Głos Polek* (Polish Women's Voice) in the *Dziennik Narodowy*, now out of existence, and in 1900 published its own monthly bulletin for a period of time, edited by Mr. Frank Wolowski, later probation officer in Cook county. Later, *Głos Polek* was edited by Mrs. Maria Setmajer and printed at W. Smulski's printing shop. In the spring of 1910, the first Polish Congress in America was held in Washington, D. C., in which several members of the board participated.

At the 1910 convention held in the fall in Milwaukee delegates voted to publish their own weekly organ, a home magazine for fraternal purposes, and a woman editor was elected, Mrs. Stefania Laudyn-Chrzanowska. At that convention one hundred-three groups were represented with a membership of 7,861. The delegates voted for a uniform table of rates and a committee was appointed to work out such a scheme. The convention voted for a new spacious administration home and state vice presidents were confirmed. It was the eighth convention of the organization and the second one outside of Chicago. The first outside convention was held in 1908 in Cleveland, Ohio.

All our conventions were numerously attended which showed deep interest especially of the married type, in fraternal, humanitarian, social and patriotic activities. They saw the need for it and wanted to do public service outside of their family life. It was a big undertaking to conduct a financial organization in the first decade of the 20th century, but the sturdy pioneers succeeded; among them besides the organizers were Lucya Wolowska, Antonina Marquart (Fabianska), Leokadia Kadow and others. In 1902 the state charter was provided by the department of state and since then the membership grew continuously. Those who joined the organization were at once willing to be taxed for national purpose and their regular contributions were for the Rappersville Fund, with headquarters in Switzerland. That continued for several years until larger sums were required for the World War preparations, which indicated a change of Europe's map and the possibility of restoring Poland to its independence as a free republic.

For many years a quota was contributed by each member; besides, larger sums were gathered which grew into millions of dollars. Family expenses were curtailed to raise funds for the Polish National Committee in France,

with the illustrious author of *Quo Vadis*, Henryk Sienkiewicz, as president, and other zealous men and women among whom were Ignace Jan Paderewski and Madame Helena Paderewski, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Smulski, Mrs. Anna Neumann, president of the Polish Women's Alliance of America, and others.

Extensive preparations were always made for our conventions. They were considered great occasions, opened always by solemn church devotion. The 1931 convention held in Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of Miss A. Emily Napieralska, former president of the Polish Women's Alliance and honored with a reception for President and Mrs. Hoover, will be long remembered. The Hoovers were vacationing, but left their summer camp to greet the five hundred delegates in the White House. For many it was a rare treat. The Polish ambassador, Dr. T. Filipowicz and Madame Filipowicz, entertained our delegates with a buffet luncheon in Polish style with most delicious snacks. That quadrennial convention, the sixteenth in order, placed our organization on equal footing with the leading insurance fraternal. Proper laws were adopted, new administration system installed and new certificates issued with visible reserves, on which eligible members could draw loans. Other classes of insurance were adopted also for juveniles.

"Youthful Membership" is our motto and much is being done to realize that aim. The younger women (called Pearls) in our groups are given every opportunity to hold office in the respective groups of the organization but deeper interest in that direction is yet to be seen. Last vacation, a summer course was conducted in our building by special tutors of girl scouts from Poland who visited this country. The course was well attended and carried on in their respective territories during the year. Of course, some were handicapped by the use of their native language which is not within their reach in all cities anymore, but they took a great liking to it and made most of the opportunity. Polish literature, history, culture, folk dances and folk songs, recreational activities, were subjects of the course. This year a similar course is being held but limited to local students only. It is for the purpose of creating the national spirit, of acquainting the young people with culture and traditions and of promoting the welfare of the Alliance that these courses are conducted.

With the aid of its educational fund, the organization has helped many girls and boys thru loans bearing no interest and thru direct scholarships in their academic and professional studies. Many appreciate the chance and return the sums with gratitude. For the adult members the educational division prepares frequent readings on current events and literary subjects, copies of which are distributed to each *Komisja* (Council) for the benefit of their groups. There is also a large library of about seven thousand volumes of books by the best authors, which is free to members. A select travel library is in readiness for outside circulation at the request of its members, who pay only the cost of transportation.

The Juvenile Department, nearing its twentieth year, accepts girls from date of birth to sixteen years of age, upon proper recommendation. The girls are assigned into numbered Wianki (Garlands). These Wianki are subsidiaries to the adult groups, under whose care they remain, supervised by a protektorka (Protectoress) for social and recreational functions. The older girls often furnish entertaining numbers on our programs for various occasions. They also march in different patriotic parades and in their beautiful red-white costumes make a very fine showing.

Much credit is due to the organization for its participation in erecting the Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt park. Almost one-half of the required funds were supplied thru the efforts of our members on the committee and volunteers.

The remodeling of the former home office building provided a beautiful large auditorium, the most elegant social gathering place in that area. In celebrating the dedication of the rebuilt home office, the first Polish Women's Congress took place there in 1933, when there were delegates and guests from all parts of the United States and from Poland. A gorgeous display of women's handicraft and culinary art was viewed by thousands, which best evidenced the skill and ability of our women. Polish women are thrifty and their greatest desire is to own their own home. They love to see their children in the forefront and will spare no means towards that end.

When once convinced, they are staunch adherents of fraternal insurance as a good investment, and we find many being members of several organizations. Many will seek employment during the day so as to increase the family income. More than one million dollars has been paid by the organization in beneficiaries.

The capital of the organization is close to \$5,000,000 invested in real estate mortgages and bonds, approved by the state department.

But we must not overlook our World War record. The administration of that period had grave responsibilities to perform. Our members were active in recruiting volunteers both to the American and foreign Allied armies. They knitted and sewed profusely for the American Red Cross, for the White Cross of Mme. Helena Paderewska, and other women's organizations, with supplies from the Polish National Department in Chicago. They also arranged bazaars and worked in the Allies' bazaar. Everywhere one could see and feel the services of our diligent patriotic women, among whom were thousands of Service Star Mothers. Two thousand dollars were contributed for the first field ambulance on the Polish war frontier.

Two tours to Poland have been conducted under the direction of the organization: one in 1928 and another one is taking place this year.

There are many one hundred percent members in the organization, which means that every female member of a family is a Związek Polek member.

Among the members we find a good number of four generations in the ranks. We also find quite a number with an enrollment of twenty to twenty-five and more of their kin as members of the Polish Women's Alliance.

Besides fraternal and civic work some districts are working on big projects. The Chicago territory of six districts is presently engaged in establishing a home for the aged. The New Jersey district is quite advanced in planning an old folks' home. The Wilkes Barre, Pa., or mining district, is arranging for a private summer colony for children; the Buffalo district supports financially the Felician Sisters' academy for girls. Other districts are also active in local community, welfare and parish work.

Next year (1938) the Polish Women's Alliance of America will celebrate its fortieth anniversary. Our next quadrennial (1939) convention, will be held in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The present administration officers are: Mmes. Honorata B. Wolowska, president; Helena Sambor, vice president; Joanna Andrzejewska, general secretary; Victoria M. Latwis, treasurer; Salomea Jachimowska, Rose Petlak, Mary Lopacinska, Gertrude Potocka, Antonina Gawarecka, directors.

Dr. Felicia H. Cienciara, chief medical examiner; Barbara A. Fisher, counsellor; Mary O. Kryszak, editor.

State chairmen: Mmes. Angelina Milaszewicz, Region I—Illinois and Missouri; Mary Porwit, Region II—Pennsylvania; B. Breclaw, Region III—Indiana; Rose Biedron, Region IV—New York and Erie, Pa.; Jadwiga Gibasiewicz, Region V—Michigan; Barbara Kluczynska, Region VI—Wisconsin; Helena Jarzynska, Region VII—Ohio and West Virginia; Tekla Starzyk, Region VIII—Massachusetts; Frances Owsiak, Region IX—Connecticut; Mary C. Daneska, Region X—New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia, Maryland and District of Columbia; Anna Tutro, Region XI—Nebraska and California.

THE POLISH FALCONS OF AMERICA

The national order of Polish Falcons (Sokols) was established in Poland almost one hundred years ago, and is now rounding out fifty years of meritorious service in this country. The aims of its founders were: the fostering of brotherhood, discipline, subservience of private interests for the good of all, and equality of rights and obligations within the nation; to bring up coming generations, healthy in body, sound in mind, beautiful in character, lofty in ideals, and conscious of their duties as citizens of a free commonwealth. As an embodiment of these virtues the Falcon order selected for its patrons two characters: General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the great humanitarian, brilliant soldier, and national hero of Poland, and Abraham Lincoln, that great American statesman, martyr, and no less great humanitarian.

The Falcon Order develops strength, health and hardiness among its members by gymnastics, physical exercises, and supervised sports; it stresses national discipline, equality, and cooperation by calisthenics, mass drills, and competitive events; it fosters the appreciation of nature by the study of nature, trees, birds, and flowers; it impresses the lasting qualities of character and accomplishment by the study of the great minds of the world; it instills patriotism by the study of the language and tradition of the land of its forefathers, the land of Boleslaw the Great, Copernicus, King John Sobieski, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, Chopin and Paderewski, Skłodowska-Curie and Joseph Conrad (Korzeniowski), Ignace Moscicki and the late Marshal Pilsudski, the immortal soldier and statesman of modern Poland; it molds a most desirable type of American of upright character, loyal to his country, proud of his Polish ancestry.

Cognizant of the inevitability of the last World War the Falcon Order in America broadened its program to include military training during the period 1911 to 1917 by establishing three military schools for officers, non-commissioned officers and first-class soldiers. When our beloved President and benefactor of Poland, Woodrow Wilson, issued a call for volunteers in 1917, over seven thousand well trained Falcons responded. In the fall of that same year, when the national president of the Falcon Order in America issued a call for volunteers to fight for freedom of Poland, and was followed in a similar cry to arms by that illustrious son of Poland and citizen of the world, Ignace Paderewski, over five thousand Falcons, not subject to American draft, joined a Polish military force which during the rest of the war covered itself with valor and glory. The Polish Army fighting beside the American army, and side by side with the rest of the Allies aligned against the Central Powers, gave Poland undeniable right to participate in the Versailles Peace Conference from which emerged the modern Poland of today.

After the rumble of the guns had ceased and peace settled over the troubled world, the Polish Falcons of America took up anew its great task of moulding the younger generation into the highest type of manhood and American citizenship, the aim of its founders, by conducting, day in and day out, physical culture, general education, gymnastics, and national and classic dance classes by Falcon aeries (clubs) spread in states mostly east of the Mississippi River.

The Falcons Order in America, which was originally organized in Chicago about fifty years ago, is divided into fourteen districts; each district holding annually or biennially field meets and gymnastic festivals in which all nest classes of that particular district participate. The national field meets and festivals are held every three or four years in different parts of the country. Besides this, quite often individuals or classes most accomplished in this field of work, are sent abroad, especially to Poland, to take active part in the

international Sokols' meets and lectures which are organized and conducted by highly trained instructors abroad.

Dr. T. Starzynski is supreme president, Mrs. M. Karpanty, vice president. Nests or aeries in the State of Illinois are within the boundary of District 2, whose officers are: President: Mr. J. Paluch; Vice President: Mrs. A. Rutkowski; Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. A. Lamperski; Instructor: Mr. A. Budzynski; Instructress: Miss G. Siwinski; Assistant Instructor: F. Krzyzanski.

POLISH FALCONS OF AMERICA—CIRCUIT II

The main office of the Polish Falcons is in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Circuit No. 2 in Chicago comprises fifteen hundred members. Organized in 1888, the Sokol movement is patriotic, stressing physical improvement of youth and wholesome leisure activities.

The officers of the Chicago group are: Frank Paluch, president; Angeline Rutkowski, vice president; John Lamperski, drillmaster; Budzynski, Gertrude Siwinski, instructors.

THE POLISH ALMA MATER OF AMERICA

The Polish Alma Mater of America was organized September 10, 1897, by the late Very. Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., when a woeful lack of proper guidance and protection for the youth under eighteen years of age was evident. The Polish Alma Mater was incorporated May 4, 1910.

A fraternal life insurance society, welcoming to its ranks American citizens of Polish descent or extraction and professing the Roman Catholic faith, not only for the purpose of writing life insurance but also to associate themselves together under the guidance of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of Poland, for the following purposes: to transmit to America the cultural advantages of ancient Poland; to keep the mother tongue of our mother country alive for the more rapid transmission of the good from the old to the new; to indoctrinate the Poles in the United States with the spirit of America; to teach thrift and self-support through fraternalism; to foster the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church; to encourage civic pride and patriotism, so as to build a better United States of America.

The Polish Alma Mater issues American Experience certificates to adults in the following classes: ordinary whole life; twenty payment life; twenty year endowment.

The society also operates a juvenile department with the following classes of insurance: term to age 18; ordinary whole life; twenty payment life; twenty year endowment.

The Polish Alma Mater increased in numbers in spite of many difficulties. At the end of the year 1936 the solvency was 109.12 due to the economical management of the governing board.

The officers of the organization are as follows: Albert F. Soska, president; Rev. Bernard Szudzinski, chaplain; Rev. Thomas Drengacz, vice chaplain; Joseph E. Szpekowski, vice president; Constance C. Grabowiecka, vice president; John C. Kozlowski, secretary general; Walter J. Imbierski, treasurer; directors: Joseph T. Lewandowski, Frank Poklacki, Wenceslaus Zielinski, Rose Barys, Helen Ratajczak, Helen Redlin, Andrew Murzyn, Joseph Walerowicz, Stanisława Remblewska; Andrew F. Kucharski, legal counsellor; Dr. S. Czajkowski, chief medical examiner.

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POLISH UNION PRINTERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

By STANISLAUS KUZNIEWICZ

The art of printing is, without question, one of the greatest factors of progress and civilization. The average man must realize that it is not only a means of, but culture itself. Without it there would be no popularized culture in the thousands of its phases.

Contemporary political, social and religious life developed and became further transformed only due to the exchange of human thought by means of the printed word. The entire technical progress and contemporary science are developed by means of printing. Wherever we look, whichever phase of life we take into consideration, the printed word appears a natural and necessary agent.

Looking back more than forty years, when the young Polish immigration in Chicago had its hard days to live through, when the living conditions of Polish workers could hardly be envied—it is but proper to express deep appreciation to the Polish pioneer printers, first, to Jan Migdalski, who came to Chicago in 1889 and obtained a position of director of “Wiara i Ojczyzna” weekly, which was the predecessor of “Dziennik Chicagoski.” Later he established his own print shop. In 1892, he issued an appeal to all brother printers in Chicago to form a trade society. The present association is his work, being in existence for over forty years. Jan Migdalski was an idealist and loved his fellow printers with all his heart. He succumbed to the “printers’ illness” in 1897 upon his return from South Carolina.

Next in line, who shared in the progress and welfare of the organization since its inception are: those deceased—Jan Olbinski (for many years secretary-treasurer of P. N. A. publication department), St. Zawilinski (later secretary general of that organization), A. Chonarzewski, A. Kolodziejski, Jan Grzeca, Piotr Liske, Jan Habrylewicz, Edward Reichel, Roman Neumann, S. Zloczewski and Jozef Kaleta; and those still living and working at the

trade: Jan Chonarzewski, W. Panek, A. Eichstaedt, E. Blachowski, F. Cien-ciara (pensioned), Peter Kotowski, Ed. L. Kolakowski, and A. Janecki, the present chairman of the association.

The idea of forming the "Polish Printers' Union of Chicago" originated among the workers of the daily "Telegraf," (1892), and shortly after workers of "Dziennik Chicagoski," "Zgoda" and "Gazeta Katolicka" banded together in a trade society. The aim of the group was self improvement in the printing trade, arranging of lectures in all branches of science and printing technique, the betterment of living conditions of its members and maintaining of sick benefit department.

Later the society was disrupted due to difference of political opinion of its members. However, it did not cease its activities totally and finally became active again, after the reorganization on March 16, 1894. At a reorganization meeting the name of the society was changed to "Polish Printers Association" and its president was S. Zloczewski; vice president, Julius Szczepanski (for many years foreman of Dziennik Chicagoski, now deceased); Jan Tarkowski, secretary, and Jan Chonarzewski, treasurer. On the 5th of June, 1894, the association was incorporated according to the statutes of the State of Illinois. In May, 1895, due to the association's efforts a like body was formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in that period the Polish printers issued their own union label, which was entirely different from the current label of the international union. On the 19th of November, 1895, the association amalgamated with the International Typographical Union and was given a new name, The Chicago Polish Typographical Union No. 358. In 1896 there were five Polish print shops under the jurisdiction of the union: "Dziennik Chicagoski," "Dziennik Polski," "Sztandar," "Gazeta Katolicka" and "Zgoda."

The association participates in all Polish social activities. It contributed to the Asnyk school in Poland, to the erection of Kosciuszko monument in Chicago, the Polish Fund in Rappersville, Polish government bonds, Red Cross.

On the 11th of June, 1897, the association separated from the international union and formed an independent Polish trade local and this situation existed until the 27th of August, 1902, when it joined the international union again and was given the number of local 546. Jan Chonarzewski, who was ardent supporter of the I. T. U., was the man to whom credit is due for this accomplishment. Under his supervision the association published, for the first time, a trade paper, "Drukarz" ("The Printer"), containing twenty-four pages. Antoni Kolodziejewski was elected first Polish delegate to the international convention at Hot Springs, Ark. (1911). The Polish colony of that city met our delegate with great ostentation.

On November 20th, 1909, the second edition of "Drukarz" appeared under the direction of Ed. L. Kolakowski. It had thirty-two pages. It was given away with the compliments of the union to all who gathered at a musicale, given upon that occasion.

On the 14th of February, 1915, the association joined the Chicago local I. T. U. No. 16 and is still an integral part of that powerful trade union. However, the association did not lose its social character and retained its sick benefit department.

In November, 1921, a third edition of "Drukarz" was published, containing fifty-two pages. A fourth edition appeared in January, 1922, which contained elaborate technical and general articles.

Today—all Polish union printers are members of the association. Michael Kaczowski (Kenneth) was one of five delegates to the seventy-eighth international convention, held in Chicago in 1934.

The association has nearly one hundred member, employed by the Polish daily papers, "Dziennik Chicagoski," "Dziennik Zwiaskowy" and "Dziennik Zjednoczenia," and by "Polonia" weekly of South Chicago, "American Catalogue Printing Co.," "Alliance Printing Co.," and a few other of non-Polish character. Polish printers are well paid and enjoy everything that goes with good labor conditions. Shops are equipped with ultra-modern machinery, are well ventilated, and their working hours are shorter than in any other trade. There is amiable cooperation with the owners and managers of the shops. Besides being well paid, members working in the dailies get one week's paid vacation every year. Strictly union conditions prevail in all shops.

The fifth edition of "Drukarz" was published in 1934 on the fortieth anniversary of the association, containing sixty-four pages, full of articles and reminiscences by the older and younger members, fine verses by W. Sikora, an article pertaining to the printers' Home in Colorado Springs, by St. Kuzniewicz, and contributions of sympathetic persons, eulogizing the achievements of our association. The book was carefully composed and printed in the "Dziennik Zwiaskowy" print shop under the direction of Jan Chonarzewski, then foreman of the shop. High class enameled paper and exquisite bindery work by Bojkowski Bindery make the book one of the finest thus far issued by the Poles in this country.

Source of information for the above article: Editions of "Drukarz," and particularly the aforementioned book, suggested by the article of Jozef Trzcinski, who was chairman of the book committee.

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POLISH JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

(Syndykat Dziennikarzy Polskich)

The Polish Journalists Association was organized for mutual aid of its members. Mr. Frank S. Barc is president, Mrs. M. Dunin vice president, Dr. J. K. Orlowski, vice president, Charles Burke secretary, and Frank Scholl treasurer.

PULASKI LEGION OF AMERICA (Formerly Polish Military Alliance)

The Polish Military Alliance was organized on September 4, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois, having for its purpose the transformation of all societies of a military nature, and especially those affiliated with our Polish parishes, and the creation from them of one organization of a pure'y military character, in which the military spirit would prevail, and the training in military tactics and the perseverance of the Polish spirit for a mass movement to regain the independence of Poland.

In March, 1909, the Alliance merged with another corps from Chicago, which corps had been in existence since 1894. In the same year, the first convention of the Polish Military Alliance was held, in St. Louis, Mo., and thanks to the energetic work of the membership extension committee, the membership roll of the Alliance—even before the outbreak of the World war—increased to four thousand members.

The Alliance was one of the first organizations advocating the creation of a Polish Army unit to be attached to the regular U. S. Army. This being too slow a process, this Alliance takes pride that it originated the idea of



W. A. ANDRZEJEWSKI
Organizer of the
Polish Military Alliance.



establishing an exclusive Polish recruiting office in Chicago, which was pronounced a wonderful thing by the U. S. Army recruiting officials, and fully, sixty percent of the men enrolled at this office joined the colors in the regular service, the Alliance having twelve hundred seventeen stars on its service flag.

The Polish Military Alliance Battalion, tendered for State service in the Illinois Volunteer Training Corps, consisted of five hundred men, and due to a lack of legislative appropriations, subjected itself to great hardships to raise funds to equip its members. A fund was raised, and inspired by the stream of subscriptions to it, a second battalion was nearing completion when the war came to an end.

To further prove its value, the members of the Alliance purchased \$65,000 Liberty Bonds, \$59,000 Polish Bonds, \$14,853.25 was subscribed to the Polish Defense Commission, hundreds of dollars worth of tobacco was shipped to the boys in the trenches, the first recruiting office in Chicago opened for the Polish army in France, etc.

The above paragraphs record the history of the Alliance to the time of the World war, and evidence the enormous contributions made to Poland's successful fight to regain its long lost independence. Of this record the Polish Military Alliance feels supremely proud. Even if it did no other thing, and it has since accomplished many worthwhile deeds, its existence is justified.

THE ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE POLISH AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, INC., OF ILLINOIS

By WILLIAM W. LINK

The interest in public affairs of the early Americans of Polish descent in Chicago was mainly limited to the casting of votes for the most desirable candidates for office at the general elections. During that period they were chiefly interested in providing homes for their families, and, therefore, there was no evidence of any political unity of thought or group action among them until shortly prior to 1912.

In the next decade we encounter their political activity gradually gaining momentum, and later increasing in velocity, so that by the time the Polish American Democratic Organization, Inc., of Illinois, first came into existence (1932), the citizens of Polish extraction had some semblance of a politically functioning organization.

The Polish American Democratic Organization was formed chiefly through the efforts of the Hon. M. S. Szymczak (now Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington) who, together with a few other prominent

Americans of Polish extraction, foresaw the necessity of a united political body in order to obtain proper political recognition in proportion to their voting power.

Mr. Szymczak, who held the office of General Superintendent of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County at the time, became managing director, while other prominent Americans of Polish descent, public office holders and businessmen, composed the staff of officers and the Board of Directors of the new organization.

For a Proper Representation and Recognition

The chief purpose of the organization was to arouse greater political interest among citizens of Polish extraction to participate in the functions of government, to encourage non-citizens to become naturalized citizens, and to urge all to exercise vigorously their voting power as such.

Through the concentrated and energetic efforts of this organization, the citizens of Polish extraction in Chicago and Cook County gained the majority of the present public offices and positions, elective and appointive, mentioned in the article entitled "The Rise of the Poles in Chicago Politics," published elsewhere in this book.

It may be stated here that during the existence of this organization not one elective office has been taken away from the Poles.

The organization has proved that the Poles can obtain proper political representation and recognition if they remain solidly united. It has proved that old saying, "In Unity There Is Strength."

It has succeeded in its purpose and as a result, Polish immigrants became more and more eager to become citizens and to exercise their voting power. Citizens of Polish extraction who seldom or never voted, came out to the polls in greater numbers.

Twenty Percent of the Total

Now, fully 85 to 90 percent of the Polish registered voters participate in casting their ballots in the primaries and elections. The figures of the last registration of voters in Cook County clearly indicate the strength of their voting power. Out of 1,865,236 registered voters, nineteen percent or one-fifth of the total, are Polish voters.

Maintaining a Bureau of Service

Aside from the political activity engaged in, the Polish American Democratic Organization renders service to the Polish people who call at its

headquarters. It maintains offices not only during primary election campaigns, but throughout the year, and during its existence it has assisted thousands of Polish people in their individual problems, disinterestedly and without remuneration.

It has satisfactorily interceded for thousands of relief complaints and misunderstandings, which are due largely to language difficulties.

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For the Good of the Public

It has referred many, seeking medical care and attention, to our city, county or state institutions, depending upon the kind of treatment required.

It has issued proper information and advice in hundreds of legal problems.

It has assisted in the filling out of hundreds of applications for preliminary and final citizenship papers and has given proper information and advice on many questions concerning naturalization.

It has assisted in the filling out of many applications for old age security pensions, for employment, for hearing on general real estate tax complaints, etc.

It has assisted in the proper filling out of thousands of applications for HOLC loans and has given proper information and advice pertaining to same.

It has also properly referred matters pertaining to the health department, city bureau of water, board of education, veterans' compensations, licenses, etc.

All this is due to the untiring efforts of the organization since its formation to the present time, and it has received the full support of the Polish people.

The present officers of the Polish American Democratic Organization are the Hon. John Prystalski, president; Bernard L. Majewski, vice-president and William W. Link, secretary and treasurer. The majority of the public office holders in the Democratic Party and prominent business of Polish extraction are members of the board of directors and various committees.

Its headquarters are located at 1420 Ashland Block, 155 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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THE POLISH DENTAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

With a sincere desire to band the Polish dentists not only in Chicago but elsewhere in the United States "Stowarzyszenie Polskich Dentystow w Ameryce" was organized and a charter was obtained dated May 22, 1908. The following dentists are said to be the organizers of

the original Polish Dental Society: Dr. J. B. Zielinski, Sr., Dr. Rybsztat, Dr. Jankowski, and Dr. W. W. Nowacki, Dr. P. Wybraniec, Dr. W. Gorny. For several years Dr. J. B. Zielinski, Sr., was president of this organization.

Due to the efforts of Dr. W. Koniuszewski and Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz the Polish Dental Society was organized of which, the said Dr. W. Koniuszewski became president and Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz secretary.

At regular intervals articles in the Polish language published in the Polish newspapers, dealing with dental topics, began to appear. These articles were not only well written but had much informative material about the teeth and mouth hygiene, presented in such form that it could be easily understood by the layman. Among the authors of these articles we find such men as Dr. W. W. Nowacki, Dr. W. Koniuszewski, Dr. S. S. Gorny, Dr. H. Ordon, Dr. H. J. Urbanowicz, Dr. F. Pelka, Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz, Dr. F. Pelka, Dr. A. J. Marcinkiewicz, and Dr. J. P. Kobrzynski.

A year after the reorganization a new administration was elected and this was composed of the following: Dr. W. W. Nowacki, president; Dr. J. A. Zabrocki, vice president; Dr. J. P. Kobrzynski, secretary (at present Dr. Kobrzynski is the president of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America), Dr. A. J. Marcinkiewicz, treasurer and Dr. W. Koniuszewski, librarian.

Under this new administration as under the old, articles continued to appear in the Polish papers on dental topics and mouth hygiene.

During the year 1920 after Poland regained her independence a National Polish Institute of Dentistry was established in Warsaw, Poland. Dr. W. W. Nowacki in a lengthy speech appealed to the Polish Dental Society that it create an educational fund and donate it to the Polish Institute of Dentistry. This fund was to be used partly to finance the education of talented and deserving students of dentistry and partly for dental research by the Polish Dental Institute.

During the oppressive times that the Republic of Poland was undergoing, the Polish dentists and physicians of Chicago joined hands to help the government of Poland by forming a committee to sell Polish bonds to their fellow-practitioners. This committee was composed of the following: Dr. F. Wisniewski, Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, Dr. L. K. Kozakiewicz, Dr. J. Mioduszewski, Dr. A. Zabrocki, and Dr. W. W. Nowacki.

With the coming into existence of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America, in the year of 1928, the Polish Dental Society of America became the Polish Dental Society of Chicago, and with the Polish Medical Society of Chicago forms the Chicago Chapter of the Association.

The present administration of the Polish Dental Society of Chicago is composed of the following members: F. G. Biedka, president; J. A. Hodur, vice president; E. S. Pacocha, secretary; S. J. Kurland, librarian.

Members: F. G. Biedka, Sophie Blasinski, Chester Bukowski, Stanley Broniarczyk, B. C. Duda, C. A. Frankiewicz, E. R. Frasz, T. A. Gasior, J. M. Gecewicz, B. T. Gobczynski, W. E. Goglin, A. A. Gordon, S. S. Gorny, T. J. Guzik, J. A. Hodur, C. P. Janicki, S. D. Jedlowski, R. M. Kaminski, J. V. Kleczewski, J. P. Kobrzynski, H. Kobrzynski-Hintzke, Jos. Kostrubala, M. F. Kostrubala, F. Kozlowski, W. J. Koziol, J. M. Krasniewski, S. J. Kurland, B. Lapp, S. A. Lasota, C. P. Lazarski, C. C. Lewandowski, C. S. Lisowski, F. V. Malachowski, L. Micek, C. J. Marcin H. Marcin, S. M. Mioduszewski, Edw. Nowak, T. Olechowski, E. J. Oleksy, E. S. Pacocha, B. B. Pawlowski, A. C. Peszynski, J. Ryll, C. J. Rogalski, C. J. Ross, W. T. Ruskowski, E. W. Sherry, V. E. Siedlinski, J. L. Smialek, W. Strozewski, B. M. Swiertnia, C. Stypinski, St. Tylman, J. C. Ulis, R. Walezyk, A. Weislo, Edw. Wroblewski, J. W. Zielinski.

POLISH STUDENTS AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Organized in 1927, at the Alliance College (of the Polish National Alliance) at Cambridge Springs, Pa., the Polish Students and Alumni Association of America is the only organization of its kind in this country. Beginning its existence with ten clubs composing its membership, the association at present has over ninety fraternities, sororities, clubs and societies as affiliated members, and these last boast of more than three thousand young men and women of Polish extraction attending the various colleges and universities throughout the land. The association, aided in its work by all of the Polish and Polish American organizations in the United States, with the Kosciuszko Foundation at New York being the leader and principal sponsor, has proved of immeasurable assistance to thousands of our young people striving to acquire an education, principally by awarding scholarships and scholarship loans. On the recommendation of the association, thirty-five of its members have visited and studied in the country of the White Eagle. By banding together our Polish American college and university students, the association has taught them the important lesson of co-operating to help themselves in all of their common problems. The officers of the association are striving to inculcate into the members of the Polish American younger set the spirit embodied in the saying, "United, we stand; divided, we fall," to permeate all of their thinking and activity.

In June, the President of United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was awarded the first "PSAA Medal of Honor," just established, with the following inscription: "To An Outstanding Man, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for his inspiration, courage and example to the youth of America, by the Polish Students and Alumni Association, 1937." The president and secretary were the guests of the President in the White House to make the presentation, which the Chief Executive received with genuine appreciation.

On July 2, 3 and 4, 1937, the La Salle hotel was the scene of the ninth national convention and tenth anniversary birthday party of the association. The Polish Students' Association of Canada, on petition, was enrolled as a member of the PSAA, thus increasing the scope of the activity of the last to an international basis.

The PSAA is a member of the Polish Interorganization Council, the central, co-ordinating body for all of the Polish and Polish-American organizations in the United States and this year is represented on the board of directors by Arthur L. Korzeneski, president.

"The New American," considered the leading monthly digest of Polish American life and culture, serves as the official organ of the PSAA. Floyd S. Placzek is the editor, and Stephen M. Eminowicz is the business manager. Adam J. Penar writes the PSAA page.

The new national administration consists of Arthur L. Korzeneski, president; Adam J. Penar, executive vice president; J. S. W. Grocholski, vice president for Canada; Chestera E. Niewinska, secretary; Irene M. Kaszeska, secretary; Alex W. Olszewski, treasurer and Eugene J. Majewski, national organizer. National headquarters are maintained at the Webster hotel, 2150 Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill.

POLISH AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

To preserve historical documents, bring to light forgotten data of the struggles of the pioneer Americans of Polish extraction and to enlighten Americans with the past and present history of Poland, Leon T. Walkowicz organized the Polish American Historical Society in July, 1934. Its charter members are: Rev. Theodore Czastka, rector, St. Venceslaus parish; Richard J. Finnegan, editor, Chicago Daily Times; Capt. Chauncey McCormick, Sister Stanisla, George F. Nixon, Jacob Blaszczyk, John Czech, Anna Neumann, Felice M. Walkowicz and Leon T. Walkowicz.

Under the auspices of the Society a commemorative book was published on the 75th birthday anniversary of Ignace Jan Paderewski, containing therein comments of the most outstanding statesmen throughout the world. This book was sent to all leading libraries in the world.

Besides the publication of the book the Society arranged an exhibit of collections of Ignace Jan Paderewski, such as letters, documents of his activities in Poland's struggle for freedom, rare photographs, programs and pamphlets.

Many noted people have visited the headquarters of the Polish American Historical Society at 1930 North Fairfield Avenue; among them were: Gen. Jozef Haller and his son Eric; Watt T. Cluverius, rear admiral, U. S. Navy;

John Cudahy, former American ambassador to Poland with Mrs. Cudahy; J. E. Barzynski, colonel, U. S. Army; Chauncey McCormick, General Frank Parker, Prof. Roman Dyboski, and hundreds of others from the United States and abroad.

PI TAU GAMMA POLISH TEACHERS CLUB

The object of the Pi Tau Gamma is to unite teachers of Polish descent for a mutual exchange of professional ideas, to advance cultural and pedagogical movements and to encourage and aid Polish men and women to enter the teaching profession and to promote the general welfare of Polish youth. Its organizers were: E. Simon, T. Lubera, Hyacinth Glomski, Jane Palczynski, Zella Wolsan, Mary Rupinski, S. Nalecz, V. Szubczynska, B. Koz'owski, F. Peska, L. Pinderski, Dr. P. Fox, Dr. W. Koniuszewski and Anthony Czarnecki.

It has a membership of seventy-four, was organized in 1929, is local in character, and the membership is divided into three classes: active, associate and honorary. All teachers are eligible for associate members, while persons of eminence in the field of education may become honorary members.

The officers of the organization are: Jane T. Palczynski, president; Hyacinth Glomski, vice president; John Sitkowski, corresponding secretary; Sophie Domzalski, recording secretary; A. Cy'kowska, J. Klest, T. Lubera, Z. Wolsan, executive committee.

POLISH CLUBS CENTRALE (Centrala Klubow Polskich)

Organized in 1936, the Centrale aims to propagate Polish culture among the Polish youth. It is national in character, composed of districts and numbering seventeen clubs. Some of its organizers were John Kudelko, Michael Machala and W. Majewski.

The officers of the organization are W. Majewski, president; Miss Nowicka, vice president; John Kudelko, secretary; S. Nowakowski, treasurer.

ALLIANCE OF CLUBS OF LITTLE POLAND (Zwiazek Klubow Malopolskich)

Organized in 1929, the Little Poland Clubs Alliance has for its purpose to aid Polish culture and extend financial help to the needy. It is national in character, with a membership of thirty-five thousand. Some of its organizers were Stanislaw Kolczak, Stanislaw Piotrowicz, Stanislaw Madziarz and Martin Kozak.

It sent \$500,000.00 to Poland for schools, churches, educational purposes. The officers of the organization are Stanislaw Piotrowicz, president; Stephanie Pochalski, vice president; M. Krakowski, secretary; Jan Burzawa, corresponding secretary; P. Klimek, treasurer.

POLISH STUDENTS FEDERATION OF CHICAGO

Organized in 1933, the Polish Students Federation aims to organize all students of Polish descent in high schools. Some of its organizers were Eugene Pawlowski, Zenobia Wolsan, Mrs. Koniuszewski. It numbers over one thousand members.

The officers of the organization are: John Johnes, president; Frances Danielczyk, secretary; Roman Pucinski, treasurer.

POLISH PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY (Polski Uniwersytet Ludowy)

Organized in 1909 by Dr. Szymanski, Dr. Wyczolkowska, Dr. Kalinowski, Dr. Zurawski, M. Sokolowski, Dr. Koniuszewski, the Polish People's University purposes to spread Polish culture among adults, especially the working class and to teach the Polish language to the youth. Lectures are given every Sunday, beginning with the first Sunday in Saturday. The officers of the organization are: Dr. Paul Fox, president; Paul Miczko, secretary; Ignacy Kuzniewicz, treasurer; educational directorate: Prof. S. Kozaczka, Prof. Szpunar, Mrs. Koniuszewska.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE JUNIOR LEAGUE

The Polish National Alliance Junior League, composed of Chicago younger element clubs and societies of the Polish National Alliance, has been in existence about five years. At present it has fifteen clubs which total about two thousand individual members. It is the only organization of its kind in America.

Its purposes: To provide a practical means for the youth of the Polish National Alliance to meet and unite in promoting friendly cooperation.

To develop by precept and example a more aggressive intelligent and serviceable membership in the Polish National Alliance and to provide a school for training leaders which will give the youth of the Polish National Alliance an opportunity to prepare for greater responsibilities and higher honors.

To aid in organizing new younger element groups in the Polish National Alliance and to assist in educating and strengthening existing younger element groups, thereby creating good will and providing a means of forming enduring friendship.

To promote the benevolent, charitable and fraternal policies and objectives of the Polish National Alliance, such as those relating to Polish culture and traditions, education and enlightenment, social service, vocational guidance, employment and welfare work, recreation, social activities and athletics.

The League is known for its educational work chiefly through the sponsoring of lectures by men outstanding in their line of endeavor or profession. It established in Chicago the true Polish tradition of presenting baskets to the poor at Easter time.

The officers at present are: Vincentyn A. Rieger, president; Charles Odell, vice president; Victoria Zajackowski, vice president; Lottie Belinska, recording secretary; Joseph E. Bonk, treasurer.

The League is located in the clubrooms of the Polish Veterans' Home, 1239 N. Wood street, where meetings are held every second Tuesday of the month.

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POLISH AUXILIARY CORPS (Korpus Pomocniczy Stow. Armii Polskiej)

Organized in 1930 by Miss Agnes Wisla and also all posts of Polish Army veterans, the Polish Auxiliary Corps extends aid to sick and unemployed veterans of the Polish army. It has over four thousand members, with national headquarters in New York City.

The officers of the organization are: Miss Zalewska, president; Miss L. Zielinski, vice president; Miss Gierut, secretary; Mrs. Nowak, treasurer.

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GREAT POLAND, SILESIA AND POMERANIA CLUB (Klub Wielkopolan, Slazakow i Pomorzan)

Organized in March, 1930 the Great Poland, Silesia and Pomerania Club welcomes as members men and women who came from the above provinces, formerly under German domination. Its aim is self-help and propagation of Polish culture. Local in character, it has over five hundred members. To the recently erected monument of Marshal Pilsudski in Poland it contributed soil from forty-eight states and three territories, John Cudahy, ambassador to Poland, officiating at the ceremony.

The officers of the organization are: John S. Kozlowski, president; Bronislawa Jezierski, vice president; Wladyslaw Jagielski, vice president; John J. Wroblewski, recording secretary; Leokadia Kaszubowski, financial secretary; Leon Czajkowski, treasurer; Albert Fialkowski, sergeant-at-arms; Leon M. Nowak, Frank Nowicki, Helen Snopek, directors.

POLISH ORGANISTS CLUB

Organized by Emil Wiedeman, Antoni Mallek, to cooperate professionally and serve in propagating church music and music of Polish composers. Local in character, it limits its membership to organists of Polish Roman Catholic churches in Chicago.

The officers of the organization are: Emil Wiedeman, president; Stanley Mrozinski, vice president; Jacob Pochniarz, secretary; Frank Pawlowski, financial secretary; Jan Dendor, treasurer; A. Karczynski, director.

POLISH WOMEN'S LEGION

Organized September 28, 1938, upon the initiative of L. T. Walkowicz, past commander of Polish Veterans of the American Army, to aid and console veteran invalids of the World war. Active in its organization were Mrs. B. Wawrzynski, Mary Mysliwiec, Augenie Pawlowski, Olympia Makowski, Stephanie Kleber, Helen Szymanski, Victoria Siekierski, S. Wolska Mieczyslawa Doranski, Mary Karczmarczyk, Stephanie Budnicki.

The officers of the Polish Women's Legion are: Eugenie I. Pawlowski, president; Sophia Stoneski, vice president; Rosalie Pacion, financial secretary; Bronislawa Wolnikowa, recording secretary; Kunegunda Kanka, treasurer; Petronella Slobodecki, sergeant-at-arms; Antonina Swiatek, color bearer; Alexandra Kowalewski, assistant standard bearer; Josephine Listecky, Mary Kosinski, Sophia Kokot, directors.

ALLIANCE OF POLISH LITERARY-DRAMATIC CIRCLES

Organized in 1927, the Alliance of Polish Literary-Dramatic Circles has for its aim cultivation of Polish drama and language. J. Wiewiora, J. Pazyna, J. Stefanski were some of those active in effecting this alliance. It has a membership of twelve hundred.

The present officers are: L. T. Walkowicz, president; Paul Glab, vice president; Helen Kaszubska, secretary; J. Stefanik, treasurer.

POLISH LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

To promote better understanding among lawyers of Polish birth or descent, the Polish Lawyers Association was organized in December, 1931, and chartered in May, 1932. Active in its organization were Leon C. Nyka, Joseph L. Lisack, Anthony Mazurk, L. A. Zygmunt, Stephen Adamowski, Frank

Janiszewski, A. Urbanski, E. Scheffler, A. Kucharski, S. Werdell. It has one hundred seventy-five members.

The officers of the organization are: Martin Gorski, president; Stephen Love, vice president; Julius A. Skrzydlewski, vice president; Stanley Werdell, secretary; Walter A. Kielbassa, treasurer; Andrew F. Kucharski, Mitchell Kilanowski, Theodore A. Siniarski, Lawrence A. Zygmunt, governors.

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POLISH ARMY OFFICERS' ALLIANCE (Związek b. Oficerow Armii Polskiej w Ameryce)

Organized in 1923, with its headquarters in Chicago, the Polish Army Officers' Alliance aims to maintain friendship through social activities; to maintain and perpetuate the ideals of freedom and democracy, for which the Polish army fought in France and later in Poland during the World war. A national organization with groups of former officers in many cities, it has over three hundred members, only former officers of the Polish army being eligible for membership.

The officers of the organization are: Ignacy Jan Paderewski, honorary president; Gen. Joseph Haller, honorary president; Col. Chauncey McCormick, honorary chairman; Lt. John K. Kostrubala, president; Dr. St. Wietrzynski, vice president; Lt. Wacław W. Rzewski, secretary; Lt. Witold S. Bógucki, treasurer; membership committee: Lt. Witold H. Trawinski, Capt. S. Nastal, Lt. T. Lazarewicz; welfare committee: Lt. W. Pytlowany, Capt. A. Trygar, Lt. R. Hanasz.

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POLISH ARTS CLUB

Organized in February, 1926, the Polish Arts Club has as its objects: Promoting fellowship between Polish Americans and Americans of other ancestries interested in the fine arts; providing and facilitating for its members common enjoyment of the arts; popularizing the knowledge, appreciation and enjoyment of art and literature; joint study of literature and other arts; making Polish art and literature better known in the United States; rendering moral and material aid to promising Polish and American writers, musicians, artists and students of the arts.

Its membership includes musicians, artist painters, literary workers, teachers and citizens whose avocational interest is in one of the arts. The part the club has played during the past ten years in art and musical activities is described in the articles, "Chicago Poles Share in City Arts History" and "The Contribution of Americans of Polish Descent to the Development of Music in Chicago." Its main meeting place is at 2024 Pierce avenue.

The officers of the club are: W. W. Wiczorek, president; Dr. M. J. Kostrzewski, first vice president; Jane Palczynski, second vice president; Thaddeus Slesinski, general secretary; Adele Radecki, financial secretary; Irene Hinkelman, recording secretary; J. J. Chrzanowska, treasurer; Marie J. Sienkiewicz, editor; Regina Bain, historian; Anthony Milewicz, librarian; Mrs. Chas. S. Dewey, Sr. Mrs. Louis J. Pachynski, John S. Rybicki, Myron E. Steczynski, Anthony Shepanek, directors; Anne Cierpik, Hyacinth Głomski, Valerian J. Fronczak, trustees; section chairmen: Barbara Lisewski, dramatics; Mrs. J. Karłowicz, literary; Thaddeus Kozuch, music; Mrs. Joseph C. Ulis, plastic arts; committee chairmen: Helen Narut Keckich, auditing; Mrs. Edw. H. Warszawski, house; Pearl Suchomski, membership; Mrs. B. J. Mix, social.

POLISH SINGERS ALLIANCE

Organized in 1889 to cultivate the singing of Polish songs and culture, the Polish Singers Alliance is national in character, composed of so many circuits and it was inspired by Anton Maliek and the Chopin Choir. In its ten districts it enjoys a membership of five thousand singers.

The officers of the organization are: Walter Panka, president; Eugenie Pawlowski, vice president; Frank Wilga, general secretary; James Kaczynski, treasurer; Zdzislaw Skubikowski, general musical director.

POLISH TEACHERS CIRCLE OF POLISH SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(Polskie Kolo Nauczycielskie w Szkołach Doksztalajacych)

Organized in 1931, the Polish Teachers' Circle aims to propagate the Polish language, folklore and literature among the young. Local in character, it had as its organizers Boleslaw Stachura, Ignacy Wroblewski, Helen Koniuszewska. All teachers of the Polish language are eligible for membership.

The officers of the organization are: Paul Miczko, president; Otilia Gralinski, vice president; Felice Szczupak, secretary; F. Kapanowski, treasurer.

POLISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION WOMEN'S AUXILIARY (Pomocnicze Stow. Pan Stow. Lekarzy Polskich)

Organized in 1931 to aid in welfare work, the Polish Medical Association Women's Auxiliary is local in character, composed of sixty members. Wives and widows of Polish physicians are eligible for membership. Mrs. Tabenska

aided in the growth of the organization, which originally was promoted by Mrs. Dulak, Mrs. Mix, Mrs. Kalisz, Mrs. Czeslawska, Mrs. Wawrzynska, and Mrs. Tabenska.

The officers of the organization are: Mrs. Uznanski, president; Mrs. Tenczar, secretary; Mrs. Fudema, treasurer.

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POLISH LEGION OF AMERICA (Polski Legion Weteranow Amerykanskich)

Organized in 1921, the Polish Legion of America is patriotic and idealistic. It is national in character and some of its organizers were: M. Lorenz, J. Wojciechowski, K. Liszynski.

The officers of the major organization are Mieczyslaw Glod, commander; W. Zaleski, vice commander; Henry Lewandowski, secretary; Stanley Hallowick, treasurer.

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POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETERANS' AUXILIARY (Korpus Pomocniczy Legionu Weteranow Amerykanskich)

With its purposes humanitarian, the Polish Legion of American Veterans accepts Polish women interested in aiding American veterans of Polish descent, their wives, sweethearts. Interested in the organization of the legion were: P. Wawrzynska, Olympia Makowski, M. Mysliwiec, Mary Kaczmarek, Eugenie Pawlowski, Victoria Siekierski, Helen Szymanski. Meetings are held at 1670 N. Paulina street.

The officers of the organization are: Anna Druzela, president; Katherine Gregierczyk, vice president; Boleslawa Malinowski, vice president; Mary Surgot, secretary; Katherine Pelepsz, treasurer.

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POLISH BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION (Stow. Polsko-Amerykanskich Kupcow i Przemyslowcow)

All business men, professional people, manufacturers are eligible for membership in the Polish Businessmen's Association. It was organized in 1928 to promote business and industry among the Polish people. Frank Nurczyk, Ladislaus Sajewski, Felix Pietrowicz, John Buchaniec were some of its organizers, and the association numbers nearly one thousand members.

The officers of the organization are: Frank Nowak, president; Alexander Busch, Joseph Kowalczyk, Kinga Dziubak, Jan Jaworski, Mary Kabat and Peter W. Chmielewski, vice president; Frank Nurczyk, secretary; Joseph Liszka, treasurer; Frank Openchowski, editor; Ludwik Makowski, Anthony

Marnik, Stanislaw Mermel, Stanislaw Sikora, directors; St. Pietrowicz comptroller; Thaddeus Niemira and Edmund Szumarski, legal counsel.

CATHOLIC CIRCLE

Organized after the Eucharistic Congress of 1926, the Catholic Circle takes active part in Catholic festivities, reception of high church dignitaries, etc. Active in its organization were Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas Bona, Anthony Czarnecki, John Nering, Paul Drymalski, Julius Szatkowski, Lawrence Prybylski.

It is composed of the clergy and prominent laymen, George Cardinal Mundelein, Bishop Hogan, Bishop Sheil, Bishop St. Bona being honorary members. The officers of the organization are Moderator Very Rev. Stephen A. Kowalczyk, C.R.; John Nering, president; J. F. Szatkowski, secretary; L. H. Prybylski, treasurer and an executive committee of six of whom P. Drymalski is chairman.

POLISH ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS (Korpus Pomocniczy Stow. Armii Polskiej)

Organized in 1921 for mutual aid in comradeship by Dr. Pietrzykowski, Dr. Lenart, Michael Rudnicki, Bronislaw Zuk, Joseph Cwik the Polish Army Auxiliary Corps, national in character, numbers over twelve thousand members.

The officers of the organization are: Adam Trygar, commandant; M. Prendzel, S. Podborny, vice commanders.

POLISH MUSICIANS CLUB

Organized in 1922 by the Kipkowski brothers, M. Starsiak, and others, to extend mutual aid professionally, the Polish Musicians Club is local in character, with over one hundred members and headquarters at 1182 Milwaukee avenue. Jerzy Bojanowski, Arthur Rodzinski, James Petrillo, are honorary members.

The board of executive includes Alexander Bonczkowski, president; Z. Filisiewicz vice president; Alfred Larisch, recording secretary; Stanley Gofron, treasurer.

ORDER OF THE LEGION CROSS (Ekspozytura Krzyza Legionowego)

Organized in 1924 by Alexander Hinkelman, Prof. Thomas Siemiradzki, Paul Kurdziel, B. Blazewicz, John Sienkiewicz, Eleanor Poradzinski, to serve

those who helped Pilsudski's legions, the Order of the Legion Cross consists only of those who are decorated with Pilsudski's Legion Cross. National in character, it comprises seven hundred members.

The officers of the order are: Alexander Hinkelman, president; Thaddeus Fronczak, vice president; Eleanor Poradzinski, secretary and treasurer.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE (Zwiazek Obrony Narodowej)

Organized in 1920 by B. Blazewicz, P. Bogdanski, to safeguard Polish culture and defend the honor of Poland, the National Defense Alliance, with headquarters in New York City, has enrolled over five thousand members. The officers of the alliance are: Blasius Blazewicz, president; W. Kozlowski, vice president; P. Bogdanski, general secretary and treasurer.

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PILSUDSKI LECTURE CIRCLE (Kolo Odczytowe Pilsudskiego)

Organized by A. Hinkelman and S. Rayzacher in 1919 to propagate the culture of Poland, the Pilsudski Lecture Circle has sponsored many lectures on educational subjects, widely attended by the public. It has a hundred members and its officers are: Dr. K. Zurawski, president; Alexander Hinkelman, vice president; J. Kaczmarek, secretary.

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POLISH SEA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The Polish Sea League ("Liga Morska"), organized in 1931, fosters the idea that Poland needs access to the sea and expansion of sea trade. It embraces four districts—Chicago, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia, with a membership of six thousand. Among its organizers were former consul Linda-Lipaczynski, Mrs. Piatkiewicz, R. Matuszczak.

The executives of the league are: Alexander Hinkelman, president; Mrs. Mackowiak, vice president; L. Kupferwaser, secretary; Sophia Mazurewicz, treasurer.

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POLISH ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

The purpose of the Polish Engineers Association is to advance the professional status of engineers and to stimulate interest in engineering.

Organized in 1934 by Prof. Kozaczka, F. Nurczyk, Witold Kosicki, it has thirty members, with the present officers as follows: Lech Piasecki, presi-

dent; Frank Wolosiewicz, vice president; Stanley Dlurzak, secretary; Stephen Albinski, treasurer.

POLISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Polish American Commercial Club was organized by its present president, Anthony Marnik, and has one hundred members interested in extension of commerce and industry.

POLISH YOUTH ALLIANCE IN THE LAND OF WASHINGTON (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej na Ziemi Waszyngtona)

Organized in 1919 by John Sienkiewicz, now deceased, the Polish Youth Alliance in the Land of Washington now comprises four groups, with one thousand members. Joseph Wrobel is the president.

POLISH INTERORGANIZATION COUNCIL (Polska Rada Miedzyorganizacyjna)

All Polish organizations, such as the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Women's Alliance, Polish Falcons, etc., enter into the Polish Interorganization Council, incorporated in 1936, and national in character.

It aims to co-ordinate the activities of American Poles the better to serve the interests of the United States, to defend the Polish name and cause, to co-operate with the World Alliance of Poles culturally, economically. Polish fraternal, social, educational organizations are eligible for membership in the council.

The officers of the council are: Joseph Kania, president; John Romaszkiwicz, vice president; Honorata Wolowska, vice president; Joseph Przydatek, secretary general; Alexander Hinkelman, treasurer.

THE POLISH BORDERLAND EDUCATIONAL AND PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE

This organization was formed in 1907, charter being dated January 30th, 1928. The purpose of the Polish Borderlands Educational and Protective Alliance is to aid in the education of Polish youth by furnishing them school supplies, books and to promote athletic and physical training for the welfare of the younger Polish element.

With this purpose in mind the Polish Borderland Educational and Protective Alliance was instrumental in sending more than fourteen hundred dollars to aid youth of the Polish borderlands.

Officers of the Polish Borderlands Educational and Protective Alliance are: Leon T. Walkowicz, president; Mrs. Sabina Mulewski, vice president; Frank Jatzak, vice president; Miss Harriet Kossak, secretary and Mrs. Anna Neumann, treasurer.

THE POLISH WOMEN'S COMMERCIAL CIRCLE

Organized in May, 1936, the Polish Women's Commercial Circle aims to encourage the Polish women to enter the field of business, acquire business training and take their proper place in the commercial and industrial life of Chicago. To this end, the circle holds meetings at least once a month at the Wonderland Hall, 2940 Milwaukee Avenue, where lectures and instructions are given by prominent business men of Chicago. The circle is the only organization of its kind in this country.

The board of officers follows: Zonia Bryll, president; Maria Kot, vice president; Katarzyna Kosiba, second vice president; Helena Schweiger, recording secretary; Marta Ragan, treasurer; Stefania Piech, financial secretary; directors: Natalia Strzelecka, Lucy Wisniewska, Apolonia Dejewska, Marta Luka, Aniela Szewczyk.

POLISH HIGHLANDERS ALLIANCE (Zwiazek Gorali)

To propagate the folklore of the Polish Highlanders, the Polish Highlanders Alliance, national in character, was formed in 1927. With their picturesque costumes, peculiar music and dances, they appear frequently at public appearances, adding a great deal of color to the social life of Chicago. Active in its organization were Henryk Lokanski, Anthony Zygmuntowicz, Dr. Jarosz; it now has a membership of two thousand.

The present officers of the alliance are Henryk Lokanski, president; Karol Stach, vice president; Joseph Lopatowski, secretary.

PART XII

THRIFT AMONG THE POLES

By JOHN P. GRZEMSKI

*"A nation which has not learned thrift,
cannot survive."*—Blaise Pascal.

THE Polish people, as well as American people of Polish extraction, comprise a powerful industrial group in this country. They are firm believers in financial stability, both in business and in private life. Their strongly developed sense of economy and their faith in financial organizations which also protect their property and investments are proof of this statement. First among their organizations are the building and loan associations of Chicago, of which there are, at the present time, close to one hundred in existence.

Polish industrial life had its beginning shortly after the great Chicago fire in 1871. It was at this time that a few small building and loan associations were organized for business by private individuals. These individuals, newcomers from Poland, had brought with them an excellent knowledge pertaining to the organization and management of building and loan associations and understood their operation thoroughly, for building and loan associations were well known throughout England more than a century ago, and were already well organized throughout Central Europe in 1845.

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The Building and Loan Association— A Home Investment Institution

The newly organized building and loan associations created a widespread activity among citizens of Polish extraction, and were very instrumental in facilitating the purchase of real estate by the immigrants, who settled permanently in this country.

The majority of the early immigrants came to the United States originally with the intention of remaining only temporarily, but upon learning of the prevailing conditions here, they became convinced that in this country they had a far greater opportunity to improve the general circumstances of their

lives than in their own country, which, at that time, was torn into three parts and was ruled by three foreign sovereigns; they decided to settle permanently. Therefore, they immediately began to stablish permanent homesteads and also to organize building and loan associations in which they placed their savings, to be invested in real estate.

At present there are nearly thirty Polish Building and Loan Associations in Chicago. They are as follows: Avondale Building and Loan Association, Belmont Bldg. and Loan, Crown Bldg and Loan, Father Gordon Bldg. and Loan, Fifteenth Ward Bldg. and Loan, Fullerton Bldg. and Loan, Haller Bldg. and Loan, Jagiello Bldg. and Loan, Kosciuszko Bldg. and Loan, J. J. Kraszewski Bldg. and Loan, King Jagiello Bldg. and Loan, Northwestern Saving Bldg. and Loan, Orzel Polski Bldg. and Loan, Piast Federal Savings and Loan, Polish American Bldg. and Loan, Polish Union Bldg. and Loan, Pulaski Bldg., Loan and Investment Ass'n., Pulaski Loan and Bldg. of the Sixth Ward, St. Francis Bldg. and Loan Ass'n., Second Federal Savings and Loan Ass'n. of Chicago, Seventeenth Ward Bldg. and Loan Ass'n., Thirty-eighth Ward Bldg. and Loan Assn', Wachowski Albert Loan and Savings Co., Washington Polish Loan and Bldg. Ass'n., Webster Bldg. and Loan Ass'n., West Pullman Bldg. and Loan Association, Zgoda Bldg. and Loan Ass'n., Sixteenth Ward Bldg. Ass'n., Pilzno Bldg. Ass'n.

It is estimated that between 1880 and 1928, in Chicago and Cook County, the people alone possessed six percent of all the real estate emphasizing the keen sense of thrift and good management of the Polish immigrant.

Real estate transactions passed through the building and loan associations, and for that reason every fifth family residing in the sections settled by Polish immigrants owned its own home, commodity store or some other business.

The contracts of real estate transactions made by building and loan associations show that the greatest activity in real estate, among the Poles, took place immediately after the World war.

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Prefer to Invest in Real Estate

The Polish people in general have always preferred to invest their money in real estate rather than in some other investment department they knew nothing about. Although heavy losses were sustained when the value of real estate fell so heavily during the recent widespread depression, now that conditions are gradually improving, the real estate movement among citizens of Polish extraction is beginning to show considerable activity. This movement is, however, very gradual and carried on with extreme caution, for its success depends on the desire of the average citizen to own a home and its ability to satisfy this desire, and not on the expectations of huge profits.

Every Pole has inherited a love for a piece of land he can call his own and for a home of his own, and this characteristic, reflecting the thrifty character of that country, has stood out very prominently in the life of the Polish people, especially in Chicago.

Business Is on the Mend

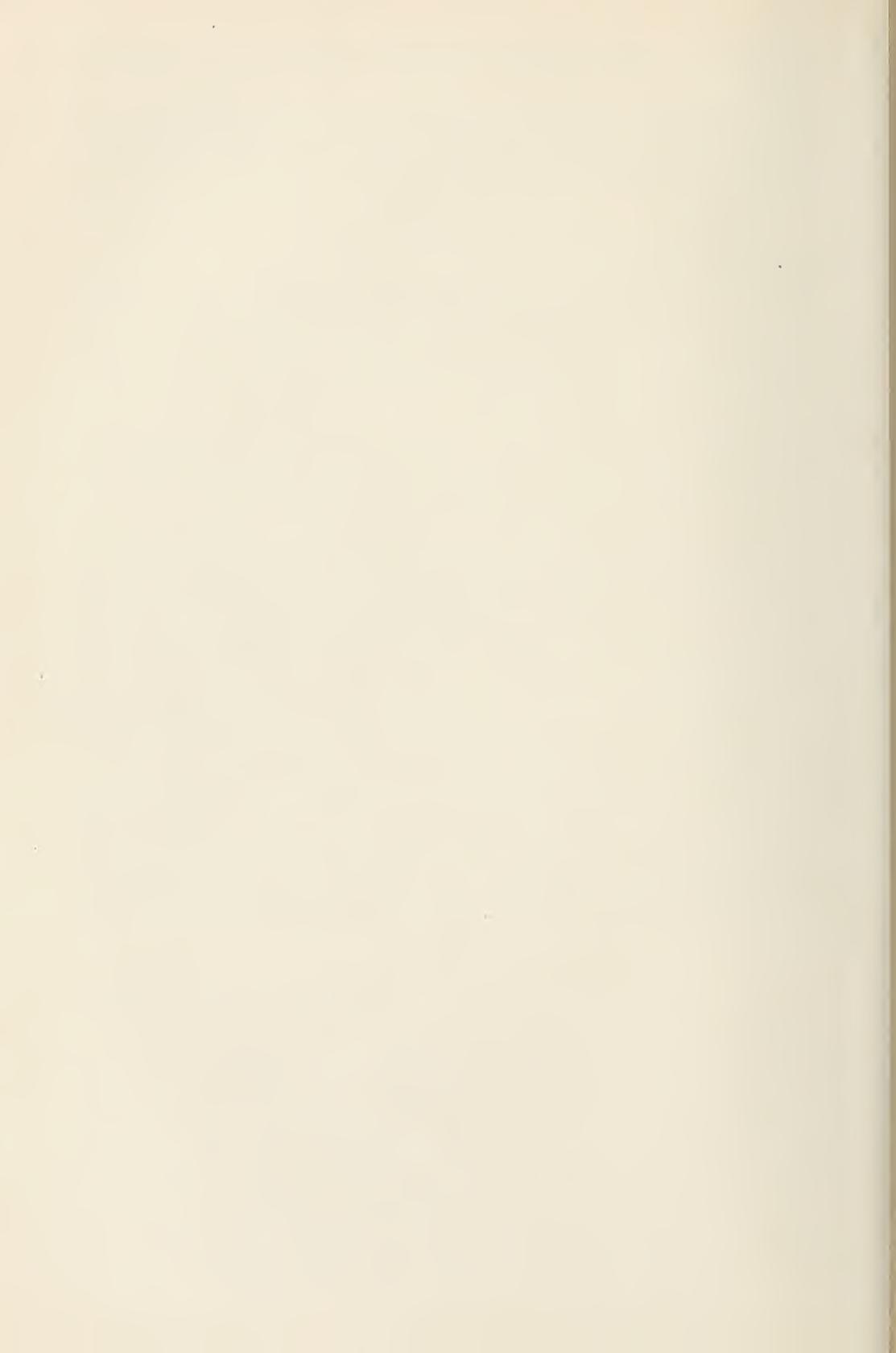
Without a doubt those who fully understand the management of building and loan associations, know from experience that these organizations have performed their work creditably, and they can see that economic conditions are steadily improving, that money is in greater circulation, and that business is, therefore, on a steady up-grade.

That this is so, is confirmed by real estate agents, real estate departments of Chicago banks, federal loan banks, state banks, and the building and loan department of Illinois, at the head of which is Mr. Edward J. Barrett, auditor of public accounts of Illinois.

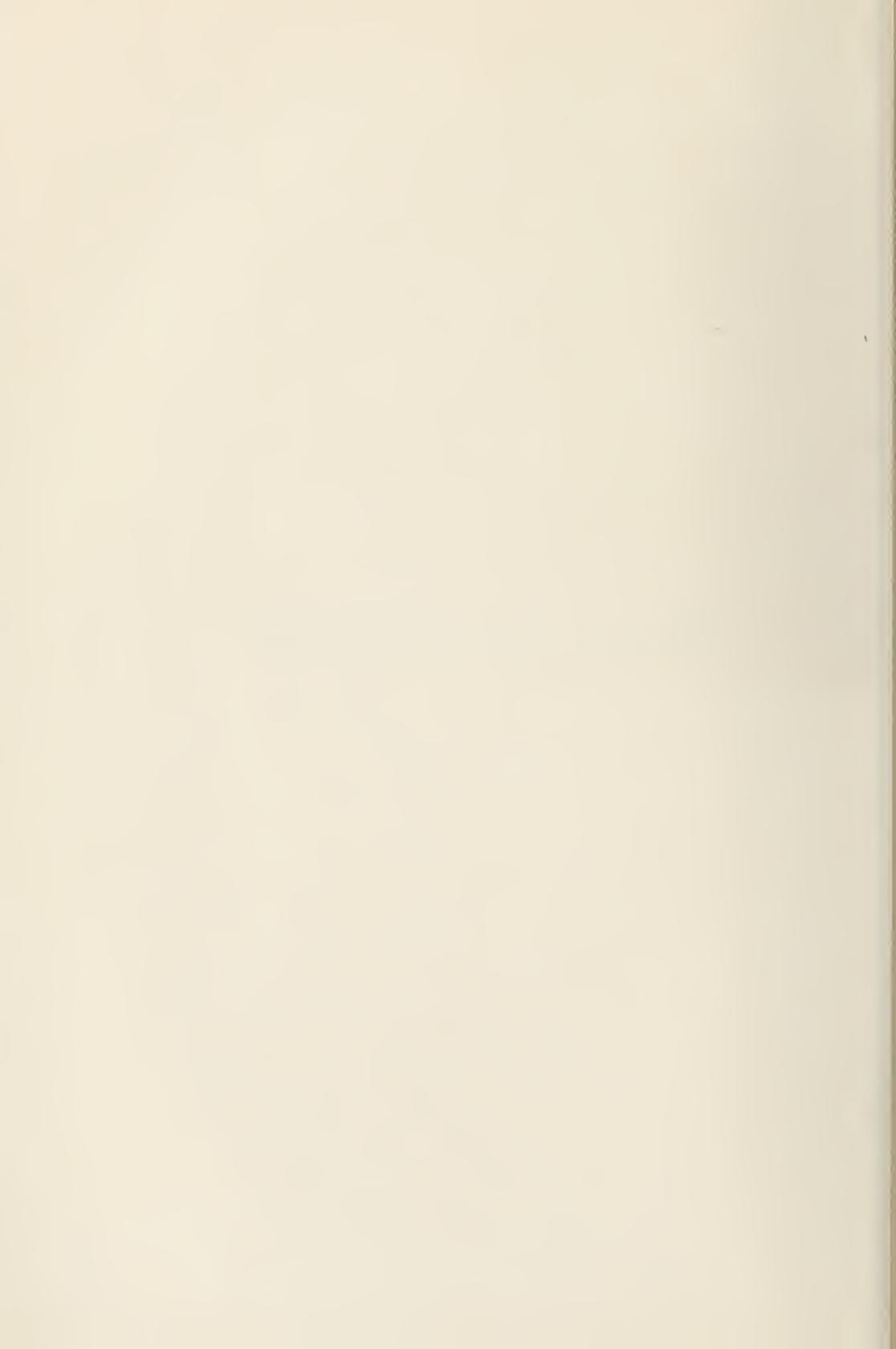
In addition to this, the records of the city building department located in the city hall of Chicago indicate a marked increase in the issuance of building permits, which means that there has been an increase in the earning power of the people. In other words, the more people we have employed, the more people we have earning money, and as a result, the greater the interest in real estate buying.

The managers and officers of building and loan associations, fully aware of this, are preparing to reorganize so that they will be in full readiness properly to advise the people who wish to invest in real estate.

More prosperous times are coming, but not the times of wild speculation such as existed between 1923 and 1929. There will be fair dealing in real estate with fair profit. The building and loan associations will return to their former, well-established status, and in the future will again play as important a part in Polish industrial and business life as they have done for over a half century.



BIOGRAPHIES



SIXTY-FOUR YEARS OF POLISH BOOK PUBLISHING IN CHICAGO



Helena Chrzanowska

The principal street and trading center of the first Polish settlement in Chicago was Noble Street. There, in the midst of Polish life and culture, Wladyslaw Dyniewicz published his first weekly paper — the “Gazeta Polska,” more widely known as the “Dyniewiczowka” — and also the “Tygodnik Literacko Naukowy,” both of these in 1873.

Several years after the introduction of these two weeklies came the “Gazeta Katolicka,” printed by the Rev. Vincent Barzynski and Wladyslaw Smulski, father of the late John F. Smulski, and a children’s publication, “Dzien Swiety. This latter weekly was edited by Mrs. Eugenia Smulski and was very popular with the children.

Through the years the steady flow of Polish immigrants increased the demand for Polish printing. Thousands of the works of popular authors were being reprinted and distributed throughout the entire nation. Besides this huge mail order distribution, an army of canvassers and agents took the publications of Dyniewicz and Smulski into the library of almost every Polish home. Polish books were being offered as premiums for newspaper subscriptions, as birthday gifts, for graduations.

The most popular authors, Kraszewski, Mickiewicz, Sienkiewicz, Orzeszkowa, Rodziewiczowna, and others, could be found in nearly every private library. For the hard-working classes, to whom reading was a task, gatherings were held at which fluent readers charmed an appreciative, if less-gifted, audience.

Theatrical books, many of them by local authors such as Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, Antoni Zdzieblowski, Jaksza, and later Karol Wachtel, found easy access to the publishers because the numerous amateur dramatic clubs and societies formed an avid market for this class of literature. Perhaps the greatest demand for Polish books came from the schools and parish libraries. The text books, dictionaries, and handbooks published by the Smulski Publishing company, later the Polish Publishing company, and now the Polish-American Publishing company at 1151 Milwaukee Avenue, provided considerable revenue to the publishers and were shipped in large quantities to all Polish settlements and schools.

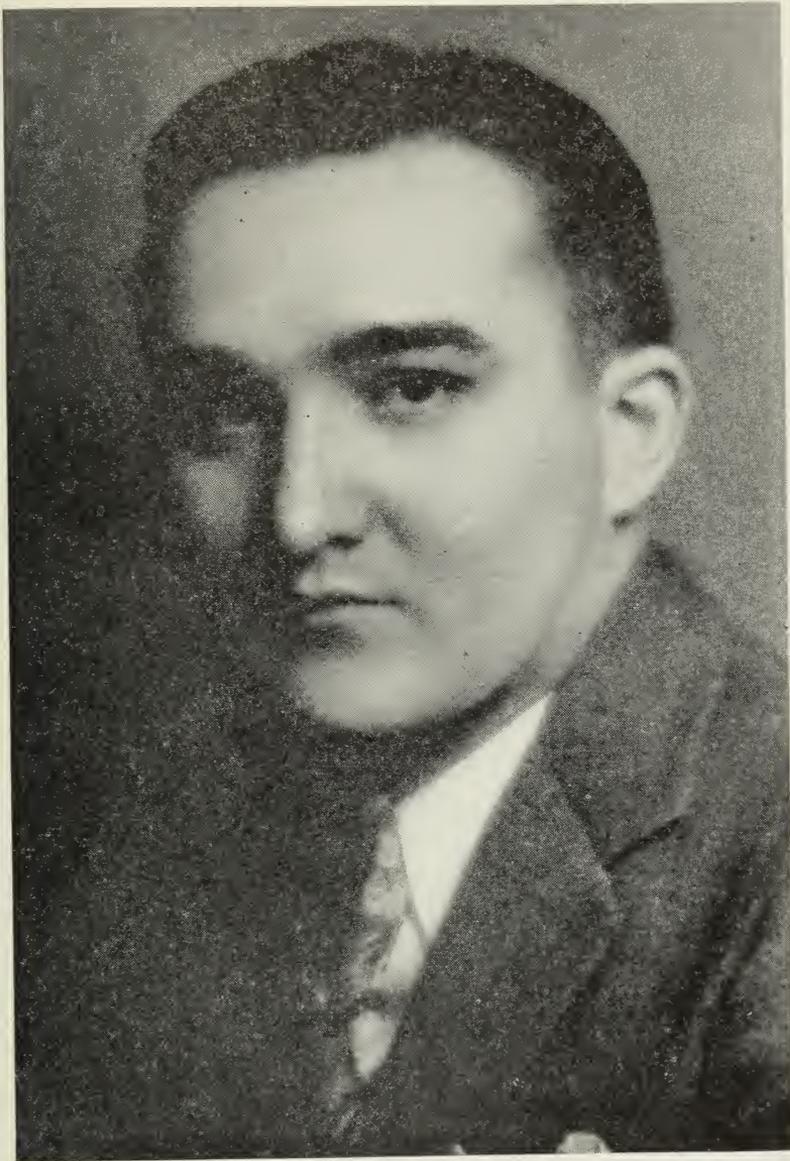
The restriction of immigration gradually stopped the flow of Polish bookreaders, because the second generation born in America prefers to read English books, magazines and newspapers. Perhaps the height of the publishing season was from 1890 to the World war; since then there has been a gradual decline in the demand for Polish-printed publications. With this decline the English translations of Polish authors and books on Poland written by English and American visitors have gained increasing popularity with the average reader.

Helena Chrzanowska.

WHITE EAGLE BREWING COMPANY, brewers of fine beers; located at 3655 South Racine Avenue; its executives are: John Haracz, president; Fred Goetz, vice president; Frank A. Brandt, secretary and treasurer; employing from seventy-five to one hundred people; organized November 21, 1897 and originally located at 1709 South Ashland Avenue; directors: Marian Knutkowski, John Belter, George Szalski, Leon Niedzwiecki, John Haracz, Fred Goetz, Frank A. Brandt, John Kusper, Frank Daniel, Ignatius Mizerka; the oldest Polish brewing concern in the Central States; principal offices and brewing establishment located at 3735-37 South Racine Avenue and South May Street; incorporated in 1899, by John F. Czaja and Frances Czaja, his wife, and Adam Czaja, their son, Bernard L. Maciejewski and Anna Maciejewski, his wife, with a capital of \$50,000.00; originally founded on the premises now known as Pulaski Hall, 1709-15 So. Ashland Avenue, where it remained to 1907, when it became necessary to expand its quarters for the steadily increasing volume of business; in order to meet the requirements of the prospective brewing industry, the company increased its capital stock to \$250,000.00 and purchased the buildings at its present location, immediately moved to its new quarters, constructed the necessary additional buildings for its bottling plant and garage; in January, 1934, the capital stock was again increased to \$350,000.00 and in November, 1936, to \$450,000.00; the majority of the capital stock of the White Eagle Brewing Company is owned by tavern keepers, whose interest is to promote the sales of beer made by their own company and thereby to derive the dividends from its earnings and profits on a co-operative basis; the motto of the White Eagle Brewing Co is "Service and Quality"; all beers are brewed from choice domestic and imported hops, malt, rice and other brewing materials; all orders are filled promptly; the White Eagle Brewing Co. is known for its brewing of "White Eagle Lager, Bavarian Style, Chopin Malt, Bock and Allweiser beers, sold in barrels, halves, quarters, eighths, half gallons and "Steinie" bottles; White Eagle beers are made to your taste; John Haracz, president; Fred Goetz, vice president; Frank A. Brandt, secretary-treasurer; Alois J. Reis, brewmaster; directors: John Haracz, Fred Goetz, Frank A. Brandt, Leo J. Niedzwiecki, M. F. Knutkowski, John Kusper, Frank A. Daniel, Ignatius Mizerka and George Szalski; White Eagle Brewing Company, 3755 So. Racine Ave. all telephones YARds 7460.



White Eagle Brewing Company, 3755 So. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.



BENJAMIN ADAMOWSKI, attorney-at-law; born November 20, 1906, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Max and Mary (Wejnerowski) Adamowski; graduate of Lane Technical High School; De Paul University, LL.B., 1928; married September 30, 1933, to Kathryn Kaiser; member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations; Chicago Association of Commerce, Knights of Columbus, Polish National Alliance, Sigma Delta Kappa, Polish Lawyers' Association, Iroquois Club; member, Illinois General Assembly, 28th District; Democratic Majority Floor Leader.



Louis Koterski

ELSTON LAUNDRY COMPANY, laundry and linen supply; located at 4244-50 Elston Avenue; Peter Kowaczek, president; Louis Koterski, secretary and treasurer; number of employees, fifty; organized in May, 1919, in Chicago, Illinois; company was organized by Peter Kowaczek (his biography appears on another page), Anton Majewski, now deceased, and Louis Koterski, as one of the first Polish linen supply and laundry enterprises in the City of Chicago; incorporated May, 1919; opened its doors for business on August 2, 1919; their delivery service at the time consisted of one Model T Ford; today they maintain a fleet of twelve International trucks; Louis Koterski has served as director for the past eight years and at present is secretary and manager of the said organization; Louis Koterski is member of the Polish National Alliance.



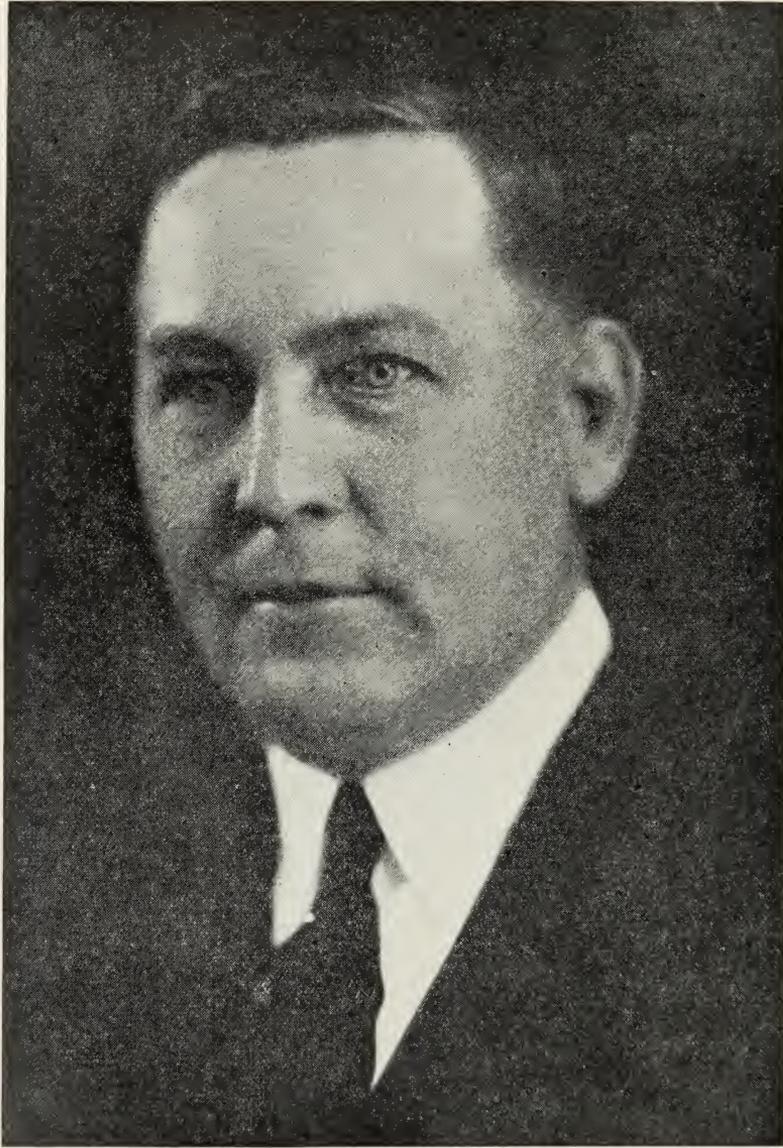
Elston Laundry, 4244-50 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ANTON F. MACIEJEWSKI, treasurer and supervisor of Town of Cicero, Illinois; born January 3, 1893, at Anderson, Texas; son of Frank and Frances (Ciesielska) Maciejewski; married November 19, 1913, to Anna Kosobucka; resident of Cicero of over thirty years; his first public office held was that of assistant county agent; elected to the office of treasurer and supervisor of the City of Cicero for the first time in 1931, re-elected in 1936; a leader of the Democratic party in Cicero, Illinois; through his influence another American of Polish descent, F. Zdrojewski, was elected trustee of the City of Cicero — another step for which A. F. Maciejewski is responsible in preserving law and order in that municipality; through his efforts many important improvements have been brought about in Cicero, Illinois, such as, installing and improved water system, widening of many streets and boulevards, remodeling and enlarging the city hall, and many others, too numerous to mention; a great influence in the Cook County Democracy thanks to his training and experience; instrumental in calling a convention of leading Democrats of Polish descent, which raised the political prestige of that element not only in



Chicago and downstate but throughout the whole United States; before the last national election was called to Washington, D. C., as one of the leaders of Illinois, to confer with President Roosevelt and National Chairman James Farley; his influence and efforts resulted in creating a special Polish division in connection with the Polish American Democratic Organization of Cook County; for the past twenty-five years has conducted a wholesale coal business known as the Eagle Coal Company, located at 52nd Avenue and 33rd Street, Cicero, Illinois; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Falcons' Alliance, Hawthorne Business Men's Association, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Polish American Democratic Organization of Cook County, Cicero Regular Democratic Organization.

PETER KOWACZEK, funeral director; born in Chicago, Ill., son of Joseph and Mary (Bloch) Kowaczek; attended St. Hedwig's Parochial School, Kosciuszko Public School,



and graduate of Worsham Embalming College; married April 17, 1907, to Clara Dumnowski; the children of this union are: Romaine Kowaczek Sowka, Rosary College, A.B., Loyola University, M.A.; Beatrice Clara Kowaczek, Rosary College, A.B., DePaul University, College of Law, J.D.; Richard Peter Kowaczek, Illinois Military School, Notre Dame University, Ph. B.; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Association of America, Chicago Funeral Director' Association; Funeral Services Association, Logan Square Athletic Club, Elmhurst Country Club, Chicago Society, P.N.A., Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Hyacinth's Parish Club, American Pol-

ish Men's Club of Avondale; in 1907 Peter Kowaczek succeeded his father in the undertaking business, the latter having conducted said business since 1892; organized Kowaczek Bros. Auto Livery, Inc., in 1916, which corporation built a service garage with a capacity of eighty cars; in 1919, organized the Elston Laundry and Linen Supply Company, the first Polish laundry and linen supply company in Chicago; he was elected as its first president and has served in that capacity ever since; also a trustee of St. Hyacinth's Parish; interested in civic affairs. Mr. Kowaczek was a leader among those who promoted the erection of Kosciuszko Park in Avondale and fought against naming it Bismarck Park. He resides with his family at 3630 George Street.

WALTER STANCZEWSKI, real estate broker; born May 21, 1878, at Chelm, Poland; son of Peter and Catherine (Zielinska) Stanczewski; attended St. Stanislaus Koszka Pa-



rochial School and Kosciuszko Public School; married on June 28, 1905, to Louise Rybcinski, and the children of this union are Marion, Aurelia, Camille—daughters, and Louise Sobieray, granddaughter; member of the Chicago Real estate Boards, National Association of Real Board, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Circle of Chicago, and many others; one of the outstanding real estate brokers of the Northwest Side, having been in the real estate and insurance business for the past thirty-one years; is known as expert appraiser of real estate in Cook County and often been called to act in that capacity by local city and county administrations, as well as by

many building and loan associations, fraternal organizations investing heavily in real estate; very active in local politics, a strong advocate of good government; his advice is widely sought in real estate and insurance matters; resides with his family at 1352 North Ashland Avenue.

A HISTORY OF CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

ONE of the oldest business concerns in Chicago is the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Through direct succession to the business of several individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in the abstract and title business at various periods it dates back to 1847.

James H. Rees and Edward A. Rucker, under the firm name of Rees and Rucker was succeeded by Rees, Chase and Company, and later by Chase Brothers and Company.

Another early abstracter was J. Mason Parker, who was succeeded in business by the firm of John G. Shortall and Company, which firm later became Shortall and Hoard.

Other early abstracters were Jones and Sellers and J. H. Rees who, after disposing of his interest in Rees and Rucker to Chase Brothers and Company, again entered the abstract business.

Thus, in October, 1871, when the great fire laid waste to a large portion of the city and destroyed all of the official real estate records of Cook County, there were four abstract firms in business, Chase Brothers and Company, Shortall and Hoard, Jones and Sellers and J. H. Rees and Company.

The story of how these pioneer abstracters saved their records from the fire is a drama in itself. Trucks and horses were not to be had. Those who were fortunate enough to own them were engaged in saving their own property and in some parts of the city the fire was much too hot to permit any living thing to survive. Tradition has it that only by commandeering a truck at the point of a revolver were the members of Chase Brothers and Company enabled to get their books out of danger. Those that were saved were carried to the residence of Samuel B. Chase in Lakeview. Shortall and Hoard removed their records to Mr. Shortall's home on Prairie Avenue. The Jones and Sellers records were for the most part stored in fire-proof vaults and thus their volumes were safe from the fire except for some slight charring.

The problem of restoring the old business records, or of establishing an entirely new set, was one which engaged the attention of all Chicago land owners immediately following the big fire. As a result of the situation a consolidation of the existing abstract firms was concluded under the somewhat expanded title of Chase Brothers, Jones, Sellers, Shortall and Hoard. The combined books were moved to a store building on the north side of Lake Street between Peoria and Green Streets. After a time this firm turned the business and a lease of its books over to the newly organized firm of Handy, Simmons, Smith and Stocker. Shortly thereafter the business was moved to

the basement of a building on Fifth Avenue, now Wells Streets, between Randolph and Washington Streets, directly across from the county recorder's office, which at that time was housed in a store building. The firm of Handy, Simmons, Smith and Stocker became, a little later, Handy, Simmons and Company, and this was followed by Handy and Company under which name the business was continued until 1887. In that year the Title Guarantee and Trust Company was incorporated to succeed to the business of Handy and Company. Four years later, in 1891, the Cook County Abstract and Trust Company was incorporated. Later in the same year the name of this company was changed to Chicago Title and Trust Company.

The Security Abstract and Title Company was organized in 1895 as successor to Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords, an early abstract firm. In July, 1901, this company was merged with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and in September of the same year the Title Guarantee and Trust Company joined the combination under the present name of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. In 1905 the Real Estate Title and Trust Company was incorporated and in 1912 was combined with the Chicago Title and Trust Company under the name of the latter.

Today the Chicago Title and Trust Company is a large corporation with a capital of \$12,000,000, a surplus of \$6,000,000 and assets in excess of \$40,000,000. It is owned by some fifteen hundred stockholders and operated by approximately sixteen hundred officers and employees.

The services rendered by the Chicago Title and Trust Company are four-fold: the making of abstracts of title, the guaranteeing of real estate titles, the administration of trusts and the handling of escrows. The abstract plant, started in 1847, is complete in every detail and includes every item or matter in any way affecting the title to real estate since the formation of the county in 1832. The plant consists of various sets of indices to the public records, including not only the legal description of every parcel in Cook County but also matters affecting title to real estate as recorded in the Recorder's office.

Other indices cover all suits in the several state, municipal and federal courts which may in any way affect real estate; an index relating to persons, firms and corporations; record of all judgments rendered in the various courts which are liens on real estate; all insanity proceedings; all probated estates of deceased persons and guardianship proceedings of minors; all confirmed special assessments and sales for general taxes and special assessments.

Nothing is of greater importance in the business, commercial and financial life of Chicago than that complete records of all real estate in Cook County be available unfailingly every business day. Not once since the fire

of 1871 has Chicago Title and Trust Company or its predecessor companies failed to open its doors at 8:30 every day with the records available within eight business hours. On occasions of great real estate activity it has frequently been necessary for the staff to work all night to insure the records being available in order that the buyers of real estate and lenders of money thereon may safely conduct their business.

On some parcels of property the company may never have occasion to issue a title guarantee policy. The records must be kept year after year, however, so that should a title guarantee be requested the policy can be issued with a minimum of delay.

Title guarantee policies are issued to owners of land, owners of leasehold estates, holders of certificates of sale in foreclosure proceedings, lenders of money secured by mortgages on real estate and others having any interest whatever in real estate. Such a title guarantee policy protects the person to whom it is issued against loss or damage resulting from difficulties in the title to the real estate covered by the policy. By the terms of the policy the company will defend an attack upon the title without expense to the policyholder and will pay the loss, if any, which may be sustained by the policyholder to the extent of the face amount of the policy.

Chicago Title and Trust Company, by corporate succession, was the first trust company incorporated under the General Trust Company Act of the State of Illinois in 1887.

There are two departments of the Trust Division: the personal trust department, which acts in connection with the property of living persons turned over to it as trustee and deceased persons for whose estates the company is acting, and the corporate trust department which concerns itself with the fiduciary business of corporations.

The Trust Division acts in such capacities as executor of and trustee under wills, administrator of estates of deceased persons who leave no will, administrator of estates of deceased persons who leave no will, trustee under living trusts and family settlements, trustee under trust deed securing notes or bonds, trustee to hold title to real estate, register and transfer agent of stock for corporations and liquidating land trusts for real estate properties in disaster or in process of foreclosure.

The Escrow Department is a stakeholder in real estate transactions and other business settlements. It is a clearing house for transactions involving two or more persons or interests.

Escrow service is most often used where the seller of real estate deposits his deed and the prospective purchaser deposits his money. Such an escrow protects the seller and the buyer and is widely used in nearly all real estate transactions.

Few Chicago firms have so long and so successfully maintained continuity of service as Chicago Title and Trust Company. Few technical organizations have so long and so honorable a tradition of service to inspire them.

Continuity of service, experience, and knowledge cannot be maintained where the turnover of operating and managerial force is great. Particularly is this true in a technical business. A few of the officers and employees of this company have been in continuous service for more than fifty years. Many have records of over thirty-five years and a great many have served from fifteen to thirty-five years.

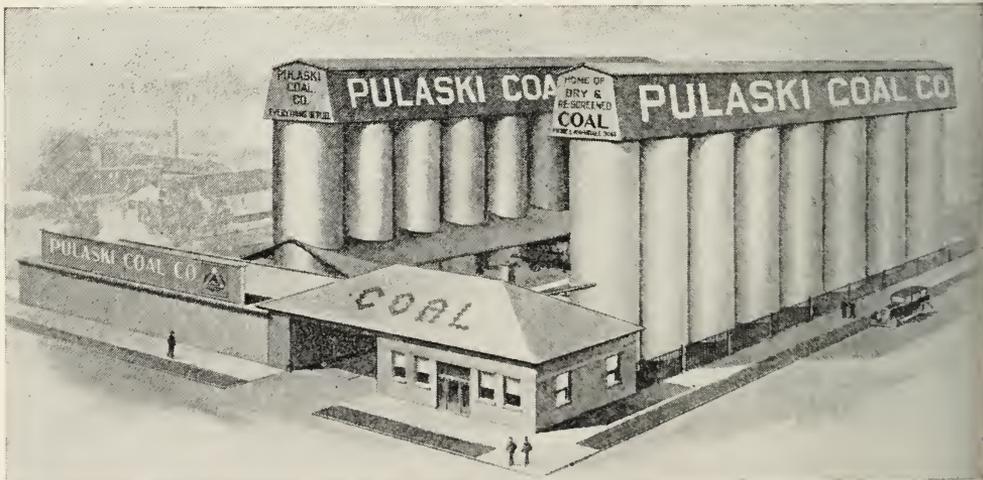
These people know the business, know desires of patrons and perhaps, what is better, the sound methods of accomplishing such desires. In this manner traditions of service are created and continued. Men pass on but traditions survives.



EDWARD FRANK DOMBROWSKI, M.D., physician and surgeon; born June 27, 1889, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, son of Frank and Balbina (Koszewski) Dombrowski; graduated in 1914 from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery of the Loyola University; volunteered for service overseas in 1917; went with General Hospital No. 9 of the Lakeside Unit and was assigned duty in the British Medical Corps, Sixth London Field Ambulance; also served as laboratory instructor in wound bacteriology and surgery for the Medical Research Laboratories, A. E. F., Dijon, France; later transferred to the American forces, on duty at Mobile Hospitals 1 and 9, and at Camp Hospital No. 119; out of his experience in the war and elsewhere, he contributed to medical literature his "Wound Bacteriology," recognized as one of the most valuable works on that subject; has written many other articles and reports which have been published in medical and surgical journals; specialized in gynecology and abdominal surgery; was a member of the staff of St. Mary's of Nazareth hospital, instructor in gynecology at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, and was assistant in surgery and pathology in the University of Illinois College of Medicine and Surgery; became associated with the group of prominent specialists who founded the Wicker Park Medical Center, at 1550 North Damen Ave., where some notable developments in medical science have been carried out (here for the first time was carried on the systematic breeding and use of maggots for treatment of osteo-myelitis, thus adding an important chapter to medical history); member of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Association, the Polish Medical Society, the Chicago Society of P.N.A.,

past commander Capt. Arthur Kelly Post, 339 American Legion, Commanders' Post, Elmhurst Country Club; in 1931, appointed a member of the Board of Health by Mayor Cermak; in 1935 appointed managing officer of the Chicago State Hospital; November 22, 1920, Married Miss Rose Luczak of Chicago, now deceased.

PULASKI COAL COMPANY, coal, coke, wood, fuel, oils—wholesale and retail; located at 3025 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois; executives: Casimir Pazdan, president; Xavier A. Czonstka, secretary; J. H. Paprocki, vice president; Anton Knutkowski, treasurer; Albert Tuman, Joseph Kurland and John Pierzchala, directors; number of employees: one hundred; organized in 1918, Pulaski Coal Company is one of the largest coal companies in Chicago; equipped with all modern devices, such as seventeen cement silos, it is able to furnish excellent quality fuel, the modernization of its plant costing over \$150,000; employs chemical experts who test the heating units of fuel—whether it is coal, coke, wood or oil—only the best grade of fuel is purchased; this utmost care on the part of the management to give its clientele the best grade of merchandise, coupled with quick, efficient and courteous service, has secured for it an ever growing trade, so much so that now the Pulaski Coal Company serves fifteen thousand satisfied customers, selling sixty thousand tons of coal yearly; pursuing a policy of inviting the public to visit its modern plant without any obligation is another factor that has won for it a host of friends; thanks to excellent storage in silos, efficient service by chemical experts, Pulaski coal is one hundred percent fuel, clean, without any impurities and dust; the slogan of the company is “the best possible coal on the market for the people of Chicago for whom there is nothing too good; Pulaski coal, for that reason, enjoys a wide popularity and satisfied customers are found not only among Americans of Polish extraction but among the rest of the city’s population; will examine your heating system (furnace, hot water or steam boiler) and will give expert advice what grade of coal to use in order to get the most heat. Just call ROCKwell 8200 and the firm will send an expert who will advise you as to your fuel needs.



Pulaski Coal Company, 3025 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE OF THE POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY.

May 31, 1887, witnessed the organization of **THE POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY** of Chicago. A

group of patriotic Polish priests of Chicago and other cities, devoted to the United States, the land of their adoption, and zealous for the preservation among the increasing number of Polish immigrants, of the glorious traditions, language and culture and their native country, laid plans for the organization of an institution that would foster that patriotic work. **THE POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY** was established for the purpose of publishing newspapers, books and periodicals in the Polish language. The organizers, the Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R., the Rev. John Radziejewski, and the Rev. John Zylla, all three of Chicago, obtained a charter of in-



corporation on July 14, 1887. The first Board of Directors was comprised of the following clergymen: The Rev. Vincent Barzynski, C.R.; Chicago; the Rev. John Radziejewski, Chicago; the Rev. Hyacinth Gulski, Milwaukee; the Rev. Clement Rogozinski, Milwaukee; and the Rev. Valentine Czerwinski, South Bend, Indiana. The first officers of the Company were: President, the Rev. John Radziejewski; Secretary, Mr. John Barzynski; Treasurer, the Rev. Victor Zaleski. The first publication issued by the Company was "Wiada i Ojczyzna" (Faith and Country); later followed "Kropidlo" (The Aspergillum); "Polacy w Ameryce" (The Poles in America).

The first issue of the **DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI** (The Polish Daily News), the current publication, a vigorous and militant Catholic daily, appeared December 15, 1890. The **DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI** is now successfully completing the forty-seventh year of its illustrious and useful existence. Its first editor-in-chief was the late Stanislaus Szwajkart. Its present editor-in-chief is the Rev. M. N. Starzynski, C.R., a graduate of the Gregorian University in Rome, and St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

The officers of the Company for the year 1937 are: President, the Very Rev. Stephen A. Kowalczyk, C.R.; vice president, the Very Rev. Edward S. Brzezinski, C.R.; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. M. N. Starzynski, C.R.; directors: the Very Rev. Francis S. Uzdrowski, C.R., and the Very Rev. Bronislaus Lazarowicz, C.R.

THE POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY for the entire fifty years of its existence has operated under the same address, 1455-1457 W. Division Street. Including its correspondents and advertising solicitors, the Company employs nearly eighty people.

Despite the various crises, fluctuations of business, and other recurring difficulties, which it has experienced, the **DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI** has stood stalwartly by the principles and objectives it has purposed to attain. The interests of the Catholic faith, traditionally the religion of Poles, the struggle for Poland's independence and her subsequent restoration to the family of nations, the civic progress and social advancement of the Poles of America, and specifically, of Chicago, have ever found in the **DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI** an ardent champion and defender.

The **DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI** is justly proud of its long list of accomplishments, and its chivalrous past is a pledge of its determination to carry on the lofty aims of its distinguished Founders.



MAXWELL M. NOWAK, president Nowak Milling Corp., Hammond, Ind.; born April 29, 1885, in Poland; son of Albert and Mary (Szcukowski) Nowak; education: Masten Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y., 1902; married November 21, 1910, to Bernice Centilli; Children: Maxine Nowak Wallace (married to Robert G. Wallace, Jr., New York), Albert C. Nowak, Chicago, with Nowak Milling Corporation, licensed air pilot. Member of the Chicago Athletic Club, South Shore C. Club, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Society, P. N. A., Polish Union of America, Polish Roman Catholic Union; life member of Buffalo, Fine Arts Academy and Buffalo Public Library; former president, Broadway National Bank, Buffalo; former president

Amherst National Bank, Buffalo; former president Clinton Bank of Buffalo; chairman American Bank, Lackawanna, N. Y.; merged the above banks in 1922 with the Marine Trust Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; also member of Buffalo Athletic Club, Buffalo Club, Park Club, Wannakah Country Club; residence: 6811 Crandon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



NOWAK MILLING CORPORATION, millers of live stock feed, one of the pioneer manufacturing companies in America; started in 1901 by the father of Maxwell M. Nowak, president of the Corporation, it has gradually built up to one of the largest plants in the country; pioneer in the manufacture of feed in pellet form; in 1929 imported machinery from England to make

pelletting possible; in 1936 added a product, Soy-O-Cide, a spray for livestock—the only water type spray on the market; the plant occupies an area of seven and a half acres and is located at Hammond, Indiana, with a branch plant in Buffalo, N. Y.

A. EMILY NAPIERALSKI, vice president of the Civil Service Commission of Cook County; an executive of the Polish Women's Alliance as president and as secretary for twenty-five years; Miss A. Emily Napieralski inspired and originated many worth-while movements for the Polish woman of Chicago; the history of her achievements would fill a book and would be most interesting reading; on this page we wish to mention just a few of her most important phases of her career.

Miss Napieralski was born in the Polish parish of St. Adalbert's, one of the founders of which was her father, one of the outstanding Polish pioneers of the City of Chicago; he was directly instrumental in organizing a half dozen Polish parishes in Chicago and also organized the Polish Youth's Association.

Miss Napieralski is an intimate friend of many prominent personages, many times honored by offers of important political positions by men like Gov. Lowden, Gov. Emerson, Gov. Small and Gov. Horner; at present Miss Napieralski is a member and vice president of Cook County Civil Service Commission, to which she was appointed by the late mayor and friend of the Polish people of Chicago, Anton Cermak; Mayor Kelly, also recognizing her exceptional ability, appointed Miss Napieralski member of Chicago's Safety Council; a progressive in politics, she has done much to solidify the position of the Poles in Chicago; as to her work in the Polish field which she loved so well, here are a few facts worth mentioning:

During the sale of Liberty Bonds it was due principally to Miss Napieralski's enthusiastic speeches that over a million dollars worth were sold to the Poles; Miss Napieralski with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rhode and Mr. S. Adamkiewicz conceived the first Polish Defense Council; Miss Napieralski worked in perfect accord with that great musician and Polish patriot, Ignace J. Paderewski, and was decorated for her valiant service with the order of Polonia Restituta; the Cross of the First Class was conferred on her by the then president of Poland, Ignace Moscicki; she also received a papal decoration; through the efforts of Miss Napieralski the first Convention of Polish Women was held in the nation's capital, Washington, D. C.; mass was celebrated by the papal delegate and on that occasion Miss Napieralski was invited by the President Herbert Hoover and his wife to the capitol and stood in the receiving line to greet the guests arriving; through the efforts of Miss Napieralski a beautiful Polish flag was presented to the City of Chicago and accepted by Mayor Thompson; she was also instrumental in arranging two Polish Days at the Chicago Century of Progress; Miss Napieralski truly epitomizes the Polish womanhood of Chicago and America and the Poles are justly proud of her leadership; Miss Napieralski was a member of the Women's Peace Conference at Hague in 1915 and her speech there received with acclaim.

WILLIAM ZELOSKY, land developer and home builder; born May 8, 1867, at Gniewkowo, Poland; son of Vincent and Antonia (Osmialowski) Zelichowski;



attended grammar school; married in 1915 to Mildred Warden; member, Chicago Real Estate Board, Northwest Real Estate Board, Illinois Athletic Club, Lake Shore Athletic Club, Press Club and the Edgewater Golf Club; came to this country from Poznan in 1880 when only 13 years of age and settled in Texas; there worked on cattle ranches where on the wide open spaces he developed into manhood; the name Zelosky is derived from the Polish Zelichowski, a name naturally difficult of pronunciation by Americans, hence the simplified spelling of Zelosky; the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was the magnet that drew him to Chicago. Worked for the World's Fair Exposition and upon its close established himself in the land de-

velopment and home building business; since 1896, has devoted all his efforts to developing raw farm lands into lively modern city communities; each tract of new land was first supplied with every modern improvement before Zelosky offered it to the public; his is the accomplishment of having built many communities that today would comprise a fair sized city in itself, the paving of hundreds of miles of city streets and the dedication of hundreds of acres for schools, churches, parks and playgrounds; has devoted his life to providing his fellow-man with a prime necessity of life—a home. Many communities on the North, Northwest and West sides of Chicago are enjoying the benefits of his careful planning and experience.

PAUL DRYMALSKI was born on December 16, 1877, in Poznan, Poland. At the age of three he came to Chicago with his parents. His early education was obtained in St.



Stanislaus Parochial School, the local public school and the Chicago Business College. At the age of 21, he established his own coal business, which in 1907, was incorporated as the Polonia Coal Company, and of which he is president.

Interested in Chicago's welfare and progress, Mr. Drymalski has taken very active part in all constructive civic affairs of this city. His consistent efforts in this direction were recognized by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who appointed him member of the Small Parks Commission to which office he was reappointed for three consecutive terms.

In May, 1933, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, recognized Mr. Drymalski's civic attainments and business proclivities in appointing him to membership of the Chicago Board of Education, an honorary position. In December, 1935, County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki appointed him member of the Board of Tax Appeals. To this position he was reelected in 1936 by 1,207,208 votes—a remarkable tribute to

his popularity, efficient service and sterling qualities. Mr. Drymalski is very active in charitable, fraternal and social endeavors. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago since its inception. He also served in the capacity of director and treasurer of St. Hedwig's Industrial School for ten years. In recognition of his services in the field of social welfare, upon recommendation of His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, he was awarded the Cross of Knight of St. Gregory, by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI.

He is a member of the following fraternal and social organizations: Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Catholic Circle, the Knights of Columbus, and the Illinois Athletic Club, of which he is treasurer.

In the organization for celebrating Chicago's Charter Jubilee, Mayor Kelly has honored Mr. Drymalski by appointing him chairman of the Polish Division, a distinction truly deserved indeed. Mr. Drymalski was married on May 29, 1907, to Miss Susan Schweda, and the children of this union are Raymond, Alvin and George. The family residence is at 3650 North Harding Avenue.

JOHN B. PALLASCH, a pioneer settler of the North-West Side of Chicago; born at Kalisz, Pomeranian Poland, June 3, 1864, came to Chicago in 1883; in 1887 married Augusta Golonska, deceased December 26, 1919; since 1889 until his death, on April 29, 1937, engaged in the real estate business; one of the first members of the Polish National Alliance, of its oldest group Harmonia No. 4; one of the oldest members of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, and Holy Trinity Parish, Polish Cavalry, Sacred Name of Mary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; out of ten children seven have survived: Valeria M. Grotowski, wife of Dr. Leon Grotowski, Attorneys Paul V. and Abdon M., Pallasch, Theresa Lewendowski, wife of Sigmund W. Lewendowski, Zachary G. Pallasch, realtor, Gervaise Pallasch and Adeline A. Keane, wife of State Senator Thomas E. Keane.



PAUL V. PALLASCH, attorney-at-law; born January 22, 1893, in Chicago, Illinois; son of John B. and Augusta (Golonski) Pallasch; education: Kosciuszko Public School, Tuley High School, Northwestern College of Liberal Arts. B.A. degree, Northwestern University School of Law LL.B.; married January 5, 1921, to Natalie E. Sakowski, daughter of Theodore and Mary Sakowski, vice president and director of the Polish National Alliance; they have one child, Mary Jean Pallasch; volunteered to serve in the World war as enlisted soldier and officer; now lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve; member of the Polish National Alliance, Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations, past vice president Polish Bar Association, vice president Polish American Club of Chicago; in law practice since 1917, with offices at 2424 West Fullerton avenue.

ABDON M. PALLASCH, lawyer; born July 28, 1898, in Chicago, Illinois; son of John B. and Augusta (Golonski) Pallasch; education: Kosciuszko Public School, Tuley and Schurz High Schools, Northwestern University School of Law; married November 23, 1921, to Pearl M. Szymczak; the children of this union are Alice Ruth, Grace Valeria, Abdon M. Jr., and Joan, admitted to bar April 22, 1922, volunteered to serve in the World war in September of 1918; member of Polish Lawyers Association, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Legion of American Veterans, Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 4, Pulaski Post No. 86—American Legion, Northwestern University Alumni Club; office: 1146 Noble Street.



ZACHARY GORGON PALLASCH, real estate broker, insurance and investments; born September 6, 1902, in Chicago, Illinois; son of John B. and Augusta (Golonski) Pallasch; graduate of Kosciuszko Public School and Schurz High School; married September 12, 1923, to Helen Krzyzanowski, and the children of this union are Vivian D. and John B. Pallasch II; member Polish American Pharmacists' Association, Dr. Klarkowski Group No. 2792—Polish National Alliance; one of the organizers of Youth's Circles of Commune No. 120.



THERESA L. LEWENDOWSKI, real estate and insurance, located at 1146 Noble street; born October 6, 1900, in Chicago, Illinois; daughter of John B. Pallasch and Augusta (Golonski) Pallasch; education: Kosciuszko Public School, Tuley High School, and Gregg Business College; married November 27, 1924, to Sigmund W. Lewendowski, and the children of this union are Clement John, Pauline Augusta and Theresa Mary; member of the Oswiata Society of the Polish Women's Alliance; daughter and secretary of John B. Pallasch, founder of the firm of J. B. Pallasch and Sons, since 1918.

NATIONAL CORDIAL COMPANY, located at 2129-35 North Western Avenue; liquor rectifiers, wholesale liquors—Monastery Brand and Liqueurs; its founder, M. F.



M. F. Struzynski

Struzynski left his native Poland at the early age of 14 and in 1891 arrived in the new land of promise, where he worked for his living; after several years of working at various jobs, he and his brother, with a capital of \$5.00 in cash and a barrel of wine, began manufacturing a famous Polish cordial—a honey wine known as **miod** in Polish, answering the old English meed; in the year of 1905, under the name of Struzynski Brothers, a small store, opened at Oakley Ave. and Frankfurt Street (now Charleston St.) began the manufacture of cordials and wines; with the growth of business, two years later they were forced to seek larger quarters and moved to Armitage Avenue and Leavitt Street, where they were located for over five years; the business kept expanding and still larger quarters were required, so they moved to Leavitt and Wilnot Avenue, where they conducted the business until 1917, when the prohibition act was enforced; during the prohibition era the business was converted into the manufacturing of non-alcoholic beverages and

fruit syrups; after the repeal of the prohibition act the business was again reorganized, and in 1933 was incorporated under the name of National Cordial Company; the officers are as follows: M. F. Struzynski, president; Henry Struzynski, treasurer, and M. A. Osuchowski, secretary; M. F. Struzynski is the father of Henry Struzynski, associated with him in the business for the past fifteen years; daughter Helen Struzynski is the wife of M. A. Osuchowski, secretary of the organization and general manager; M. A. Osuchowski is the former assistant treasurer of the Polish National Alliance, incumbent for seven years; the company today is one of the largest Polish firms in the United States in manufacturing and rectifying business, employing seventy-five people in its plant and office, owning a fleet of six delivery trucks for the distribution of its merchandise; the business has now expanded to such an extent that its products are to be found in all communities wherein sales of liquors are permitted; to keep up with the continued growth of the business, the company has recently acquired the property at 1725-27 W. Division Street, a modern three-story reinforced concrete building, containing over 20,000 square feet.

DEVELOPING IMPORTANT BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

THE Polish consulate in Chicago is doing great work fostering commercial relations between the two republic, America and Poland. It has helped to introduce Polish products in this country, while it has always favored American made goods for export to Poland.

The consulate general of the Republic of Poland had been established in Chicago by the Polish government on June 1st, 1920.

For a short time the consular office was temporarily located in the Polish Women's Alliance building, which extended its hospitality.

Mr. Zygmunt Nowicki was designated at the first consul general for the post in Chicago. Previous to his appointment he served as president of a district court in Poland, and was a prominent leader in the movement for Poland's independence. Together with Mr. Nowicki a staff of fifteen consular employees arrived from Poland. In addition to these, over thirty local Polish employees were engaged in Chicago. And so, during its first years of existence the consulate general employed a large staff which numbered about fifty persons, as this was the period of extensive immigration from Poland and re-emigration to Poland.

The first permanent offices of the Polish consulate were located at 1115 N. Robey St. (now Damen Ave.) and business was carried on at this address for five years.

During the seventeen years the following consul generals were in charge: Zygmunt Nowicki, 1920-1923; Jerzy Barthel Weydentha^l, 1923-1926; Dr. Zdzislaw Kurnikowski, 1926-1929; Dr. Alexander Szczepański, 1929-1930 (deceased); Tytus Zbyszewski, 1931-1934. The present consul general, Dr. Waclaw Gawronski, took over the management of the Polish consulate general in Chicago on November 1, 1934.

Within its territorial competency the Chicago consulate general has jurisdiction over twenty-eight western states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. About 1,500,000 Polish citizens and population of Polish descent live on this large territory.

Due to the decrease in immigration and re-emigration, and also because of necessary budget restrictions, the personnel gradually decreased until at present only fourteen officials are employed in the Chicago consular office.

In view of the extensive territory under its jurisdiction, honorary Polish consulates will be established within the near future in the western and southern states, and their principal task shall be to develop new commercial connections between Poland and the United States.

The scope of work in the various departments of the Polish consulate general comprises the following activities:

- (1) Protection extended to the Polish citizens,
- (2) Legal representation of the interests of emigrants from America now residing in Poland, in personal and financial matters,
- (3) Commercial contacts, which during the last years have considerably increased,
- (4) Development of cultural contacts between Poland and the United States of America.

LEO M. CZAJA, M.D., physician and surgeon; born in Chicago, July 21, 1889; son of John and Frances (Staniszewski) Czaja; attended St. Stanislaus College, received his medical degree in 1911 from the medical department of the University of Illinois; in charge of the surgical work of the Frothingham unit with the rank of major in the Serbian Army Medical Corps; remained in Serbia throughout the typhus epidemic and left in October, 1915, when the entire Serbian army had been withdrawn from the country; on Feb. 15, 1916, married Julia Belohlavek; they have two sons—John and Tom; with the United States in the World war, volunteered his services in the Medical Reserve Corps and called to duty on December 26, 1917, promoted to captaincy; sailed for France, July 1918, with Base Hospital No. 11 of Chicago; while with this hospital of one thousand beds, had charge of bone and joint surgery and was summary court officer for the organization; in December, 1918, ordered to Paris, with the American commission to negotiate peace; soon after, sent to Poland with the United States Food Administration Mission to Poland; transferred to Vienna to the diplomatic courier ser-



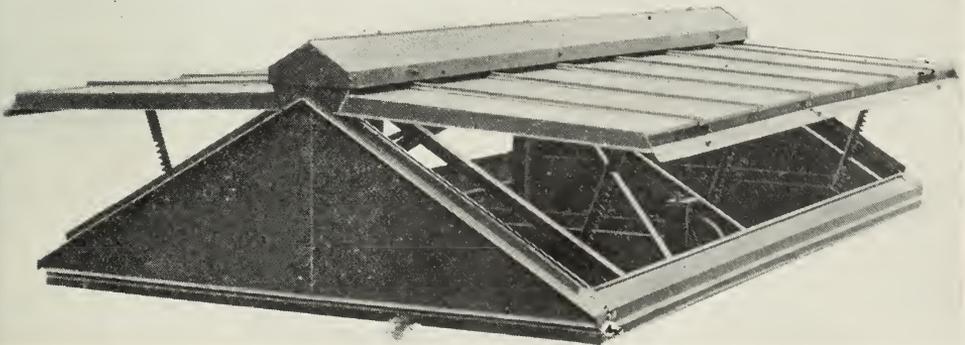
vice of the American commission to negotiate peace and later placed in charge of the Vienna office; resumed practice in Chicago, 1922, devoting his time to diseases and afflictions of bones and joints, largely of a tuberculous nature; for eight years member of the staff of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, where he instituted maggot treatment for osteomyelitis and tuberculosis of bones and joints; co-author of a paper on this subject, which was published in the Illinois State Medical Journal; member of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital since 1913; past president of the staff of this institution; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons; member of the Clinical Orthopedic Society, the Chicago Orthopedic Society, Fellow of the American Medical Association, member of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Polish Medical and Dental Association, past president of the Polish Medical Society of Chicago; member of several fraternal organizations; on October 7, 1935, appointed by Hon. Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago, to the office of general superintendent of the City of Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

JOHN FRANK BLASKI, skylight manufacturer; born March 31, 1892, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Bernard and Pauline (Zinda) Blaski; education: St. Hedwig's Parochial School, Bloom Township High School; married Stella Iwicki, deceased; remarried August 5, 1926. to Violet Reptowska; children: Lillian, Evelyn, Emanuel, Loretta, John, Jerome, Robert, Marian, Bernard, Barbara; holds a private pilot's license and is now working on an aeroplane on radically new lines, being a prolific mechanical inventor; also has on the market a film box used in practically every motion picture house in Chicago and is being introduced throughout the United States; co-inventor of numerous patents in the skylight industry; president of Holy Name Society of St. Constance Parish.



BEN P. BLASKI, skylight manufacturer; born May 20, 1890, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Bernard and Pauline (Zinda); education: grammar school, high school, International Correspondence Course of Engineering; graduate United States Army Aeroplane Construction and Mechanic School; married June 16, 1920 to Bessie Sadlowski, they have three children: Richard, Marian and Joseph; at the youthful age of eighteen already had charge of a sheet metal contracting concern in Argo, Illinois, in 1912; former instructor in mechanics, drawing and pattern draughting, at Lane Technical High School, in Chicago, Illinois, together with J. B. Blaski, is co-inventor and holder of over fifteen United States patents in skylights, widely used throughout the country; possessed of wide general knowledge of the building industry and also in research work in electricity.

BLASKI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, skylight manufacturing; located at 4132-38 Belmont Avenue; John Blaski, president; Ben Blaski, treasurer; number of employees, 28; organized in 1921, it was originally located at 1911 North Leavitt Street; originators of manufactured standardized ventilating skylights. Before the advent of the Blaski Mfg. Co., all skylights were made to order, and therefore, expensive; the Blaski idea embraced a novel way in which skylights could be opened for ventilation and a standardization of sizes; this enabled manufacture of skylights in mass production with the use of modern dies and machinery, and to keep skylights in stock ready for use on any building; skylights thus produced were made of materials three times as thick as ordinarily used and of a much better quality; completely openable for ventilation and of high quality materials and workmanship, the skylights made an immediate success and practically doubled the use of skylights wherever introduced—and no wonder, for they sold for lower prices than charged for the old type non-ventilating hand made skylights; like any other product of merit, Blaski Skylights are widely imitated, but never equalled, for the Blaski Manufacturing Company are owners of many valuable patents covering all important features of ventilating skylight manufacture; it is the largest manufacturer of ventilating skylights, with sales representatives in principal cities of the country; they had contracts with Lincoln Park Board, State Line Generating Company (largest power house in the world), British American Export Company, General Motors, Polish Women's Alliance, St. Adalbert's Cemetery, Greyhound Bus Line, United States Post-Office, and many others throughout the United States of America.



THE PASIER PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., located at 1901-03 West Division St., Chicago, Illinois; sauerkraut and pickles; the executive of this corporation are: John

Gawel, president; Leo Wisniewski, treasurer; Frank Welcing, secretary; twenty-seven people are employed; organized in 1921, at its original location, 923 North Ashland Avenue, the business was begun on a very small scale, with merchandise bought and resold; entered into the manufacture of all products, chiefly sauerkraut and pickles, in fact everything in the pickle line kraut produced at the kraut plant at Genoa City, Wisconsin, pickles at the pickle station at Crystal Lake, Ill. and Genoa City; owners of the building at 1901-03 W. Division Street, Chicago, Ill.; at this address since the year of 1926; own-

ers of a train of trucks to supply the trade quickly and efficiently; the business is growing by leaps and bounds, so much so that the Pasier Products are becoming nationally known; efficiency of service, quality merchandise, are boosting its business to such an extent that "PASIER" is becoming a household word.



THE WICKER PARK MEDICAL CENTER

The Wicker Park Medical Center was organized On October 30, 1930, its purpose being to establish a group practice among our Polish medical profession which would be thoroughly equipped with every modern therapeutic device to render the most efficient service to the community. Accordingly, the organization has installed comprehensive departments for Minor and Industrial Surgery, Roentgenography (X-Ray), Physio-Therapy, Pharmacy and Laboratory Diagnosis.

The following conceived this idea and are actively associated with the organization: Dr. J. J. Boland, L. M. Czaja, Z. G. Czaja, E. F. Dombrowski, L. P. Kozakiewicz, A. M. Lazar, M. L. Krupinski, F. J. Tenczar, J. F. Tenczar, M. E. Uznanski, physicians and Drs. F. G. Biedka and J. J. Chapp, dentists.

From amongst this group certain men have made noteworthy achievements in the medical field. Dr. E. F. Dombrowski was appointed managing officer of the Chicago State Hospital on October 1, 1933, and is serving in this capacity at this time. Dr. Leo M. Czaja became general superintendent of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium on August 1, 1935, a position he is now holding.

In December, 1936, Dr. M. E. Uznanski was elected to the office of president of the Chicago Polish Medical Society and in the same month Dr. F. G. Biedka was elected president of the Chicago Polish Dental Society. Dr. M. L. Krupinski, in May, 1937, received the honor of the vice presidency of the staff of St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital.

The officers of the Wicker Park Medical Center for the year 1937 are as follows: Drs. J. J. Boland, president; J. F. Tenczar, vice president; M. E. Uznanski, treasurer; Z. G. Czaja, secretary; F. J. Tenczar, manager.

It might be further stated that this institution is efficiently serving the needs of its community as evidence by its prosperous existence to this date, its contributions to the neighborhood and its employment of ten specialized assistants of Polish extraction.

The staff for 1937 is: Medical and Surgical—Joseph J. Boland, M.D., Leo M. Czaja, M.D., Z.G. Czaja, M.D., Ed. F. Dombrowski, M.D., Leo P. Kozakiewicz, M.D., Mitchell L. Krupinski, M.D., A. Meyer Lazar, M.D., F. J. Tenczar, M.D., J. F. Tenczar, M.D., Matthew E. Uznanski, M. D. Dentists—John J. Chapp, D.D.S., F. G. Biedka, D.D.S. Roentgenologist—Carr. Technician—Miss L. Gawin.



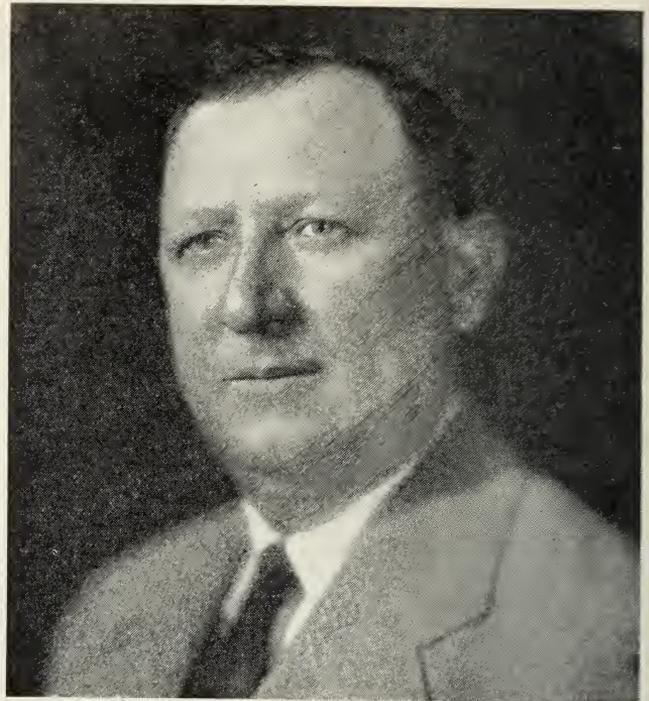
WALTER JOHN ORLIKOSKI, Alderman of the 35th Ward; for many years a coal merchant; born on June 21, 1886, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Louis and Constance (Mulzoff) Orlikoski; attended parochial and public grammar and high schools; married Eleanor Helen Sullivan, on November 11, 1929; belongs to many professional, social, fraternal and civic organizations; elected alderman of the 39th Ward, now the 35th, on April 6, 1931; re-elected in 1933 and in 1935.



JOSEPH P. ROSTENKOWSKI, alderman of the 32nd Ward; born September 15, 1892, the son of Peter and Katherine (Giersch) Rostenkowski; attended St. Stanislaus College, Metropolitan College; former senatorial committeeman, state representative of the 27th senatorial district; now, alderman of the 32nd ward for the past six years; ward committeeman for two years; delegate to the National Committee of the Democratic Convention; married on February 8, 1918, to Priscilla Dombrowski, sister of Dr. Edward F. Dombrowski, who manages the Chicago State Hospital; the children of this union are two daughters and one son—Gladys, Marcella and Daniel; member of the Polish National Alliance of America, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, and many others; member of a family that have always taken active part in the social, political life of the community; his father, Peter Rostenkowski, a pioneer Chicagoan, was director, president and then treasurer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and active in such organizations as the Polish National Council, Polish Central Relief Committee, Polish National Depart-

ment, which collected funds to aid the war-stricken people of Poland and worked for the liberation of that country during the World War, his popularity is due to his great zeal exerted in behalf of his constituents; responsible for many improvements in his ward, such as clean streets and alleys; interested primarily in the youth, he is responsible for many vacant property converted to playgrounds, for soft ball, horseshoe pitching, etc.; active in his capacity as alderman, serving on many committees with distinction and solicitude for the public welfare; chairman of the aldermen's committee on schools, fire and civil service; other committee memberships: local transportation, utilities, license railway terminals, recreation and aviation, harbors, wharves and bridges.

MARTIN GORSKI, Master in Chancery; born October 30, 1891, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Anton and Augustine Gorski; attended Chicago Law School; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Chicago Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association; was appointed assistant state's attorney and served from 1918 to 1920; appointed master-in-chancery in 1929, a position he holds at present.



WILLIAM WALTER LINK, Vice President of the Board of Local Improvements; born February 12, 1884, in Poland, the son of John and Cecelia (Monczkowska) Link; graduated Medill High School, took a two-year engineering course at the Lewis Institute; married Frances Wisniewska, June 1, 1909, and the children of this union are Robert, Helen, Oren, Genevieve, Chester; President of Board of Local Improvements for over two years; member of the Polish National Alliance, Secretary-Treasurer of the Polish-American Democratic Organization since its inception, Secretary of the Metal Workers' Organization, President for two wears of Master Japanners Association; former President Imperial Japanning and Enameling Works for eighteen years, employing one hundred and ten persons.

CHARLES PAWLOWSKI, Captain in the Chicago Police Department; born January 26, 1879, in Poland, the son of Joseph and Frances Pawlowski; attended St. Stanislaus Parochial School; married Rose Kowalski on November 16, 1906, and the children of this union are Charles J., Eleonora and Alice; member of the Police Benevolent Association, Spanish-American War Veterans, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Lyons Club, Pulaski Club—Hanson Park, Polish-American Democratic Club; six years in the United States Army, having served during the Spanish-American war.



FRANK HAROLD DEMSKI, Captain of the Chicago Police; born May 28, 1896, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Adam and Frances (Swoboda) Demski; attended St. Adalbert's, 1911, St. Ignatius College, 1914; married Rose Zolecki, September 21, 1921, and the child of this union is Francis H. Demski, Jr.; member of the American Legion No. 207 Police Post, Polish National Alliance, Chicago Society No. 1450, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish-American Democratic Club of Chicago, Chicago Police Benevolent Association, Polish-American Chicago Police Club; for five and a half years on the American stage, playing leading roles in Broadway successes.

PULASKI LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF THE SIXTH WARD, located at 3156 South Morgan Street; lending money to members to become home own-

ers; the executives are: Felix Lukaszewski, president; Anton Glomski, secretary; Stephen A. Gorski, assistant secretary; John Jasinski, vice-president; Frank Kosteki, treasurer; organized in 1892, it was originally located at 1001 W. 32nd Street; employing six people, it is the largest Polish loan and building association in the State of Illinois; its assets at one time were over three million dollars; all money



loaned out on small homes; located in their own building; their office is open from 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. daily.

AMERICAN CASKET AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located at 1313-23 West Division Street; manufacturers of caskets; the executives are: Stanley E. Giese,

president; Alexander Busch, vice president; Max Giese, secretary; A. H. Novak, treasurer; M. A. Koop, sales manager; A. Kulesza, Sr., production manager; has fifty employees; organized in 1918, originally located at 1313 West Division street; one of the stockholders of the present corporation was engaged in the manufacture of saloon fixtures at the original location of the present factory; the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States automatically ended the demand for his product; accordingly, it was necessary for him to decide upon another product for



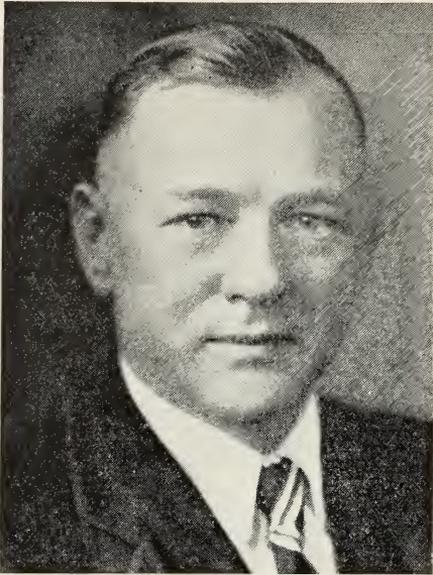
which the machinery and equipment could be utilized; he outlined his plight to several of his friends; they thought that the manufacture of caskets would be a good business; these friends supplied the additional capital necessary to establish the new venture and became the original incorporators of the American Casket and Manufacturing Company, with its present location at 1313-23 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.



CASIMIR S. KOSTULSKI, corporation officer; secretary-treasurer of Dwight Brothers Paper Co., 626 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; born February 16, 1891, at Poznan, Poland; the son of Stanislaw and Rose (Strozewski) Kostulski; attended Chicago parochial schools, 1903; Chicago Public Schools, 1904; Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago; Chicago College Preparatory School, 1916; Walton School of Commerce, Mid-Western School of Commerce and Loyola School of Commerce, 1926; Chicago Kent College of Law, 1923. Degrees: Chicago Kent College of Law—Bachelor of Laws, 1922; Chicago Kent College of Law—Master of Laws, 1923; married Selma M. Schleichert, on June 9, 1915, with whom he has one son, Raymond C.; member of the Chicago Society, group No. 1450 of the Polish National Alliance, American Bar Association, National Association of Cost Accountants, Executives' Club of Chicago, Union League Club, National Health Club, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Economics Club of Chicago; during the World war served as chief field auditor of the United States War Department, Department of Military Aeronautics—Financial Division.

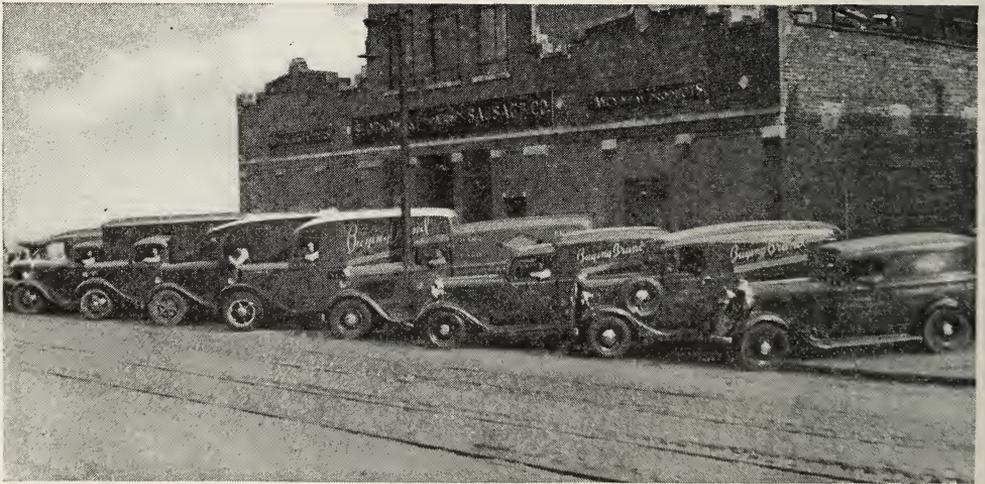
JOHN A. SIEROCINSKI, President of the Second Federal Savings and Loan Association; born June 24, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Aloysius and Valeria (Nowakowska) Sierocinski; attended St. Mary's Parochial School of Cicero, Illinois; Crane High School, 1917; De Paul University, 1924; American Savings and Loan Institute for five years, of which he is graduate; the American Institute of Sociology; married Helen Napolski, on June 2, 1915, and the children of this union are Lorraine, E. John Jr. Sierocinski; an authority on savings and loan matters, heading one of the largest Polish savings and loan associations in the State of Illinois; often called by prominent citizens and institutions to give his expert opinion on building and loan matters; his favorite sports are fishing, hunting and golf; president of the American Savings and Loan Institute; director of the Federal Home Loan Bank, Chicago, Ill.; president of the Crawford Business Men's League; chairman of the Troop No. 316, Boys Scouts of America; member of the Cas. Pulaski Civic League, P. N. A., P. R. C. U., Knights of Columbus, Catholic Circle, Illinois Athletic Club, Holy Name Society, Polish-American Business Men's League, Society of Residential Appraisers.





FRANK BOBRYTZKE, President of the Milwaukee Avenue National Bank, Frank Bobrytzke and Co., Real Estate, National Milk Company, South Bend, Ind.; born October 10, 1886, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Joseph and Anastasia (Boyk) Bobrytzke; attended St. Josaphat's Parochial School; married Agnes Lalowski October 16, 1907, who died July 1, 1931; second marriage to Constance Moritz of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., June 26, 1935; the offspring include Joseph J., Dorothy Bobrytzke Piszczek and Margaret; member Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Chicago Society, Lake Shore Athletic Club, Dairymen's Country Club, Regular Democratic Organization, Polish American Democratic Organization, President of National Milk Company of South Bend, Ind., since 1930, Frank Bobrytzke and Co., Real Estate, director of the Milwaukee Ave. National Bank, Cook County Commissioner since 1934, vice president of Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, member of the Board of Health, 1933-34; former Commissioner of Lincoln

Park; organized the National Milk Co. of Chicago in 1903 and sold it to Bowman Dairy Company in 1929.

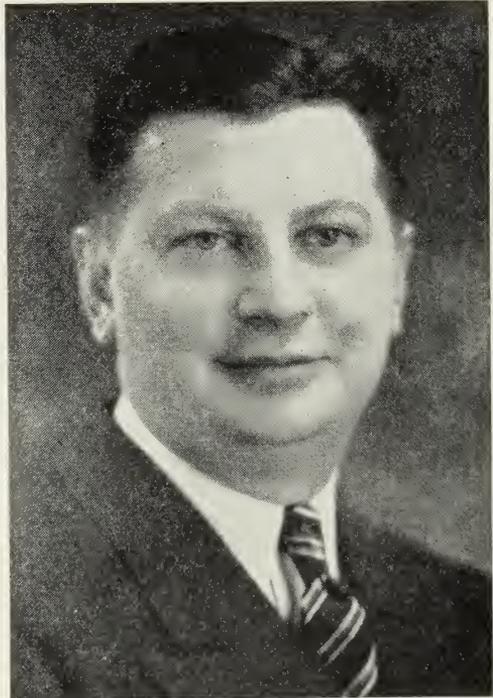


SLODKOWSKI SAUSAGE COMPANY, 2021 West 18th Street, Joseph Slotkowski, owner and president; one of the most famous manufacturers of Polish sausages in America; from a tiny delicatessen store on Commercial Avenue in South Chicago, the business with the splendid help of his wife has steadily expanded, so much so that in 1935 and 1936 Joseph Slotkowski had to build a \$58,000 addition to his manufacturing plant; this extensive remodeling embraced all the types of improvements, among which the most important is the system of refrigeration designed by Joseph Slotkowski himself; this system is being rapidly adopted by other leading sausage manufacturers at this time; in the Slotkowski new plant the meat for sausage manufacture goes through each step of processing without waste motion—through the boning room, salting and chilling, the grinding, smoking, cooking, sanitary cooling, and refrigerating to proper degree of chill; his son, Leonard, age 20, is following in father's footsteps, his father predicting that "one of these days his son will take over where he leaves off."



Z. H. KADOW, lawyer, alderman of the 33rd ward; born August 26, 1884, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of August and Leokadia (Jarecki) Kadow; attended St. Stanislaus Kostka College, Robert A. Waller High School, Northwestern University Law School; married Irene J. Korzeniewski, June 8, 1920; member of the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Knights of Columbus, Polish American Democratic Club, 33rd Ward Regular Democratic Organization, Rev. Barzynski Citizens' Club, Logan Square Business Men's Association, Milwaukee - Armitage - Western Business Men's Association; attorney for Pulaski Building and Loan Investment.

JOSEPH FRANCIS ROPA, alderman of the 21st ward; born May 18, 1903, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Kasper and Sophie (Mleczek) Ropa; attended Whittier Grammar School and St. Adalbert's Parochial School; at the age of 14 it was necessary for him to help support an increasing family of which he was the oldest of seven boys but he continued studies by attending evening classes at Harrison High School, De Paul University and the Y. M. C. A.; married Nellie Nowak on February 22, 1930; they have one child Alice; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Regular Democratic Organization, Polish Sokols, Wilno Society; director and assistant secretary of the Piast Building and Loan Association, Bishop Kettler Council, Knight of Columbus; active in all civic affairs, exceedingly popular with his constituents, he bids fair to reach the heights in politics. Joseph Francis Ropa became alderman of the 21st ward to succeed former alderman John Lagodny, who died in office in December, 1935. Member Polish National Alliance, Chicago Pioneers' Society, Polish Welfare Association.



ALEXANDER MICHAEL SMIETANKA, lawyer, city attorney of the City of Chicago; born January 20, 1883, in Chicago, Ill.; a son of Francis and Johanna (Kadow) Smietanka; attended the Gallistel School, 1899, Chicago English High and Manual Training 1902, and Northwestern University Law School, 1906; married Valeria Czeslawski on June 19, 1918, and the children of this union are Leonard and Adele; associated with the law firm of Smietanka, Johnson and Molthrop; members of said firm George E. Q. Johnson, former U. S. district attorney and district judge, and Charles P. Molthrop, former circuit court judge of Cook County; at one time active in the service of the Depositors State Bank as vice president, trust officer and director; was a candidate for judge of the municipal court in 1931 at the time the late Anton J. Cermak was candidate for mayor of Chicago; although he obtained 543,000 votes he was defeated by several thousand votes; immediately, on April 10, 1931, Mayor Cermak appointed him city attorney of Chicago which position he still holds, showing effective work in reducing the number of judgments against the City of Chicago and holding down personal injury claims to the minimum; active in fraternal societies; on April 3, 1912, together with Leo S. Mallek and F. A. Osuch, organized the Chicago Society of the P.N.A., of which he became its first chairman, Leo S. Mallek recording secretary and F. A. Osuch financial secretary; appointed government appeal agent for Local Exemption Board No. 67 in 1918; active in civic organizations, former director in the Stock Yards Business and Civic Association; member of the Chicago Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association, Southwest Lawyers Association, North American Union, Civil Legion, Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, Chicago Pioneers' Society, Polish Welfare Association.



IGNACY LENARD, Catering and Restaurant business; born of Wojciech and Anna (Chmurko) Lenard, in Poland; educated in Poland; married to Caroline Grabowska, and the children of this union are: Helena (graduate of the Immaculate Conception Academy in Poland), Jadwiga (also studying in Poland), Thaddeus and Casimir (graduates of the St. Joseph's Convent at Chyrow, Poland); conducts the Lenard's Restaurant and fancy pastry business at 1166 Milwaukee Avenue,, in partnership with Karolina Lenard; the restaurant, originally located at 1070 Milwaukee Avenue, catered to the volunteer recruits of the American army, the recruits of the Polish (Haller's) army, the scene of many receptions and meetings, Liberty Bonds and Red Cross rallies, during the World War; the center of most important Polish American activities; the best known and most popular Polish American restaurant in the city, attended by nearly all our professional and intellectual men and women. A beautiful hall above the restaurant is rented for dances, weddings and parties.



WITOLD SIGMUND MIROSLAWSKI, attorney-at-law; born January 6, 1882, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Stanley D. and Antonina (Pinderski) Miroslawski; attended Avondale School, 1898, Jefferson High School, 1902, graduated Chicago Kent College, 1906; married Genevieve A. Kleczewski, Nov. 19, 1912, and the children of this union are: Mae Beatrice, Henry S. and Grace G.; his father Stanley D. came to this country in 1870 and was one of the first legislators of Polish descent in Illinois; lineal descendant of a noble family, distinguished in the annals of Poland, the most famous being General Ludwik Miroslawski, leader in the movement of 1830 to establish a United States of Europe, who was aided in this by Adam Miroslawski, another distinguished member of the family in the last century, a great explorer, discoverer of two islands in the Indian Ocean holding them for Poland as against the claims of France and England, and there establishing various enterprises, the main being pearl fisheries, with which he was able to finance the insurrection of 1831, 1847; Witold Sigmund Miroslawski is member of the Illinois Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Polish American Democratic Organization, Pan-Slavic League, Slavic Alliance of America, Iroquois Club.



STANDARD COFFIN AND CASKET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, casket manufacturing, located at 729-735 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; incorporated in June, 1903, it now employs thirty people and is managed by the following executives: Joseph Magdziarz, president; Martin Wojczynski, vice president and treasurer; Roman Grochowina, secretary; really organized in 1898 by a small group of Polish business men, originally to serve the Polish speaking people of Chicago and vicinity; five years later followed its incorporation with a capital of \$25,000.00; due to the wonderful and loyal support of the Poles, this amount had to be increased to its present capitalization of \$300,000.00; now one of the largest coffin and casket manufacturers in the state.

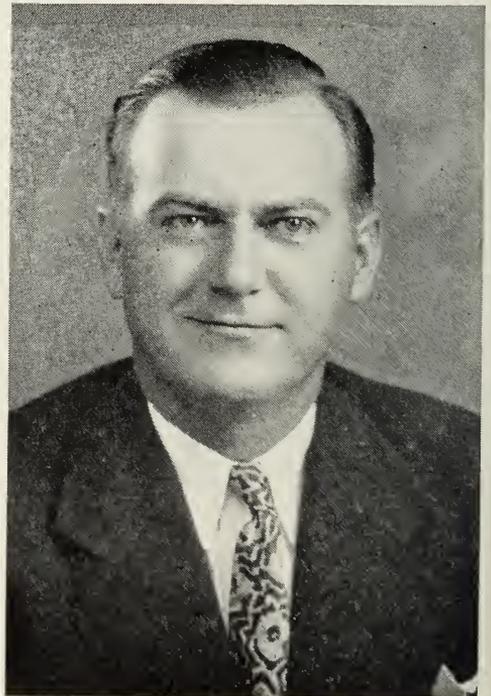


FRANCIS ANTHONY DULAK, M. D., surgeon and throat specialist; born in Milwaukee, Wisc., November 20, 1890, son of Stanley and Frances A. (Zinda) Dulak; graduated Marquette Academy, Milwaukee, 1908; Ph.G. Marquette University, 1912; M.D. Loyola University, 1916; graduate study at Vienna University, 1922-23, married Wanda J. Augustynowicz, of Chicago, November 14, 1916; children: Francis Arthur, Robert Edward; began practice in Chicago, 1916; Associate in ear nose and throat department, Loyola University, clinic instructor and lecturer in ophthalmology; lecturer, Training School for Nurses of St. Elizabeth and previously Garfield Park Hospitals; Head of ear, nose and throat dept., St. Elizabeth Hospital, executive member); psychopathic commissioner of Cook County Hospital since 1922; chief medical examiner of the Polish Alma Mater of North America, Fraternal Insurance, 1916-28; member Exemption Board No. 35, World war, member of P.N.A., P.R.C.U., Foresters, Illinois-Mississippi Medical Association, American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society, past president of the Polish Medical Society, Association of Vienna Physicians, Kiwanis International Clubs, Illinois

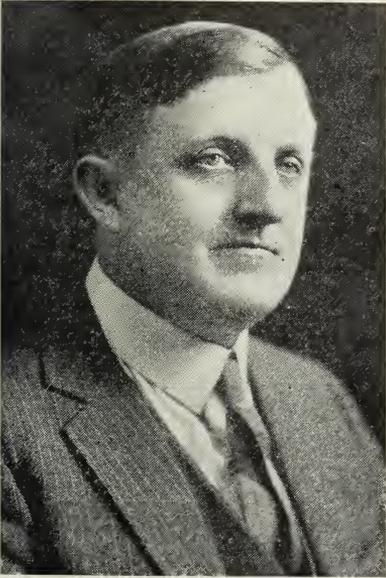
Athletic, Physicians Fellowship. Member Chicago Board of Health, Chief Medical Examiner of Polish National Alliance; formerly on Staff of Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. Recreations: golf, swimming, skating, bowling. Home: 2050 Humboldt Blvd. Office: 1608 Milwaukee Avenue.

JOHN A. SZUMNARSKI, Democratic Committeeman of the 35th Ward; born on June 22, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Peter P. and Julia (Nowakowski) Szumnarski; married Frances M. Arkuszewski, and the children of this union are: Geraldine and Jack; member of the LaFayette Council of the Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen of America, Chicago Society.

Though young for one holding such an important position as Democratic Committeeman, Mr. Szumnarski has demonstrated unusual ability. Long active in politics he succeeded Leo Winiecki as committeeman upon the latter's death. Since then he has maintained impregnable the party's strength in the ward. Mr. Szumnarski is extremely popular not only with party workers both downtown and in his own ward, but also with the people he represents in his own community.



JOSEPH A. SLUPKOWSKI, architect; born November 19, 1884, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Fabian and Mary Slupkowski; attended Art Institute, Armour Institute and Central College; married Charlotte Sakowski, November 27, 1917, and the children of this union are Raymond and Allan; employed by some of the more prominent architects of Chicago, namely: Mundie and Jensen, Graham, Anderson Probst and White; also in the engineering department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; while in the employ of the above-mentioned architects, he prepared plans and drawings for such buildings as Consumers Building, Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, and Union Trust Building of Cleveland, Ohio—all fire-proof skyscrapers; employed for eight months by the United States Government at Washington, D. C. as associate engineer in 1935; in practice for himself in 1921, with an office in the Palatine Building, Chicago; while in business for himself, prepared plans and supervised construction of such buildings as United Butchers Packing House, Holy Trinity High School, Francis Gordon Gymnasium, St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, and recently has prepared plans for the new office building of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago; has prepared plans for the construction of over one thousand various types of buildings in and out of Chicago; member of the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, Illinois Society of Architects, Pinelands Country Club, and many others.



MICHAEL TREMKO, Judge of the Municipal Courts of Chicago; born August 21, 1892, at Taylor, Pennsylvania; the son of Jacob and Anna Tremko; attended public school, Taylor, Pa., St. Procopius High School at Lisle, Illinois, Loyola University Law School, from which he graduated in 1916; married Anne Boback October 5, 1917, and the children of this union are Edward, Norbert, Michael, Jr.; member of the Chicago Bar Association and the American Bar Association, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, First Slovak Brotherhood of New Jersey, National Slovak Union of Pennsylvania, Regular Democratic Organization, the 28th Ward Democratic Organization,, Slovak Citizens' Political Club of Cook County, Slovak Business Good-Will Club, Knights of Columbus, Loyal Order of the Moose.

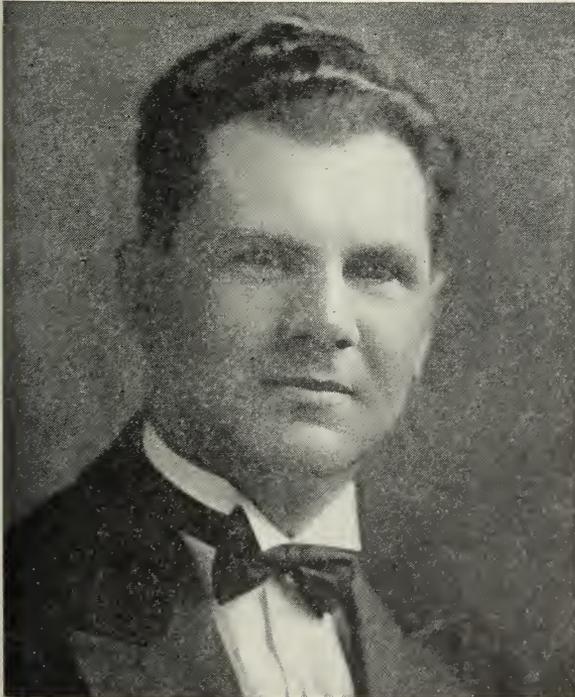


LEOPOLD ANTHONY KOSCINSKI, attorney-at-law; born April 1, 1878, in Poland; son of Anthony and Mary (Lula) Koscinski; attended public school, 1894; St. Cyril and Methodius Seminary, 1899; Detroit College of Law, LL.B., 1902; married Frances Mikitynski, on February 17, 1909, and the children of this union are Marion F. and Leo. J.; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish-American Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association of Chicago, Sunny Brook Golf Club; at present general counsel of the Polish National Alliance.



THOMAS S. GORDON, Commissioner Public Vehicle License of Chicago; born December 17, 1893, in Chicago, Illinois, a son of Theophil and Stanislaw (Stabrowska) Gordon; attended St. Mary's of Angels, 1907, St. Stanislaus College, 1912; married Cecelia M. Balcer, June 12, 1916, and the children of this union are Theophil, Thomas Jr., Romona and Natalie; member of the Polish Alma Mater, Knights of Columbus, Polish National Alliance; appointed Commissioner of West Parks, January 30, 1933, by Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois; following the parks' consolidation, received higher appointment as cabinet member, Commissioner of Public Vehicle License Department, City of Chicago, from Mayor Edward J. Kelly, March 13, 1935.

CHARLES BOJKOWSKI, JR., book-binder; born December 3, 1913, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Charles and Kazimiera (Szczypczyk) Bojkowski; attended Carl Schurz High School two years; one year at the Polish National Alliance High School at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania; married Eleanor Rzeszotarski on May 16, 1936; owner of the Ashland Book Bindery, one of the largest Polish institutions of its kind in Chicago—the outgrowth of a small department originally connected with the Polish-American Publishing Company. • Charles Bojkowski, Sr., served his apprenticeship in the leading book binderies of Poland; upon his arrival in America Charles found employment with Mr. Dyniewicz's publishing company, where he worked as foreman of the bindery; when John F. Smulski acquired the business from Mr. Dyniewicz, Mr. Bojkowski leased the book-binding department from him; in 1918 he purchased it outright and adding more new machinery, established the Division Book Bindery; in recent years the firm was reorganized and Mr. Chas. Bojkowski, Jr., took over the active management of the business; he is a member of the Binders' Union and Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance.



ADAM B. WASKOWSKI, engaged in automobile construction; born December 19, 1895, at Krynica, Poland; attended a business college at Krakow, Poland, and Berlin, Germany; married Regina Bienkowski; they have four children — Thaddeus, (student of law at De Paul), Eugene, John and daughter Jeanette, assisting her father as secretary of the firm; in 1924, organized the Adam's Auto Construction Company, Inc., which does repair work on trucks and cars for many leading firms, merchants and individuals in Chicago; the Adam's Auto Construction Company, Inc., is located at 4116-18 Belmont Ave., telephone KILdare 8453.



FRANK E. KONKOWSKI, attorney-at-law; born December 14, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Frank and Rose (Kielczynski) Konkowski; attended St. John Cantius Grammar School, St. Stanislaus College, Marquette University, and Chicago Kent College of Law; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Polish National Alliance, Knights of Columbus, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Allied Post of the American Legion; alderman and Democratic committeeman of 26th Ward, second term; active and energetic, has served on many committees in the City Hall, such as Consolidation and Reorganization of Taxation; Local Transportation; Utilities; Local Industries; Judiciary; Building and Zone; Railway Terminal; active in many civic organizations and very popular in the 26th ward of which he is alderman and ward committeeman; has raised the standard of his ward, so much so that his fellow-citizens are most grateful to him for his services and support him in all his measures of civic improvement.

FRANK ROUTH, commercial and illustrative photographer; 224 East Ontario Street; since 1918 in the business; had own studio in 1925, which he sold in 1929; returned into own business in 1934; his specialty is factory interiors and he does all model work for Chicago—for Models Registration Bureau in this city; does commercial photography for Crane Company, Commonwealth-Edison, Bastian and Blessing Co., of Chicago; for such New York firms as the Silk Magazine, Printer's Ink Magazine, and many others; born November 27, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Fred and Josephine Rutkowski; education: parochial and public schools, business college; does talking slide films in the field of sales promotion, for such firms as C. F. Pease and Co., and many others; these talking slide firms are not moving pictures, but present merchandise accompanied by sales talks; does test photos for the Hollywood film studios; his artistic photography shows the subject real without retouching; his wife is an artist at make-up; by means of his photography, with and without make-up, many people have received contracts in Hollywood; his wedding pictures represent artistry of the highest type and for that reason his studio on the Gold Coast has attained great popularity with wedded couples; his studio at 224 East Ontario, on the so-called Gold Coast, is thoroughly equipped, all modern in every respect, containing furnishings for parlor, bedroom scene, and all other homelike scenes.

THOMAS SKORUPA, horticulturist; born February 27, 1879, at Leki Dolne, Poland; son of Joseph and Catherine (Twardowski) Skorupa; graduated the National School of Horticulture, at Tarnow, Poland, March 31, 1900; employed by



A. Denizot, Poznan, Poland, by Count E. Eanguszeko, at Guminski, as senior assistant gardener, and 1904-05, at Emperor Francis Joseph's beautiful Schoenbrunn castle, Vienna, Austria; next called as instructor of the horticultural school ("Krajowa Szkola Ogrodnicza"), of which he is graduate; subsequently employe by F. K. Czerwinski, of Cracow, as horticulturist and landscape architect; upon his arrival in America, 1905, worked from Washington, D. C. office of public buildings and grounds as division park foreman; there he earned an enviable reputation as an experienced landscape architect; coming to Chicago, he took a YMCA course in surveying; passed an examination for the school board as head gardener and for the park system with high honors; as superintendent of the newly created Northwest Park District, including Mozart Park, Kosciuszko Park, Kelvyn, Rutherford-Sayre, Kellog Tract, he developed the district into one of the most beautiful in the city; George H. Bradshaw, president of the Northwest Park District, in his letter dated Chicago, June 13, 1919, wrote as follows:

"This is to certify that Mr. Thomas Skorupa has been associated with the Northwest Park System of Chicago, as general superintendent and manager for the past five years, during which time his services have been entirely satisfactory in every respect. He has had seven separate and distinct parks under his management, has seen to hiring of all his help, the laying out of the parks, the purchase of shrubs and equipment, the erection of field houses, as well as general supervision of all our field house activities. His general knowledge of trees, shrubs, flowers, and landscape work has been of great value to us, and the success of his achievements is seen through our park system, and is greatly appreciated by thousands of taxpayers in our vicinity. We put Mr. Skorupa to work upon the recommendation of Mr. Jens Jensen, who knows his ability, and praised him very highly, and we find we made no mistake in so doing. Our Parks and Field Houses speak for themselves, and skill of the man who created them. Sincerely yours, (Signed) George H. Bradshaw, president.

CHICAGO FLOUR COMPANY, flour merchants, with offices at 1263 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois; telephone ARMitage 8787-8788; a partnership consisting of Alex K. Dombrowski and Henry F. Dombrowski, and organized in October, 1920; serves practically all Polish bakers in Chicago and vicinity and caters to the general bakery trade; their code of fair practice and their ability to meet all conditions arising in the business have enabled Dombrowski Brothers, owners of the Chicago Flour Company, to expand and grow from year to year; their long experience in business has made it possible to serve the trade with the choicest grades of flour at reasonable prices at all times.

EDMUND K. JARECKI, County Judge, attended and was graduated from the Chi-



ago Manual Training School and Saint Stanislaus College. In 1908 he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Laws from Northwestern University Law School.

While engaged in the practice of law, he became interested in politics and was elected Alderman of the old Sixteenth Ward. In 1914 he was appointed by Governor Edward F. Dunne to fill vacancy in Municipal Court and in November of the same year was elected Judge of the County Court of Cook County, which office he still holds, having been re-elected in 1926, 1930 and 1934. The work of the County Court includes Special Assessment Litigation, Litigation for the collection of Delinquent Taxes, especially real estate taxes, Adoption cases, Non-Support cases, and also a regular Common Law Calendar.

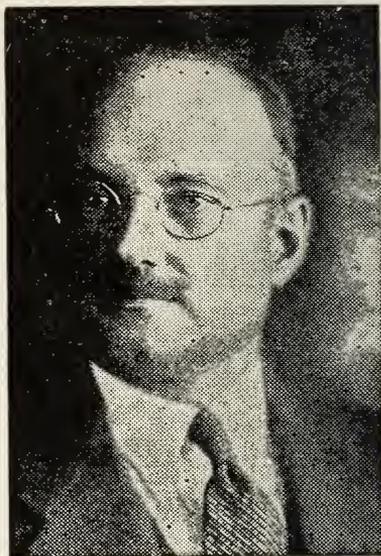
Supervising all elections in Chicago and Cook County, Judge Jarecki has fearlessly stood for clean and honest elections. Throughout his term he has insisted on efficiency and economy in all of the work of the County Court.

Judge Jarecki resides with his wife and three children (John, Marie and Virginia) at 1946 Armitage Avenue.

His son, John, also a graduate of the Northwestern University Law School, is Securities Commissioner of the State of Illinois.

Judge Jarecki is a member of the Iroquois Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Illinois and American Bar Associations. He is an honorary member of the Swedish Engineers Club.

WALTER LA BUY, judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County; born



at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, February 14, 1889, son of Jacob and Josephine (Olszewski) La Buy; came to Chicago in 1908 and attended De Paul University Law Department, which he graduated with a degree of LL.B., then Master of Law; admitted to the Illinois State Bar in 1911; assistant to City Prosecutor N. L. Piotrowski, who was appointed by Mayor Carter H. Harrison; a year later, took over the law practice of his brother, Joseph S. La Buy, who in 1912 was elected municipal judge; married to Helen Warszewski, a former school teacher; in 1930, elected Cook County Commissioner; in 1933, elected Circuit Court Judge of Cook County, a position he holds at present and where he has made an enviable record of speeding up lawsuits.

PETER H. SCHWABA, judge of the Superior Court of Cook County; **JOHN PRYSTALSKI**, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County; em-



born at Stevens Point, Wisconsin; son of Frank and Mary Schwaba; brought to Chicago in 1877 and educated in parochial schools, graduated from Stevens Point High School, Metropolitan Business College, Kent College of Law in 1913; admitted to practice in 1913; appointed assistant attorney general by Governor Dunne in 1914; appointed assistant attorney to the first Industrial Board under Governor Dunne in 1916; was elected judge of the municipal court in 1922 and re-elected in 1925; elected judge of the Superior court in 1929 and re-elected judge of the superior court in 1935; married on June 23, 1915, to Joann Kuchnowski, and the children of this union are: Joseph, Thaddeus, Orzelle, Anita, Peter H. Jr., John and Leroy; family residence at 6149 North Knox Avenue; member of Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Knights of Columbus, Illinois Athletic Club, American Bar Association and Illinois State Bar Association.



ployed as a youth by the Pullman Company, he attended Kent College of Law, which he graduated in 1906; member of the Chicago Charter Convention, which worked on a new charter for the City of Chicago; for many years member of the law firm of Felsenthal, Foreman and Beckruth; assistant city prosecutor under Mayor Carter H. Harrison Jr.; from 1912 to 1920, he served as assistant state's attorney to Maclay Hoyne, where he made an enviable record as prosecutor in the criminal court; in 1927 appointed Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County; appointed Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County; in 1933, elected to Circuit Court, and since 1936, again in the Criminal Court, where he has been repeatedly praised for his law enforcement activities; president of the Polish American Democratic Organization of Illinois; member of many organizations; resides with his family at 11317 Forest Avenue, in the Rosedale district.

NORTHWESTERN CANDY & TOBACCO COMPANY, located at 2896 Milwaukee Avenue, engaged in wholesale candy and tobacco sales and distribution; headed by Michael Bydalek, president; John Bydalek, vice president; Clarence Bydalek, secretary; employs eight people; organized September 1, 1910, originally located at 1960 Augusta Blvd.; the founder, M. Bydalek, started the business by selling candy and tobacco with a horse and wagon; the business has expanded to its present size—using three delivery trucks, and later moving to 4547 Milwaukee Avenue; now located in its own building at 2896 Milwaukee Ave., doing only wholesale business and known as one of the largest dealers in its line.



THADDEUS CICHOCKI TOUDOR, attorney-at-law; born May 25, 1903, in Warsaw, Poland; son of Joseph and Mary (Czarnomska); graduated from Loyola University, with a degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1927; married Alice Jaglowski ("Miss Chicago"), in 1935; was associated with the offices of the Polish Consulate of Chicago for nine years; regarded by many as the champion defender of the Polish youth in Chicago, an able barrister, eloquent pleader in the courts of justice; member of the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, American Bar Association, Polish Lawyers Association, Lake Shore Athletic Club, and many others.

MARIAN EDWARD POMORSKI, commercial automobile bodies and wagons, remodeling, painting and trimming; born at Kazimierz, Poland; married Sabina Loretta



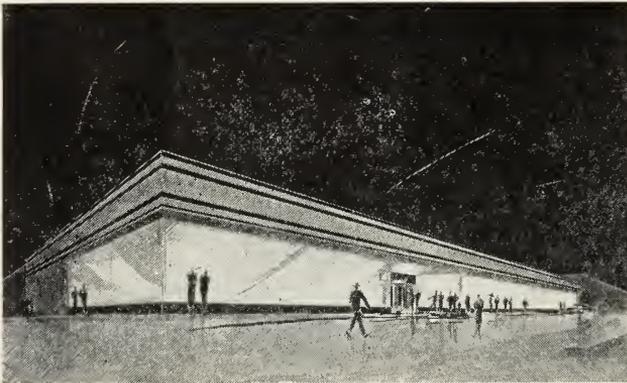
Karbowiak; they have one son, Raymond Lenard Pomorski; member of the Philomeni Choir, Polish National Alliance, Kiwanis, Commercial Auto Body Builders' Association; five years ago organized the **MARION AUTO BODY COMPANY, Not Inc.**, located at 5921-25 South Ashland Avenue, telephone HEMlock 6161-6162, manufacturers of commercial automobile bodies and wagons, remodeling, painting and trimming; employs twenty-five men; first-class workmanship, efficient service, have earned for the firm an ever growing clientel, so that business is growing from year to year.

JOSEPH DRESSEL, in the tire and supply business, wholesale and retail distributor; born March 19, 1897, at Przasnysz, Poland; son of Anthony and Marianna (Grudzinska) Dressel; attended grammar school; married Sophia Janowicz, October 24, 1923, and the children of this union are Leonarda, Joseph and Adrianna; member of the Polish National Alliance, Group No. 865, American Legion Post No. 226; organized in 1919 the **CONTINENTAL TIRE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Not Inc.**, wholesale and retail distributor of tires and automobile accessories, of which he is sole proprietor; employs five people; is distributor for **Firestone products**; the Continental Tire and Supply Company is located at **1248 North Ashland Avenue**, in the heart of the Polish community of the Northwest Side.



CHESTER W. KUBACKI, Chief Clerk in the office of County Recorder of Cook County, was born in Poland, November 1, 1895; attended Chicago parochial and public schools and also Watson's Business College; entered the employ of Pullman Company, where he acted as timekeeper, bought all materials for the cabinet, wood mill and paint departments, had supervision over seven hundred men, and learned the practical side of car manufacturing; during the World war he enlisted in the Third Division of the United States Regulars, becoming a member of the Seventy-Sixth Field Artillery, with which he participated in six major operations in France; Patrick J. Hurley, afterward secretary of war under President Hoover, was a second lieutenant in his company, in 1922 called to a new department, now known as the license investigation department; as clerk in the city collector's office, he supervised the system of files and accounting for the new department; entered the real estate business in 1924 in which he continued actively

until 1928; later appointed chief clerk in the City Garage and subsequently was advanced to the position of minute clerk in the superior court, where he continued until December 15, 1932; the following day appointed chief clerk under Clayton F. Smith, county recorder of Cook county, and in this position yet continues; captain 55th precinct of the ninth ward, one of the four best precincts in the city which in the primary of 1934 showed a vote of 426 democrats and 23 republicans; married Lottie Pagorek, June 28, 1921; two children, Virginia and Chester C.; loves all outdoor sports such as serve to build up health and strength in the youth of America, interested particularly in baseball and football; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Regular Democratic Organization, Polish American Democratic Organization.



KLAUS DEPARTMENT STORE, located at 2859-65 Milwaukee Avenue, John A. Klaus, owner, Edgar Grupe, manager; employs seventy-five people; founded in 1906 by John Klaus at 2861 Milwaukee Avenue; in 1921, his son John A. Klaus entered the business and became sole owner upon the death of the elder Mr. Klaus in 1928; he remodelled and enlarged the store to twice its original size, purchased in January, 1937, the adjoining building at 2857-59 Milwaukee Avenue, the new store having a frontage of one hundred fifteen feet on Milwaukee Avenue and about four times the selling space the store had occupied in 1906; John A. Klaus is president of the Chicago Department Stores Buying Syndicate—a group of twenty outlying Chicago department stores, buying cooperatively to give better values to their customers, with offices in the Merchandise Mart; Mr. Klaus also served as President of the Avondale Chamber of Commerce during 1935 and 1936.

WASHINGTON PHOTO STUDIO, photography, located at 879 Milwaukee Avenue; owned by Ladislaus M. and Sophia Rozanski; employ three people; established in 1913; specializing in wedding groups; studio modernly equipped; in busi-



ness over twenty-four years; have photographed executives of all main Polish organizations, leading events in Polish American life, such prominent people as General Haller, Count and Countess Zamoyski, Prof. Dybowski, the poet Kazimierz Wietrzynski, Rear Admiral W. Cluverius, U. S. N., tenor Jan Kiepura, Dr. Henryk Gruber, Captain Karol Henke-Grzeszyk, and many others; Ladislaus Rozanski received a silver medal for artistic photography at the General National Exhibition, held in 1929 at Poznan, Poland—the only Polish studio in the United States so distinguished.

ROMAN KOSINSKI, jeweler; born in Dembica, Poland, in 1879, came to Chicago as a boy of five; in 1905, married Lucille, daughter of the former alderman, John Czekala; owner of the oldest and most successfully conducted jewelry store on Milwaukee Avenue, his place of business in the same block for the last thirty-four years; in conjunction with the jewelry establishment, a completely and modernly equipped optometric office is operated by his eldest son, Dr. Henry F. Kosinski, who has been practising for the last ten years; the younger son, Roman Jan, is following the interests of his father in jewelry and attends the Northwestern University School of Commerce; Roman Kosinski, Sr., a fifty-three year resident, is proud not only of Chicago, but of the tremendous progress made by Poles within that city; he expresses his happiness at being here to celebrate Chicago's Charter Jubilee with his fellow-citizens.

JOSEPH J. BARC, secretary general of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America;



born on June 5, 1889, in Poland, a son of Paul and Katarzyna (Grudecka) Barc; attended school in Lwow and grammar school at Ropczyce, Poland; married Karolina Czapka, May 30, 1910, the

children of this union being Antoinette and Helen; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Union of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; most active in all civic affairs.

MAX P. RAPACZ, professor of law at De Paul University; born in 1892 at Ardoch, North Dakota; son of Andrew and Agnes (Filos) Rapac; graduated University of Minnesota, A.B., 1916, M.A. 1917; Yale University, LL.B., 1926, S.J.D. 1927; married Florence Mary Burke, June, 1932; five letter,



track and cross country at University of Minnesota; member Sigma Delta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu; World War veteran; sports: track and cross country, golf and boating.

ALVIN V. DRYMALSKI, associated with Polonia Coal Company since 1933; born January 18, 1912, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Paul and Susan (Schweda) Drymalski; attended De Paul Academy, graduated Notre Dame University with a degree of B.A.; member of the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, Notre Dame Club of Chicago; treasurer of the Polonia Coal Company.

HENRY A. MORAWSKI, Attorney-at-Law; born May 22, 1888, at Rogowo, Poland, of Marian and Victoria (Muszynski)



Morawski; graduated College of Law, 1919, with a degree of LL.B.; married Rose Gross on July 14, 1915, and the children of this union are Marion and Marjorie; member of the Polish Lawyers' Association, Polish National Alliance.

ADAM L. SZWAJKART, M.D., physician and surgeon, with offices at 2957 Milwaukee Avenue; born September 16, 1894, at Lwow, Poland; son of Adam and Eugenia (Nowierska) Szwajkart; education: St. Stanislaus Kostka and St. Hedwig's Parochial School; St. Stanislaus College; University of Illinois, Medical Department; post-graduate work at Jagiello University, Cracow, Poland; married February 23, 1928, to Helen Szczepanski, the children of this union being Christine and Adam; member staff Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium; member Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater. Polish Veterans' Associations, American Legion, Chicago Medical Society, Polish Medical Society, American Medical Association, Illinois Medical Society; ex-member staff of the University of Stephen Batory, Wilno, Poland.

HENRY JOHN BRANDT, attorney-at-law; born June 2, 1908, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Peter and Mary (Wanderski) Brandt; graduate of Kent College of Law; married on February 14, 1931, to Jean Jazdrzyk, and they have one child, Geraldine; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Lawyers' Association; coach of the Holy Trinity High School and Polish Roman Catholic Union Cavaliers, national Polish basketball champions; champion of the Polish Lawyers' Bowling League.

THEODORE J. CZARNECKI, building appraiser, with the County Assessor's office; born April 1, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Peter and Martha (Szudzinska) Czarnecki; attended St. Stanislaus School, 1909; graduate of St. Stanislaus College, 1913; married October 9, 1929, to Gertrude Wleklinski, and the children of this union are Geraldine and Barbara;



member of the American Legion; Commander of Captain A. H. Kelly Post No. 339, for two years; Area Chairman of the 9th District; president of the St. Stanislaus College Alumni Association for the second year; member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Desplaines Lodge No. 1526, est. lecturing knight; member of the 35th Ward Regular Democratic Organization; grand marshal of the Polish Pageant parade in connection with the Chicago Charter Jubilee.

POLISH UNION PRINTERS ASSOCIATION. Polish section under the jurisdiction of Local 16, Chicago, Illinois, of the International Typographical Union. The Association was organized forty-three years ago, one of its objects being protection of its members, who in no small degree have contributed to the growth of Polish organizations, business and industry among the people of Polish extraction in the City of Chicago. Furthermore, it aims to spread the use of the union label on all printing matter, guaranteeing skilled workmanship in correct idiomatic Polish. Demand this label on your printing matter:



Board of executives: Al. Janecki, president; F. V. Szpila, vice president; L. Sургiewicz, financial secretary; M. Formejster, treasurer; C. J. Iwanski, recording secretary.

WALTER JOHN IMBIORSKI, treasurer of the Polish Alma Mater; born March 22, 1896, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Joseph and Mathilda (Gorzynski) Imbiorski; attended Holy Innocent Parochial School and St. Stanislaus College; married November 24, 1920, to Mary Konczyk; they have one child, Walter J. Imbiorski, Jr.; director of the Polish Alma Mater for thirteen years; now treasurer of that organization; member of the Polish Alma Mater, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Circle, assistant secretary of the Copernicus Building and Loan Association, assistant chief clerk to the superior court clerk of Cook County; St. Raymond's Young Men's Club, Kelly Post of the American Legion; Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance of America; member of the executive (ticket) committee of the Polish Division of the Chicago Charter Jubilee.



AUGUST J. KOWALSKI, chief clerk of the superior court; born on November 12, 1880, in Chicago, Ill.; son of August and Frances (Schermann) Kowalski; attended Wells School, 1896, and North-West Division High in 1900; married Blanche Kwasiogoch on June 1, 1904; the children of this union are: Herbert, August, Evelyn; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Circle, Chicago Society of North America, Polish American Business Men's Association; his grandfather on the maternal side was Anton Schermann, who came to Chicago on June 1, 1851, practically the first Polish settler in Chicago.



LEON THADDEUS GLENICKI, secretary of the Polonia Coal Company; born August 12, 1890, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Konstanty and Praksa (Klaszynski) Glenicki; attended grammar school, high school, Lewis Institute, Chicago Business College; married August 5, 1914, to Anna Dirschbacher; they have one child, son Warren; member of the Executive Committee of the Polish Pageant—Chicago Charter Jubilee, also chairman of the Book Committee, Polish Division—Chicago Charter Jubilee; secretary of the Polonia Coal Company; vice president of the Chicago Dyers and Cleaners; treasurer Wood Realty Company; secretary James G. Hardy Linen Company; director Standard Coffin and Casket Manufacturing Company; director Chicago Coal Merchants Association; member Knights of Columbus, Chicago Society, Polish National Alliance, Illinois Athletic Club.



STANISLAW ADAMKIEWICZ, with the West Park System of Chicago; elected president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, 1909; one of three delegates to the Grunwald Memorial Celebration, held at Cracow, in 1910; reelected president of Polish Roman Catholic Union, 1911, at Syracuse, N. Y.; during his tenure the



new Polish Roman Catholic Union administration building was erected; inspired writing of the first history of the Polish R. C. Union; in 1913, recommended the founding of the Polish Union Daily; became president of the Polish National Council, which published "Free Poland"; in 1917, became alderman of the old 17th (now the 26th) ward; during his tenure, on the committee to receive the first Polish consul, Mr. Nowicki, the first Polish ambassador, Prince Lubomirski, General Haller, Archbishop Cieplak, Minister for Foreign Affairs Skrzynski, and many others; in 1918 as member of the city council voted for equality for the Polish flag, which was adopted unanimously; in 1922, delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois.

THEODORE FELIX OSOWSKI. In the manufacturing and retail sporting goods, located at 1630 Milwaukee Avenue; born December 19, 1906, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Felix and Leokadia Osowski; a graduate of the Holy Trinity High School, 1923; unmarried; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Liga Morska, Polish American Businessmen's Association; doing business as the North-West Sporting Goods Manufacturing Company, 1628-32 Milwaukee Avenue; specializing in softball, baseball and basketball uniforms, sweaters and football jerseys, also all types of jackets made in their own factory; well known to the sporting element, enjoying such popularity that its business is growing by leaps and bounds.

POLONIA SEWING MACHINE AND MUSIC COMPANY. Main store located at 1062-64 Milwaukee Avenue, in the heart of the Polish community of the North-West Side; organized on May 1, 1912, originally located at 1218 West Chicago Ave., enjoys a city-wide trade in furniture, radios, electrical appliances and musical instruments; from its modest beginning in 1909, it has grown to a large corporation, of which the executives are: J. Buchaniec, president; Frank Lekan, secretary and treasurer; K. Aniszewski, vice president; wide-awake businessmen, these executives follow modern business methods, advertising in the press and various radio stations; their steadily increasing volume of business, their courteous, efficient service, quality merchandise offered at reasonable prices, have won them patronage not only in the city but throughout the state, Indiana and Wisconsin, and others.

JULIA WOJOWSKA KAMINSKI. Funeral director and embalmer; born April 17, 1879, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, daughter of Jacob and Frances (Skiba) Wojowski; attended St. Mary's of Perpetual Help School and the Barnes School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science and Embalming, from which she graduated in 1911;



married Vincent Kaminski, Nov. 27, 1900, and the five children of this union are: Raymond (deceased), Louise, Anna, Vincent Jr. and Francis; she is a member of the Chicago Funeral Directors' Association, Illinois Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association, National Funeral Directors' Association, Polish Women's Alliance of America, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters; to Mrs. Julian Wojowska Kaminska belongs the distinction of being the first Polish woman in Chicago to hold an Illinois State embalmers and Chicago City license; resides with her family at 1044 W. 32nd Street.

MAX A. DREZMAL. Born in Poznan, Poland, October 2, 1867, came with his parents to Chicago in 1868 where he has resided ever since; attended Polish parochial schools and public grammar and high schools; graduated from the Northwestern University Law School on June 11, 1889 with high honors;

he received one-half of the first prize for scholarship and was selected as one of the commencement day speakers; subject of his oration was "The Partition of Poland"; since his graduation he practiced law in Chicago; he served one term of three years as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, from 1894 to 1897; he translated into English the last two novels of Henry Sienkiewicz, "Whirlpool, and "In Desert and Wilderness"; for six years he was president of the Polish Arts Club of Chicago; at present, he is a member of the Illinois State Board of Pardons and Paroles; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Falcons, Chicago Art Institute, Field Museum, Illinois and American Bar Association.

FREE POLISH WOMEN IN THE LAND OF WASHINGTON,

a fraternal beneficiary society; a Polish women's organization for the State of Illinois; besides issuing insurance, it supports all civic affairs working for the betterment of the Polish people; its board of officers consists of: Ewa Biczek, president;

Jozefa Adamkiewicz, vice president; Anna Kosieracka, secretary general; Pelagia Zdankowska, treasurer; Joanna Wietrzykowska, Jozefa Gorska, Katarzyna Jezierna, directors; its main office is located at 1200 N. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, suite 530-532-534, telephone BRUnswick 9048.



FRANK A. BRANDT. Undertaker; born December 1, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, a son of Peter and Mary (Wanderski) Brandt; attended St. Stanislaus Kostka School, 1906, Wells Public School, De Paul University; married Elizabeth Trojanowski May 5, 1919, and they have two children, Dorothy and William; vice president



of the Milwaukee Avenue National Bank, chairman of the executive committee, secretary and treasurer of the White Eagle Brewing Company, past director of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, where he was chairman of the Sports and Youth Committee; member of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Elmhurst Country Club, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Association, Polish Union.

B. F. CHAMSKI, attorney-at-law; born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 25,

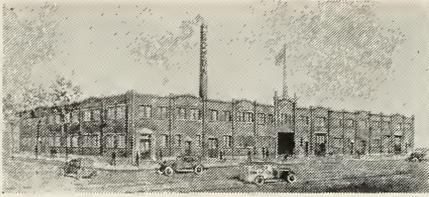
1890; attended Immaculate Conception Parochial School in South Chicago; received his LL.B. in 1923 and LL.M. in 1924 at the University of Detroit; married June 24, 1913, to Martha Adamski; two children born of the marriage: Dolores



and Gloria Jean; former state counsel for Home Owners' Loan Corporation in Michigan; now, general counsel for the Polish Roman Catholic Union, his mother, Mrs. K. J. Chamski having been former lady vice president of that order; member Polish Roman Catholic Union, Detroit Society, Polish National Alliance, Polish Falcons, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis North-West Town Club, Elmhurst Country Club, in all of which he has held various offices; member Michigan State Bar Association and Polish Bar Association.



BOYDA DAIRY COMPANY. First organized in 1919, originally located at 1738



W. Superior Street. It then employed eight people and now is serviced by one hundred. Milk is delivered in all parts of Chicago and suburbs. It is the largest Polish milk processing and distributing concern in the city and perhaps in America. Its management rests in the able hands of S. W. Boyda, president of the corporation, B. Boyda, secretary. The Boyda Dairy Company occupies large quarters at 4224 West Chicago Avenue. Excellent service, first quality goods, courteous treatment of the public, are responsible for its tremendous volume of business.

ANTON A. POCIASK. Funeral director, of 1335 West Chicago Avenue; born November 4, 1895, in Chicago, Ill., of Albert and Sophia (Ciesla) Pociask; attended St. John Cantius parochial school, International College of Sanitation and Embalming, which he graduated in 1917; married Stella Dubiel June 23, 1917; they



have two children, Anton A. Jr. and Antoinette; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Forester, Security Benefit Association, Chicago Funeral Directors Association, Funeral Services, Associated, president Klub Niedzwiada, Klub Mala Klub Debica, Polska w Ogniu, P.N.A., Synowie Wolnosci P.N.A., Dzwon Polski P.N.A., Holy Cross Society of P.R.C.U., Our Lady of Perpetual Help, P.R.C.U., St. Stephen's Society P.R.C.U., Clubs: Nienadoki, Brzeziny, Lubzina, Nowy Kwiat, P.N.A. and Czarna; funeral director since January 1, 1919.

THOMAS J. BRICKLER, born August 13, 1913, Chicago, Ill.; education: Wells Grammar School; Murray F. Tuley High, Crane Jr. College; Loyola University; student. Kent College of Law; organize and first president of Polish Falcons Youth Booster Club and Youth of Young Poland, P.N.A., first president Youth of Commune 120 P. N.A.; member Polish University Club; Polish Falcons Aerie No. 2; Polish Falcons Booster Club; Young Poland Lodge No. 865, P. N. A.; Polish American Junior Democratic Organization, Cook County Young Democrats, and 32nd Ward Young Regular Democratic Organization; member cast Century of Progress Polish Pageant in 1933; resides at 1956 W. Division Street.

AVON RUG AND CARPET CLEANERS, rug cleaning and retailers of rugs and linoleums; **VINCENT ZYWIECKI**, proprietor; begun May 11, 1917, as a rug cleaner store, it soon added linoleum and rugs in 1930, and due to steadily increasing patronage, the business was enlarged, so that it now comprises three stores, carrying a complete line of linoleums and rugs



and doing its own cleaning at the same address; the first pick-up was made on a coaster wagon, then a horse and wagon were used, until now three modern fully equipped trucks are being used to carry on the business; the largest rug cleaning and linoleum store owned by a Polish individual in Chicago; all employees are of Polish descent and have been with the firm for the past nine years; business can be transacted in Polish by telephoning JUNiper 5173; Vincent Zywiecki is a member of the American Polish Business Club of Avondale, Carpet Cleaners' Association and many others.

FRANK STANLEY SOWA, Professor and Educator; born September 18, 1899, in Budapest, Hungary; the son of Albert and Ludmila (Dropa) Sowa; attended Henry Clay School, graduated June 23, 1916; St. Viator's College, June 14, 1926; degrees: Bachelor of Laws, February 19th, 1932; Master of Laws, December, 1932; Doctor, Civil Law, June 30, 1933; Doctor, International Law, June 23, 1934; married Berenice Lesniak, August 23, 1936; Registrar Seminary Department, Chicago Law School; Assistant Treasurer, Illinois Savings Loan Association of Chicago, Illinois; Vice President Hegewisch Chamber of Commerce; Manager, Sowa Lumber and Millwork; Vice President, Order of Cahokia of Chicago, Ill.; Chairman of Executive Committee of the Federation of Lodges of Hegewisch; Deputy Minute Clerk, Superior Court of Cook County; President Sowa Realty Company, Not Inc., member of St. Adalbert Lodge No. 270, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Sons of Liberty Lodge No. 624, Polish National Alliance, Delegate of Commune No. 24, P. N. A.



JOHN NERING, superintendent Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (now retired, having been with that company for 48 years); born December 5, 1871, at Szonowo, Poland; son of Julian and Catherine (Winska) Nering; attended St. Stanislaus Kostka School; married to Agnes Wojtalowicz (deceased November 1, 1922), on June 22, 1898; president of the Catholic Circle of Chicago; president St. Stanislaus Kostka Church Choir; president Holy Name Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish; member Dramatic Club of St. Stanislaus Parish; past president Polish Alma Mater; member Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, Executive Club; Association of Commerce.



WALTER A. KIOLBASA, attorney-at-law; born April 11, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois; son of John J. and Katherine (Lis) Kiolbasa; attended University of Notre Dame, 1928-1932, degree of Bachelor of Arts; De Paul University, 1932-34, degree of Juris Doctor; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Lawyers' Association, of which he is treasurer, 1937; associated with Leon C. Nyka in the practice of law.



VICTOR KLEBER, director of public relations of the city of Chicago; his father, Frank T. Kleber, was prominent in democratic circles in central Nebraska; born in Humphrey, Nebraska, on April 6, 1892; attended and graduated high school in Omaha, Nebraska; during the World war, one of the first to enlist, serving first with the Medical Corps of the United States Army and later transferring to the Railway Engineers; senior master engineer, he was cited in general orders by Commander-in-Chief General Pershing, and later in 1932 was decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart; also received the decoration of the Order of Zeal from the late King Nicolas of Montenegro for services rendered that country; married Miss Marie McNaughton of Minneapolis, Minn.; general advertising and correspondence counsel with Butler Brothers of Chicago; later, advertising and sales promotion manager for a large Chicago syndicate newspaper service; established his own Superior Advertising Service, appointed chief deputy by newly elected Coroner, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, where he developed a new and effective policy of administration; next he handled the country towns campaign for State Senator Thomas J. Courtney in his race for the office of state's attorney of Cook County; the late Anton J. Cermak placed him in the position of director of public relations for the city of Chicago, a position which he has retained through the tenures of office of the late mayor Frank J. Corr and the present mayor, Edward J. Kelly.

Z. GEORGE JAWOROWSKI, broadcasting and radio advertising; born October 12, 1899, son of Wladyslaw and Anna (Baytel) Jaworowski education Technical High School, 1918, and Chicago Technical College, 1920; married on January 28, 1936, to Adele Raczynski a radio singer



and announcer of note; member of the Chicago Society of National Associations, Group 1450 of the Polish National Alliance, North-West Town Kiwanis, Elmhurst Country Club, La Porte Country Club; dean of Polish radio announcers, broadcasting over stations WCFL, WIND, WGES, WSBC and others; under the name of "Radio Results," he owns and operates the largest foreign language radio broadcasting service; special features handled by him: remote broadcast General Haller's banquet at the Drake Hotel; Carnival of Nations at the Congress Hotel; Polish Day, Soldier's Field, Century of Progress, in 1933; Polish Pageant, Chicago's Charter Jubilee, Soldier's Field, August 8, 1937; son of one of Chicago's pioneer businessmen; his pleasant voice and personality, the interesting variety of his programs, in which he is ably assisted by his accomplished wife, have won his radio hours a host of friends, while advertisers of all nationalities are only too willing to broadcast their wares through this medium.

LUDWIG BEDNARSKI, caterer; born August 25, 1896, at Krzemowo, Poland; son of Michael and Antonina Bednarski; attended public school; married Veronica Poplacki, on December 5, 1934; they have one daughter, Janina; member of the Polish National Alliance, "Sokol Polski" (Polish Falcons' Alliance), Polish Alma Mater.

BARBARA A. FISHER, attorney-at-law, 1109 Noble Street; born November 13, 1904, in Poland; daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Denbowski; attended St. Adalbert's Parochial School, School, Holy Family Academy, Tuley High School, Chicago Seminary of Science, Chicago Law School; married on December 16, 1928, to Walter H. Fischer; they have one child, son Henry; member Polish Women's Alliance, of which she is general counsel; Polish Roman Catholic Union; Polish Lawyers' Association.



IGNATIUS FRANK DANKOWSKI, Lawyer; born August 18, 1864, at Smielin, Poznan, Poland, a son of John and Mary (Krzyzanowska) Dankowski; arrived in Chicago with his parents in March, 1872; attended St. Francis Grammar School, 1877, Lake Forest University Chicago College of Law, 1894; married



Philomena G. Schuster (since deceased) on September 7, 1884; the children of this union are Rev. Edward I. J. Dankowski, pastor of St. Simeon's Church, Bellwood, Illinois, former state chaplain, American Legion; Grand Aumonier 40 and 8 for Illinois, Lt. Col. in active Reserve U. S. Army, vice president Loyola Alumni Association; Chester J. Dankowski, attorney, associated with his father Ignatius in the practice of law; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Falcons, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Columbus, 4th degree, Catholic Order of Foresters, National Geographic Society; Field Museum of Natural History, life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, Polish Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, American Bar Association; was associate judge of probate court of Cook County for eight years; downtown office located at 111 West Washington Street, West Side office at 1702 West 17th Street.

LEON C. NYKA, lawyer; born in Chicago, December 28, 1890; son of Anton and Mary (Junker) Nyka; educated De Paul Academy, Chicago; LL.B. Illinois College of Law, De Paul University, 1916; married Elizabeth Stargacki of Chicago, March 7, 1916; practised in Chicago since 1916; member firm



of Nyka and Kielbasa; during World war served as Appeal Agent District No. 38, U. S. Selective Service; at present Assistant Illinois Commerce Commissioner, appointed by Governor Horner; member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; member of United States Civil Legion; national president Loyal Roosevelt Army; former president Polish Lawyers' Association of Chicago; former president of Chicago Society; chairman of the Pageant, Chicago Charter Jubilee; president Polish Day Association and Polish Week of Hospitality during the Century of Progress, 1933; member of American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, Polish Lawyers' Association, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity; member Educational Committee Polish National Alliance; member Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, Polish A'lna Mater; Elmhurst Country Club; recreations: golf, fishing. Home: 4857 Cullom Avenue; office: 2756 N. Kimball Avenue and 160 La Salle Street, Chicago.

JOHN MARCINKIEWICZ, JR., born December 17, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois, son of John and Catherine



(Kolodziej) Marcinkiewicz; education: Columbia Business College, graduate 1927; De Paul University, A.B., 1933; University of George Washington, Washington, D. C., J.D., 1931; president Delta Theta

Phi, law fraternity; president Alpha Chi; president Polish Club of De Paul University; president Polish Students' Association of America; member National Union Assurance Society, Knights of Columbus, Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance.

NORTH-WESTERN PHARMACY, Inc., selling drugs and chemicals, this pharmacy is one of the most popular in the city; organized in 1901, it is managed by Herman Elich, president; Erna Elich, treasurer, and Robert Elich, vice president; the present



owner, Herman Elich, and Robert Elich, his son, represent the fourth and fifth generations of pharmacists of the same name; this store has been open day and night without ever closing its doors since 1910; it has advertised on the Polish radio hour for the past five years; it is located at 1576 Milwaukee Avenue, corner of Damen Ave.

AUGUST GABRIEL URBANSKI, Assistant Judge Probate Court of Cook



County; born August 15, 1883, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Otto and Mary John Urbanski; obtained his degree of Bachelor of Law, at John Marshall Law School; married Helen Jendrzejek, June 8, 1910, and the children of this union are

August G. Jr., Beatrice, Lauretta, and Gladianna; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Polish American Bar Association, Logan Square Athletic Club, Medinah Club of Chicago, and many others; his aged mother, still living, is a pioneer of Chicago, having lived here continuously for seventy-three years, her father Frank John having been one of the organizers of the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish.

VICTOR L. SCHLAEGER, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois; born December 12, 1896, in Chicago, Ill., of Leo Schlaeger and Louise (Tuchocki) Schlaeger; graduated Bowen High School and Northwestern University School of Commerce; married Victoria Grace Milaszewicz on September 17,



1923, and they have one child, Grace Louise Schlaeger; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles; active in all civic affairs of unquestioned popularity, he was elected by a great majority in the election of 1936.

ANTON CICHOWICZ, Chief Bailiff, Civil Branch, Sheriff's Office of Cook County; born June 13, 1885, at Lemont, Ill., the son of Michael and Mary (Masloska) Cichowicz; attended St. Cyrillus and Methodius parochial School, at Lemont, Ill., St. Adalbert's school and Morgan public school of Chicago, 1895; married Mary Niewierowska June 27, 1911, and the children of this union are Sister Mary Evedia of the Notre Dame Convent, Irene, Marie and Leonard; member of the 32nd Ward Regular Democratic Organization, Thaddeus Kosciuszko Club, Church Committte, Polish Cavalry, in St. St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish; member of all leading Polish organizations.



E. I. PACHYNSKI, insurance in all its branches; with offices at Room 1903 Insurance E change Building, 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, telephone WABash 1120.

ROMAN EDWARD POSANSKI, Judge; born January 28, 1898, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; a son of Jacob F. and Rose (Jeschke) Posanski; attended parochial and public schools, University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1924; Northwestern University Law School, J.J.D., 1925; Marquette University



College of Law, LL.B., 1922; married Susan E. Elrick on April 6, 1926; member of the American Bar Association, Delta Theta Phi, a national legal fraternity, Polish National Alliance, Chicago City Club, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 4; resides at 932 Golf Court, Calumet City, Illinois.

KONSTANTY PAZIK, baker; born July 25, 1883, at Mokrylas, Poland, son of Joseph and Anna (Kszyna) Pazik; attended night school at Wells High and the Y. M. C. A.; married Alexandra Pazik, they have three children: Virginia (Holy Family Academy, Schurz High and Northwestern Business College);



Helen (Holy Family, Schurz and Wright Junior College); Clifford (Drummond, Lane Technical, Wright Junior, to continue at University of Illinois); member of the Polish Uhlans, Polish American Club of Chicago, King Piast Society, Polish Bakers' Union and Polish Bakery Owners' Club; studied as an apprentice baker in Detroit, Mich., for over two years having come to the United States in 1904 and to Chicago in 1907; has owned his own bakery for the past twenty years.

M. V. KAMINSKI, D.D.S., Dentist; born March 19, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois, of

Valentine and Mary (Budacz) Kaminski; received his degree of dental surgery at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery of the Loyola University in 1933; single; member of the American Dental Society, Chicago Dental Society,



Polish Dental Society, Holy Trinity Choir, Holy Name Society; Group 20, Commune I of the Polish National Alliance, Pi Delta Sigma, Tau Kappa Nu, Literary and Dramatic Circle of the Holy Trinity Parish, Catholic Action, Polish University Club, National Society.

JOHN A. SCHWABA, druggist; born June 24, 1883, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, a son of Frank and Mary Schwaba; attended St. Stanislaus Grammar School, St. Stanislaus College, Northwestern University, Pharmacy Branch; married Cecelia Krolik, on November 28, 1906; they have two children, Mildred and Kinga; member of St. Hyacinth Society of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Youth Group of the Polish National Alliance, Sokol Polski, Avondale Improvement Club, King John Sobieski Civic Club, Polish American Democratic Organization, Polish American Citizens' Club, Tonti Council Knights of Columbus, National Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; has resided and operated a drug store in Avondale, in the St. Hyacinth's parish, for the past thirty years.

JACK STACK and JIMMY RYAN, owners of the Stack and Ryan Recreation Rooms; twenty-four alleys, cocktail lounge; located at 1133 Milwaukee Avenue; telephone ARMitage 3600.

JOSEPH A. ZIEMBA, United States Collector of Customs; former superintendent

of the Chicago Municipal Sanitarium; born on March 15th, 1889, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Thomas and Anna (Barnas Ziemba; attended St. Stanislaus College, 1903; married Domicella Rosentreter, on June 25, 1913,



children of this union being Eugenia and Loretta; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, Polish American Businessmen's Association, President Polish Welfare Association; active in all civic affairs; resides with his family at 5459 Agate Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

EDWARD JOSEPH PETLAK, state representative of the 27th district; born February 17, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Joseph and Rose (Nosek) Petlak; education: Burr Public School, 1918; Lane Technical High School, 1922; De Paul University; married July 11, 1925, to Josephine Cieslak, and the



children of this union are Marguerite, Jo Anne, Joyce; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, 32nd Ward Regular Democratic Organization; resides with his family at 1647 North Paulina street; telephone Humboldt 6439.

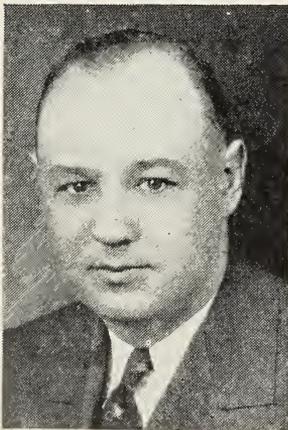
W. WALEWSKI AND W. TOKARZ, artistic monuments and headstones; erection at all cemeteries; Joliet office: 1905 E. Cass Street, Joliet, Ill., telephone Joliet 2-1070; branch office: 6530 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone NEWcastle 4902.

ALBERT F. SOSKA, fraternal organization, building and loan association, real estate and insurance; born April 16, 1883, at Danville, Pa.; son of Albert and Frances (Pachut) Soska; attended St. John Cantius Parochial School, St. Stanislaus College, studied philosophy at St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Can.;



married August 9, 1919, to Lillian J. Konczyk and the children of this union are: John W., Albert Jr., Rose M., Lillian A.; president of the Polish Alma Mater ("Macierz Polska") from May, 1917 to date; treasurer Copernicus Building and Loan Association, chairman American Fraternal Congress; organizer and trustee, Immaculate Heart of Mary Church; maintains a real estate and investment business under the name of A. F. Soska and Co., since 1912; director executive committee Polish Inter-Organization Council.

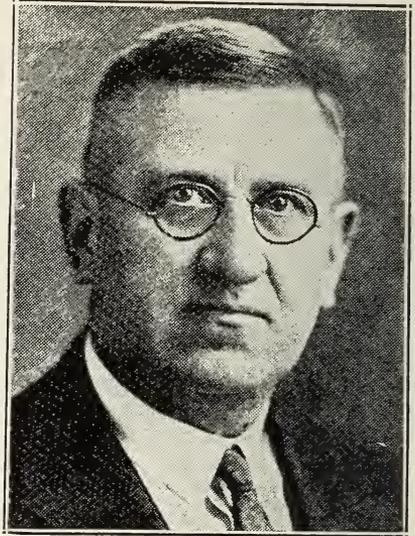
ANTHONY CASIMIR PRUSINSKI, chief deputy coroner of Cook County; born



February 10, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Stanley and Ursula (Wojtach) Prusinski; attended Saint Hedwig's Parochial School, Weber High, Loyola University, and the Lewis Institute; unmarried; member of

the Polish American Democratic Organization, Father Barzynski's Civic Club, at St. Hedwig's Parish; honorary member of the Polish branch of St. Jude's League; resides with his parents at 2029 N. Winchester avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN SCHWEDA, vice president of Po-



lonia Coal Company, connected with the firm for the past twenty-seven years.

EUGENE L. WACHOWSKI, Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Illinois; born August 15, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Albert and Constance (Korzeniewska) Wachowski; his father was a great organizer of building and loan associations on the South and South-West Side; attended St. Casimir's Parochial school, John Spry public school, Harrison High, and obtained his degree of LL.B. at De Paul University; married Rose Klawikowska on June 29, 1927, and the children of this union are Giles, Thomas and Doris; active in civic affairs, he is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Lawyers' Association, the Regular Democratic Organization, the Polish-American Democratic Organization, Sigma Delta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu Honorary Society; resides with his family at 2223 S. Ridgway Avenue; legal offices at 139 N. Clark Street and 3030 W. Cermak Road.

JOHN DZIURGOT AND SONS. Manufacturers of egg noodles and macaroni products; located at 1834-36 West North Avenue; organized on January 17, 1935, this company employs twenty-five people; the first and only Polish concern in the United States that manufactures the entire line of macaroni products and egg noodles; in March, 1935, the daily capacity was three thousand pounds, the daily output fifteen hundred pounds; in June, 1937, the daily capacity was 16,200 pounds, daily output 8,000 pounds; its rapid expansion is credited to the patronage of the Polish people through the Polish business men, while the quality of its merchandise has found favor with every nationality in cosmopolitan Chicago.



LAWRENCE FRANCIS ZYGMUNT, lawyer; born August 14, 1891, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Joseph H. and Pauline M. (Gnarski) Zygmunt; attended St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Parochial School; received his degree of LL.B. at DePaul University, 1915; married Cecilia A. Piasecki on May 2, they have one son, Lawrence F. Zygmunt, Jr.; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater; Knights of Columbus, Polish-American Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association, Illinois Bar and Chicago Bar Association.



THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING COMPANY, located at Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues; one of the oldest and largest clothing stores outside of the Loop; opened its doors for business in the year of 1895; the business has been under the same management for all these years, and is now serving the second and third generations of Polish Americans, who have helped to make Chicago one of the wonder cities of the world.

EDWARD L. LUBEJKO, deputy clerk of the municipal court of Chicago; born March 26, 1904, the seventh of a family of nine; son of Stanislaus and Anna (Parmolowicz) Lubejko; his father was a pioneer business man of St. Adalbert's parish; educated at St. Adalbert's parochial school, Commercial Art school, Bryant and Stratton Business College, studied law at the University of Illinois; active in athletics, coached boxing; active in the field of politics for the past thirteen years; acquired a great taste for literature and decorative arts, being keenly alive to philosophy and music; now in the employ of the city government, in the capacity of deputy clerk of the municipal courts of Chicago; residence: 1634 West 18th Place.



JOHN A. KORNAK. Custodian of the County Building; conducts a real estate and steamship agency office at 2508 S. Sacramento Avenue; born October 9, 1890 in Poland, son of Peter and Mary Ann Kornak; attended a parochial school, business college; married May 10, 1922, Veronica Jemioła, the children being John, Norbert and Geraldine; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Turners, Polish Union of North American Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S. A., president of the Southwest Polish American Business Men's Association, Polish American Veterans' Club, 22nd Ward Democratic Organization, active member of the Regular Democratic Organization.



PATEK AND SONS, successors to Kozak and Patek, artistic granite and marble monuments, vaults and headstones; established 1895; located at 6723 Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's cemetery, Niles, Illinois, telephone Niles 9836.

EDWARD LUCZAK, attorney-at-law, assistant to the Judge of the Probate Court, born September 26, 1899, in Chicago, Illinois, of Joseph and Apolonia (Stanczewski) Luczak; attended the Hammond School, February, 1915, Harrison Technical High School, June, 1919, De Paul University of Law School, June, 1922; took a post-graduate course at



Northwestern University, a two-year course in real estate at Y. M. C. A.; married Cornelia Thieda, November 25, 1931, they have one child Edward Luczak, Jr.; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, Polish Democratic Organization of Cook County, 22nd Ward Democratic Club, White Eagle Dramatic Circle, Holy Name Society, Chicago Society PNA.

JOHN M. FALASZ, attorney-at-law; appointed chief factory inspector March 1, 1936, by Governor Horner; born in Chicago, October 24, 1901, son of John and Thecla Falasz; attended Our Lady of Perpetual Help Grammar School in Bridgeport; the YMCA Preparatory School; Notre Dame University; graduate of Chicago Kent College of Law, in June, 1930; admitted to practice in October, 1930; resides with his wife and son, John M. Jr., at 927 West 31st Street.

JOSEPH STEFANIK, proprietor of Stefanik's Hall and Cafe, 1401 West Superior Street; born December 12, 1890, at Dolina, Poland; son of Jan and Teresa (Mielnikiewicz) Stefanik; attended high school; married March 7, 1916, to Maria Antonowicz; two children: Joanna and Emily; member of the Polish



National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Alliance of Polish Dramatic Societies; hobby: collecting rare editions of Polish literary works; a bibliophile of note.

LOUIS ANDREW KOLSSAK, undertaker; funeral parlor at 4255 West Division Street, residence 1548 N. Kolin Avenue; born August 17, 1906, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Albert and Mary (Ptaszek) Kosslak; high school and graduate of Wortham Embalming College; married Priscilla Scibiorski, June 2, 1934,



and they have one son, Louis A. Kolssak, Jr.; member of General Sherman Council No. 1434 Knights of Columbus, Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, 36th Ward Polish Civic Club, Alma Mater, St. Joseph's Lodge No. 154; St. Stanislaus' Society, No. 505 Polish Roman Catholic Union; Kolaczyce Club, and many others.

ALPHONS ROMUALD DIADUL (Dziadul), surgical and orthopedic appliances; located at 1562 Milwaukee Avenue; born July 10, 1868, in Wilno, Poland; son of Michal and Elizabeth (Danielewicz) Diadul; attended college at Wilno; married in 1893 to Josephine Zychlinski, and the children of this union



are: Richard, Casimir, Thaddeus (associated with their father in the business), Thaddeus, attorney-at-law; in the business for the past thirty-five years; came to this country when eighteen years of age, resident of Chicago for the past fifty-two years; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Welfare Association, Polish Business Men's Association, and many others.

HALLER BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CHICAGO, 3004 East 88th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Stanley S. Marciniak, President; Anton Karas, Vice President; Victor L. Schlaeger, Secretary; Louis Liberacki, Treasurer. Directors: Frank Rybicki, Louis Tomaszewski, Joseph Przekwas, Joseph Koczynski, Joseph Wasik, Stanley S. Marciniak, Anton Karas, Victor L. Schlaeger, Louis Liberacki.

LEON A. CIESZYKOWSKI, teacher of music and choir master; born October 12, 1888, in Poland, son of Anthony and Lucia (Chmielewski) Cieszykowski; student of the Institute of Music in Warsaw, Poland; post-graduate of the Chicago Musical College, 1923, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Music;



since 1912 in Chicago, engaged as organist and choir master; teacher of music; musical director of the "Wisla," "Kalina" and "Harfa" choirs; former general director of the Polish Singers' Alliance of the State of Illinois; now teaches and directs the "St. Cecilia" and "Druzyna" choirs; former general director of the Polish United Choirs.

ANTHONY CZERWINSKI, tavern keeper, 2074 North Leavitt Street; born

October 15, 1882, in Poland; son of John and Ludwika (Kalinowska) Czerwinski; married on October 24, 1904, to Maryanna Lech; they have four children: Florian, Martha, Edward, Victoria; member Polish Roman



Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Catholic Order of Foresters, Rev. Joseph Barzynski Club, Polish Alma Mater; in business for thirty-three years.

CASMIRA J. SAJEWSKI, optometrist, at 1554 West Chicago Avenue; born March 4, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois; daughter of Wladyslaw H. and Helena (Wykowski) Sajewski; attended Holy Trinity Parochial School, Carl Schurz High School, Northern Illinois College of Optometry; post graduate in Founda-



tion Clinic; member of the Polish Women's Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Optometrists' Association, Chicago Optometric Society, Illinois State Society of Optometrists; for nine years at the same address, 1554 West Chicago Ave.

HELEN FLEMING CZACHORSKI, attorney-at-Law; born April 27, 1888, in Buffalo, N. Y.; daughter of Teofil and Walentina (Ogorkiewicz) Fleming; graduated University of Buffalo, LL.B., 1909 when only twenty-one years of age; married to Dr. John A. Czachorski, June 28, 1914, and the children of



this union are John Francis, age 16, and Eugene John, age 21; favorite sports: gardening, motoring and golf; member of the Polish American Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association, Women's Bar Association, Polish Women's Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Medical Auxiliary.

LADISLAUS KRASSOWSKI, actor and cartoonist; attended Academy of Fine Arts

in Warsaw, Poland, with Majewski, later both met in America, each unaware of the other's presence in this country; to celebrate thirtieth anniversary of stage work; also a cartoonist with many Polish papers in America.



WENCEL F. HETMAN, real estate and insurance; state department of rehabilitation; born October 24, 1895; educated in parochial and public schools, in De Paul University; during the World War he volunteered and was assigned to duty at the quartermaster's department in charge of the army warehouse; advanced to the rank of first lieutenant; former president of the Legion Building and Loan Association, director of the Pioneer Fire Insurance Company; manufacturer and inventor of foot appliances; former assistant of purchases and construction for the State of Illinois, commissioner of special assignments for the West Park Board of Chicago; past commander American Legion Post No. 86 and is reserve officer (captain) of the United States Army; member Forty and Eight Society, Army and Navy Club; married to Helen Marie Gordon and they have a son and daughter, Wencel F. Jr. and Mary Ann.

WALTER JOSEPH NOSARZEWSKI, clothier and haberdasher; born September 28, 1886, at Plock, Poland; son of Jacob and Ludwika (Gorecka) Nosarzewski; attended parochial school in Poland, Froebel Public School in Chicago; married October 24, 1923, to Irene Bardonski; they have four children—Mary,



Irene, Elizabeth, Louise; member of the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, American Polish Business Men's Association, Avondale Chamber of Commerce, Chopin Choir; in clothing manufacturing business from 1912 to 1920; in retail clothing business from 1920 to date; owns the BRIGHTON CLOTHES SHOP, 2828 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OTTO E. GORSKI, retail meat dealer; born February 25, 1888, at Gdynia, Poland; son of Michael and Anna Boettcher) Gorski, attended grammar school; married on November 20, 1907, to Martha Szafarkiewicz, and they have the following children: Lillian, Frank (deceased) Theodore, Dorothy, Norbert,



Pearl and William; president of the State Retail Meat Dealers' Association; president of the Chamber of Commerce of Jefferson Park; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union; in business since 1917.

MARION I. AST, jeweler, 4618 S. Ashland Avenue; born March 24, 1883, at Ladek, Poland; son of Ignatius and Josephine (Hilger) Ast; attended grammar school in Poland; married January 15, 1913, to Josephine Sobierajska; they have three children—Felix, Regina and Brun-



non; member, Polish National Alliance, Unity Group No. 768, Polish Falcons, Polish Youth Alliance of the Land of Washington; proprietor of a jewelry and Musical instruments store in the Stockyards District since 1909.

JOHN P. GRZEMSKI, real estate and insurance office, located at 2304 N. Western Avenue; born on October 27, 1893, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Stephen and Frances (Chabowski) Grzemski; attended parochial school, Lane Technical high school, School of Telegraphy at Valparaiso, Indiana, married on June 6, 1917, to



Clara Siuda, and the children of this union are Grace and Leonard; director of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, director of the Main State Bank, secretary of the Polish Building and Loan Associations League; secretary of the Northwestern Building and Loan Association, member of the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance; in real estate and insurance business since 1919; candidate for the treasurer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in the coming convention in the fall of 1937.

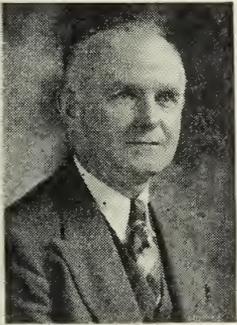
ALBERT J. DANISCH, proprietor Mrs. W. Slominski Badge and Banner Works, 1025 Milwaukee Avenue; born April 13, 1879, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Florian and Caroline (Rzeczcyk) Danisch; education: parochial school and St. Ignatius College; married June 4, 1902, to Angela Slominski and the children of this union are: Dorothy, Paul (deceased), Mary (deceased), Frances and Joseph; business established in 1872 by the late Mrs. W. Slominski, mother of Mrs. A. J. Danisch and wife of the late Stanislaus Slominski, leader among Polish Americans since the late sixties; Albert J. Danisch was captain of Company "C" of the Pulaski Volunteers; at one time post office clerk, clerk in Water Bureau, chief state examiner of building and loan associations in Cook County; member Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, Polish Falcons; president Polish Educational Aid Society, secretary Holy Trinity High School Board and Holy Trinity High School Founders' Association.

CHESTER JOHN ROSS, dentist; born July 21, 1900, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Casimir and Theresa (Xakiewicz) Rozmyslowicz; education: St. Adalbert's Grammar School, 1915; Harrison High School, 1919; University of Chicago; D.D.S. degree received at Chicago College of Dental Surgery, 1925;



married to Rose Lapkiewicz, June 28, 1930, and the children of this union are Dennis Richard and Renetta Elizabeth; hobbies: golf, fishing, bowling, music, pinochle; past president, Chicago Polish Dental Society; president St. Hyacinth's Parish Bowling League; member of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America, Catholic Circle of Illinois; Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance; St. Hyacinth's Choir; American Dental Society; Illinois Dental Society, Chicago Dental Society, Polish Alma Mater, Unique Social Club, St. Vincent de Paul Dramatic Circle, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Psi Omega Fraternity, Jan Sobieski III Club, Avondale Improvement Club, Chicago Federation of Musicians, Local No. 10.

CLEMENT L. PIONTEK, architect; born on November 15, 1889, in Chicago, Ill.; son of Frank and Frances (Matz) Piontek; attended St. James Grammar and High School; the Armour Scientific Academy and graduated the Armour Institute of Technology with high honors; married Isabel Meclewski on November



26, 1913, and the children of this union are Eugene and Richard; member of the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, group 1450, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater; has designed many notable buildings in Chicago and enjoys a wide reputation as architect.

EDWARD H. WARSZEWSKI. M.D. B.S., F.A.C.S.; surgeon, son of Stanley and Bertha (Marquardt) Warszewski; education: Lane Technical High School, St. Ignatius College, University of Chicago, B.S.; Rush Medical College, M.D., 1917; fellow of American College of Surgeons; professor of surgery, Cook



County Post Graduate School of Medicine and Surgery; clinical professor of surgery, Loyola University School of Medicine and Surgery; attending surgeon, Cook County Hospital; senior surgical staff, St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital; head of department of gynecology, St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital; professor of surgery, St. Mary Training School for Nurses; married to Olympia Peszynski; member American Medical Association, Illinois and Chicago Medical Associations (Northwest Branch), Polish Medical Society, Physicians' Fellowship Club, Polish Welfare Association, Chicago Society, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Arts Club.

JOHN S. KONOPA, merchant of church and religious articles, located at 109 North

Dearborn Street; born July 24, 1883, Morewood, Pennsylvania; son of Andrew and Catherine (Cylka) Konopa; attended parochial school and St. Stanislaus College; married May 29, 1907, to Anna A. Szatkowska; they have four children:



Dr. John F. Konopa, Loretta Cywinski, Virginia and Annette; in church goods business since 1914; former secretary general of Polish Roman Catholic Union, two terms, and treasurer, one term; was special recruiting officer during the World War and under his supervision an unsurpassed record of voluntary enlistment was made in the United States; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Chicago Society, Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Welfare Association, Catholic Circle, Elmhurst Country Club, Ecclesiastical Merchants Guild.

EDWARD ANDREW WRONSKI, real estate broker; born June 16, 1903, in Lodz, Poland, son of Cyprian and Anna (Ligocki) Wronski; attended St. Valentine's Parochial School, which he graduated in 1916; graduate of Holy Trinity High School, 1920; Bachelor of Science at the University of Notre Dame; studied law

at De Paul University; married Marie Kozlik, October 6, 1928; member of the Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Chicago Club of Notre Dame, Delta Theta Phi Fraternity.

JOHN JOSEPH OLENICZAK, treasurer of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of



John J. Olejniczak Jr. and Martha Olejnicza Loboda; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Polish Alma Mater, Knights of Columbus; active in all affairs working for the betterment of the community.

America; born March 21, 1886, in Chicago, II, a son of Joseph and Mary (Gierzynska) Olejniczak; attended parochial and high schools; married Sophie Michalska, on August 17, 1909, and the children of this union are

CASIMIR STANLEY WICZAS, Attorney-at-law; born October 23, 1899, son of Kazimierz and Elizabeth (Lukaszewicz) Wiczas; graduated St. Stanislaus College, 1918, LaSalle Extension University, Accounting Department, 1920, Northwestern University, College of Commerce, 1920-1922, De Paul University, LL.B.



degree in 1926; member of the Polish Alma Mater, Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Polish Lawyers' Association, St. Stanislaus College Alumni; examiner of titles, Torrens office, 1928-1929; assistant to general counsel of Polish Roman Catholic Union, 1936-1937.

HALLERCZYK CIGAR COMPANY, (Not Inc.), cigar manufacturers, located at 850 North Ashland Avenue; employing eight people; organized October 21, 1921, by John Misiowiec, Alex Bogdanowicz, John Miedzianowski and Walter Pytlowany, this firm originally located at 1121 Milwaukee Ave., at present is owned and operated solely by John Misiowiec; a leading Polish cigar company, selling its products in all parts of the United States; during the World War John Misiowiec served with distinction in the Polish army under command of General Haller.

BOLESLAUS JOSEPH ALEXANDROWICZ, M.D., physician; born January 14, 1888, in Poland, son of drew and Michalina Alexandrowicz; received a degree of B.S. at Loyola University, 1920; his M.D. degree at Loyola University Medical College, in 1925; internship at St. Francis Hospital, Blue Island, Illinois; member of the Polish National Alliance.



JOHN BIALIKIEWICZ, theatrical costumer and costume rental; born April 14, 1873, at Wojnicz, Poland; son of John and Mary Bialikiewicz; owner of the Polonia Costume House, originally located at the same address—1664 West Division Street; business begun in 1915; aided the presentation of benefit performances for the resurrection of Poland and Polish war sufferers; designed and furnished costumes for the first Polish operas presented in the Middle West; member of Group No. 481 Polish National Alliance.



JOHN BARTHOLOMEW BARDONSKI, pharmacist; born August 24, 1877, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Victor and Josephine (Block) Bardonski; graduate of Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, June 17, 1897; married October 3, 1900, to Anna Czaja, and the children of this union are Isabella, Victor and Dorothy; his father, Victor Bardonski, a Polish pioneer since 1872, first Polish druggist and owner of the first Polish drug store in Chicago; member of Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, Polish Druggists' Association, 32nd Ward Democratic Organization, Fraternal Order of Eagles.



KAZIMIERZ MAJEWSKI, director, was graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Poland; came to this country in 1909; was active in organizing the first Polish Theatre in Chicago and has played upon the Polish stage in America for over twenty-five years; rated by the general Polish public as the outstanding Polish actor in this country. Cartoonist of the Polish Daily Zgoda for over twenty years; also an adept portrait painter and caricaturist.



FRANK J. LASSA, plumbing and heating contractor, 4301 S. Whipple Street; born September 23, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois; son of John and Magdalene (Pawlak) Lassa; attended St. Mary's Parochial School, 31st and Loomis St.; married June 23, 1919, to Catherine Smarcz; they have two children, Frank, Jr., and Maryanna; in plumbing business since 1907; member Polish Roman Catholic Union, chairman of Boy Scouts Division; president Brighton Park Civic Improvement Association, member Flanders Post American Legion, Plumbing Contractors' Association, Archer Avenue Business Men's Association; vice president Polish Democratic State Organization.



THADDEUS V. ADESKO, attorney-at-law; born November 5, 1902, in Chicago, Illinois; pre-legal education at University of Chicago, law degree from Northwestern University; admitted to the Bar of the State of Illinois in 1930; member of Chicago Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Polish Lawyers' Association, Polish National Alliance, Polish Association of America, and Polish American Democratic Organization; residing with his wife, Clara, nee Rutkowski, and two children, Paul and Alice, at 2301 Marshall Boulevard.



FELIX PHILIP GARBARK, attorney and accountant; born May 30, 1881, in Poznan, Poland; son of Bronislaw and Wladyslawa (Radomska) Garbark; attended Chicago Seminary of Science, Chicago Law School; married to Mary Leszczynska in 1901; they have two sons, Edward and Eugene; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Business Men's Association, Chicago Society Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Elmhurst Country Club, Lake Shore Athletic Club, and many others.



S. CHARLES BUBACZ, attorney-at-law; born December 16, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois; a son of Adalbert and Antoinette (Wutkowski) Bubacz; attended St. Stanislaus Kostka School, graduate of Webster College of Law in 1921; married April 16, 1929, to Florence Train, daughter of Dr. John A. Train, a respected physician of the North-West Side of Chicago, now deceased; member of the Delta Theta Phi (Webster Senate); Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance; Polish Roman Catholic Union; Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Chicago Polish Bar Association, Polish American National Bar Association; brother of Rev. Stephen A. Bubacz, pastor of Old St. Stephen's Church, one of the oldest parishes in the city.



JOSEPH CZERWIEC. Lumber and wrecking business; born May 25, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Stanley J. and Catherine (Zmuda) Czerwiec! attended Columbia College, of Dubuque, Iowa; married Clara Hybiak, September 27, 1936; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, and many others.

STANLEY J. CZERWIEC, father of Joseph, Mrs. Frances Kurpiasz, Frank, Bessie, John; in the wrecking and lumber business; born March 12, 1887, at Wieworka, Poland, son of Joseph and Mary (Klec) Czerwiec; married Catherine Zmuda, September 20, 1908; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Falcons (Sokol), Klub Malopolska, Polish Merchants' Association.

CZERWIEC LUMBER COMPANY, a partnership engaged in the wrecking and lumber business, with Joseph Czerwiec, president, and Stanley Czerwiec, treasurer; located at 3654-3670 South Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois; organized 1027, it employs fifteen men, originally located at 3654-3672 So. Western Ave.; the only exclusive Polish lumber yard in Chicago, employing all Polish people and enjoying ninety percent of the Polish business.

THE LINCOLN PHOTO STUDIO.

Matthew B. Morozowicz is the owner of the Lincoln Photographic Studio, located at 2335-7 W. Chicago Ave.; the son of Teodor Morozowicz, well-known touring photographer of Poland, who photographed Count Potocki's family and other notables at Kalisz, Poland; one of the leading studios in the city, it won the Blue Ribbon at the 1936 State Convention and recognition for its portraits accepted and displayed on exhibition at the Chicago convention, held recently at Stevens Hotel; two sons, Richard and Leonard, inherit the love of photography from their father and grandfather. Matthew B. Morozowicz is a member of the Chicago Society and an executive of St. Helen's Business Men's Organization.



THADDEUS ZIGMUND XELOWSKI, M.D., physician and surgeon;

born January 11, 1877, in Chicago, Illinois, son Dr. Henry and Henrietta Xelowski; graduate of University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, Ph.G., 1896; University of Illinois School of Medicine, M.D., 1903; Fellow of American College of Surgeons, FACS, 1917; married Lina May Bliss, June 18, 1907; they have a son and a daughter, Thad. Xelowski, Jr., and Mary Louise Xelowski; member Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Medical Association; senior surgeon of St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, professor of gynecology—Nurses' School of St. Mary; former surgeon chief of Illinois General Hospital, former surgeon People's Gas, Light and Coke Company; office at Suite 409, 1200 North Ashland Avenue, corner Division Street.



JOHN W. JARANOWSKI. The busiest man in Calumet City is Mr. Jaranowski, mayor of the town. Among the other activities which help to occupy his time is being commissioner of Cook County, president of the Calumet City Building Corporation, president of Calumet City Charity organization, vice president of the Calumet City State Bank, president of the Calumet City Welfare Association, member of the board of directors of the Calumet City Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Highway Commissioner's Good Roads Association, chairman of the Board of trustees of the Moose. During the war he headed the local drives for Liberty Loans, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. He has been instrumental in the establishment of the Calumet City Park system, the high school district and among the firmest advocates of the establishment of a local forest preserve. For eleven years he was highway commissioner of Thornton and for seven years alderman from the Third Ward. He is head of the Public Construction Co., one of the largest industrial, road, sewer and construction firms in Northern Indiana. Founded twelve years ago with little

capital by him, the firm is now doing a gross business of about \$1,000,000 a year, employing three hundred fifty men. He is secretary of the Burnham Refrigerating Company of Burnham, Illinois.

Born in Hammond, he attended school here as a boy and worked in the family truck garden. Then he worked for the Conkey plant, had a tea store route, and at twenty went into the teaming business and the next year founded the Illinois Coal and Material business which he sold out later, and at twenty-six organized the construction concern.

Mr. Jaranowski was married September 13th, 1909, (twenty-eight years ago) to Salomea Szczypinska and they have three children, Martha, Hieronim, and John Jr. Mrs. Jaranowski was appointed County Recorder in 1928 for a one year term—the only Polish woman ever to hold that position.

In addition to other organizations, Mr. Jaranowski is a member of the Woodmar and Lake Hills Country Clubs, the Elks, Eagles and kindred organizations. His hobbies are golf and duck hunting.

Compliments of

Mr. and Mrs. Norman New

AUGUST JOHN KORTAS, undertaker; born August 15, 1891, in Chicago, Illinois; son of John and Rose (Janowski) Kortas; education: Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School, six years; Saint Stanislaus Kostka College, one year; Northwestern Business College two years; Worsham School of Embalming; married



October 6, 1914, to Wanda Szostakowski; they have three children: Eugene, Adele and Harry, member Polish National Alliance; Polish Roman Catholic Union, Holy Name Society of St. Mary Magdalene Parish, El Dorado Pleasure Club.

VICTOR A. KULA, attorney-at-law; born August 15, 1903, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin; son of Anton and Mary (Rostenkowski) Kula; graduated John Marshall Law School, 1924; post-graduate work at Northwestern University; married August 15, 1931, to Carrie Tokarz; they have one child, Mary Ann;



hobbies and sports: fishing and hunting; member of the Illinois State Bar Association, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Bar Association, Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance.

STANLEY A. HALICK, auditor; born January 17, 1898, son of Mieczyslaw and Mary (Forman) Halick; married Angeline Kostkiewicz, November 23, 1920; they have one child, Robert; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Alma Mater, Knights of Columbus, Polish Legion of American Veterans, American Legion and many others.



JOHN S. RUSCH, chief clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners; born July 9, 1889, in Chicago, Ill.; son of Anton Rusch and Julia (Junkrowska) Rusch; married Nettie Piontkowska on June 15, 1924 and have one child Mercedes Rusch; member of the Knights of Columbus, Polish Roman



Catholic Union of America, and the American Legion; most active in the civic affairs of this municipality; resides with his family at 1938 West Garfield Boulevard.

BERNARD JOSEPH KORZENESKI, attorney-at-law; born August 1, 1907, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Joseph and Anna (Jendrzejek) Korzeniewski; education: Quigley Seminary, 1924; Notre Dame University, Bachelor of Arts, 1928; Harvard University and Northwestern University Law School, Doctor of Jurisprudence, 1932; married February 6, 1937, to Loretta Dembski; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Knights of Columbus, University Civic League, Notre Dame Club of Chicago, Richmond Gun Club.

ADAM JOSEPH BYSTRZYCKI, carpenter; born December 24, 1886, in Poland; son of Ludwik and Josephine (Dulcik) Bystrzycki; attended grammar school in Poland; married 1911 to Rose Podbielniak; children: Stanley, Pauline, Helen, Josephine, Chester, Virginia, Adeline, Joanne and Henry; member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 199, twenty years; Polish National Alliance, Group No. 9, fourteen years.



JOSEPH CASIMIR ULIS, dentist; born March 19, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Casimir and Sophia Ulis; graduated Loyola University, 1928; married Genevieve Shepanek on September 26, 1936; member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Dental Societies, Knights of Columbus, Mayslake Spiritual Country Club, Polish Dental Club, Pi Delta Sigma Fraternity, Unique Social Club, Chicago Society of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish University Club, Junior League, Polish Students' Association.



on the police force for eighteen years; has four brothers with the City of Chicago Police Department; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Policemen Organization, Policemen's Benevolent Association of the City of Chicago.

LOUIS F. GLON, police officer, born in Chicago, Illinois, son of Joseph (deceased) and Agnes (Kalasa) Glon; attended St. Stanislaus Kostka School, Northwestern Business College, Lane Technical High School; married May, 1916, to Sophia Ryłowicz, and the children of this union are Florence and Dorothy;



on the police force for eighteen years; has four brothers with the City of Chicago Police Department; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Policemen Organization, Policemen's Benevolent Association of the City of Chicago.

JOSEPH G. MUCHA, secretary to Judge Peter H. Schwaba of the Superior Court, Chicago, Ill.; born in Chicago, Ill., son of Jacob and Lucille Mucha (both deceased); attended St. Stanislaus Kostka School, Burr High School, St. Stanislaus Kostka College; formerly with the Chicago Polish Daily News; with



County Judge, E. K. Jarecki; with M. S. Szymczak, former clerk of the Superior Court, State of Illinois; vice president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; member of the Pulaski Post American Legion, Polish Democratic Club of Illinois, and many other organizations.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY is the outgrowth of a small typewriter ribbon business founded in 1883 by John T. Underwood. The business was expanded in 1895 with the acquisition of the Wagner Typewriter Company, and the company name was changed to the Underwood Typewriter Company. Under Mr. Underwood's able leadership, this company grew from the infant to the leader of the industry, with offices in all the principal cities of the world. In 1927, the Underwood Typewriter was merged with the Elliott Fisher Company, which merger further increased the scope of the organization. The Underwood Elliott Fisher Company has supplied business machines to many of the larger Polish organization in America and Poland.

MARION GEORGE KUDLICK, lawyer, born December 1, 1892, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Louis and Mary (Kaczmarek) Kudlick; graduate of John Marshall Law School—1916; married June 7, 1919, to Sophia Bieszke, and they have one child, Marion George Kudlick, Jr.; member of the Chicago Bar Association; Elmhurst Country Club; Chicago Society of Polish National Alliance; Knights of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; Captain Arthur Kelly Post of the American Legion; Northwest Town Kiwanis Club (Chicago).



BERNARD STANLEY SKAJA, undertaker; 3658 Belmont Avenue, born August 19, 1899, in Chicago, Illinois; son of Thomas and Rose (Schultz) Skaja; married Helen Chmura, January 25, 1928, and the children of this union are Dorothy, Lorraine, Bernard Jr., Joseph and Thomas; Treasurer of the Illinois State Court Catholic Order of Foresters; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Union, Polish Businessmen's Association, Chicago Funeral Directors' Association, Funeral Service Association, chairman of the Avondale District Chicago Charter Jubilee.

STANISLAW JOZEF MICHALSKI, caterer; born March 19, 1895, at Tarnobrzeg, Poland; the son



of Franciszek and Tekla (Kawicka) Michalski; attended high school at Tarnobrzeg, Poland, Custer's Business Course in Chicago, Ill.; married Balbina Wichowska Nov. 15, 1924, and they have two children,

Stanislaw and Christina; member of the Polish National Alliance, Polish Businessmen's Association, Polish Singers' Alliance, Chicago Society, St. Helen's 31st Ward Democratic Organization, Polish Cavalry of St. Stanislaus, Laudanski Banner, Thaddeus Kosciuszko Club of St. Stanislaus and many others; in 1922 he organized the OAZA CATERING, Inc., of 1250 Milwaukee Ave., specializing in catering to weddings, banquets, etc.; the banquetting halls at the above address are the scene of many social activities; arranged four banquets in honor of General Haller, several affairs for the Kosciuszko Foundation, and took part in practically all most important affairs in Polish American social and civic life; Mr. Michalski's motto: "Good Food—Best Advertisement."

CASIMIR J. B. WRONSKI, real estate; veteran promoter of baseball, bowling, volley-



ball, softball, swimming, rowing, skating and hockey among the Polish-Americans of Chicagoland. born March 3, 1888, at Gniezno, Poland, son of Joseph and Bronislawa (Kryger) Wronski. Edu-

cation: Holy Trinity School, 1901; married On June 11, 1913, to Agnes Kotulla, and the children of this union are: Casimir Pulaski Wronski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko Wronski; member Polish National Alliance, Group 122, Polish Roman Catholic Union No. 16, Polish Alma Mater No. 4, Business Men's Club of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, North West Fellowship Club, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus.

HIPOLIT PYTEREK, funeral director, with home located at 2614 East 87th St.,



South Chicago, Illinois, for the last ten years; partnership with Arthur Pyterek; organized in 1911, and originally at 8250 South Shore Drive; Hipolit Pyterek born August 2, 1866; graduated of Immaculate Conception School and of

Worsham School of Embalming of Chicago; married twenty-seven years to Agnes, and they have two children, Esther and Arthur; organizer of the Holy Name Society of St. Michael's Parish, one of the largest young men's clubs in Chicago; member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union for thirty-five years, Polish National Alliance, twenty-seven years, St. Vincent De Paul Society of St. Bronislawa's parish of South Chicago.

STANISLAUS KUZNIEWICZ, linotype operator; born in Sambor, Poland, fifty years ago; learned the printing trade at the "Tygodnik Samborsko - Drobycki" and came to this country as a journeyman thirty-three years ago; worked at "Wielkopolanin," in Pittsburgh, Pa., "Ameryka-Echo" in Toledo, Ohio, "Gwiazda Zachodu" in South Omaha, Nebraska; Smulski Publishing Co.; his connection with American Catalogue Printing Company dates back nearly twenty-five years; worked intermittently as journeyman at "Dziennik Narodowy," "Dziennik Ludowy," "Dziennik Zwiakowy," "Dziennik Zjednoczenia," and in several job shops in Chicago; married Victoria Karwowska in 1915, now deceased; children: Sophia Szymanska, Stanislaus Jr. and Lucille; his hobbies are: singing, in which line, while a young man, he worked as a semi-pro, and gardening. He is still active in amateur singing clubs; this book was linotyped by him and made up in forms with the able cooperation of **F. CZOSNYKOWSKI**, born in Lwow, Poland, October 1, 1892. He learned his trade at the "Drukarnia Ludowa" in that city; in 1915, he married Marja Matz; the children are: Olga and Sophie; he worked at Dyniewicz Publishing Co., before he joined the staff of journeymen of the American Catalogue Printing Company, one of the most modern Polish printing establishments in Chicago, which is located at 1231 N. Ashland Avenue, and occupies the entire building.

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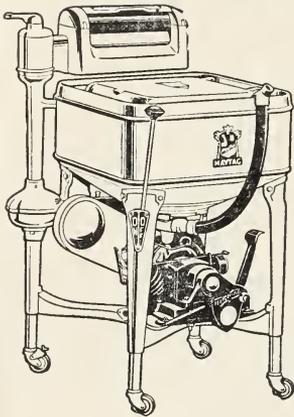
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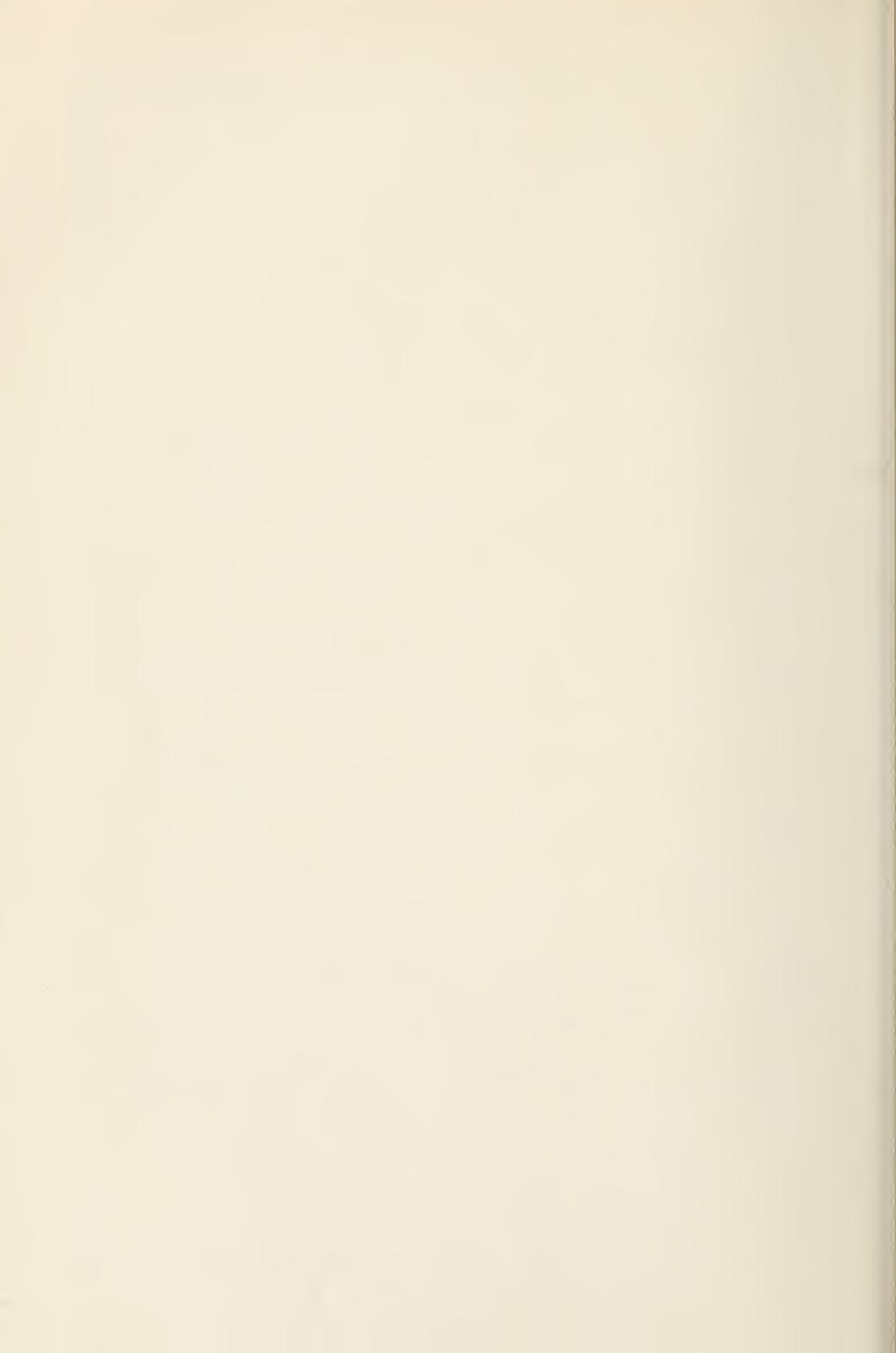
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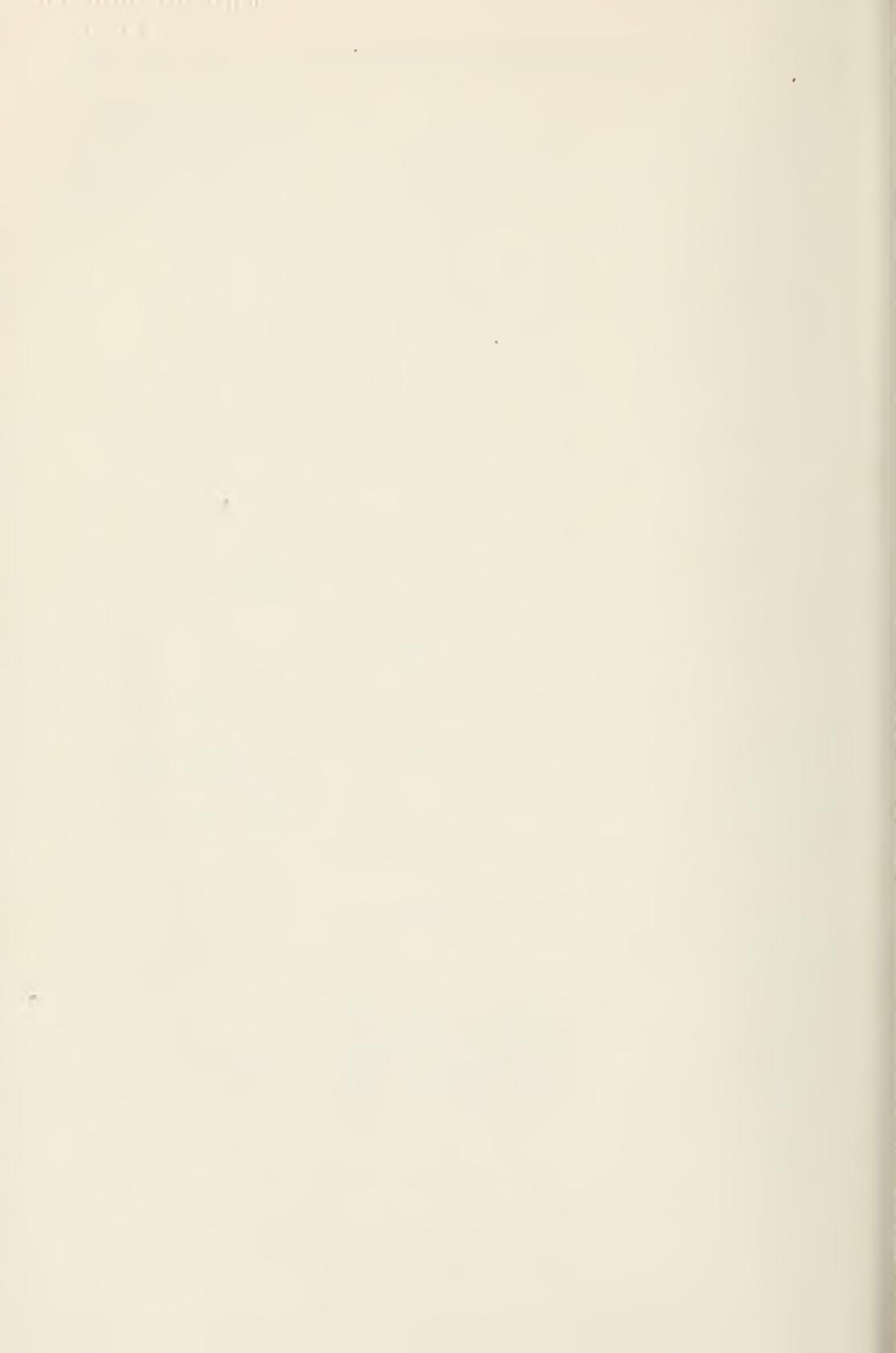
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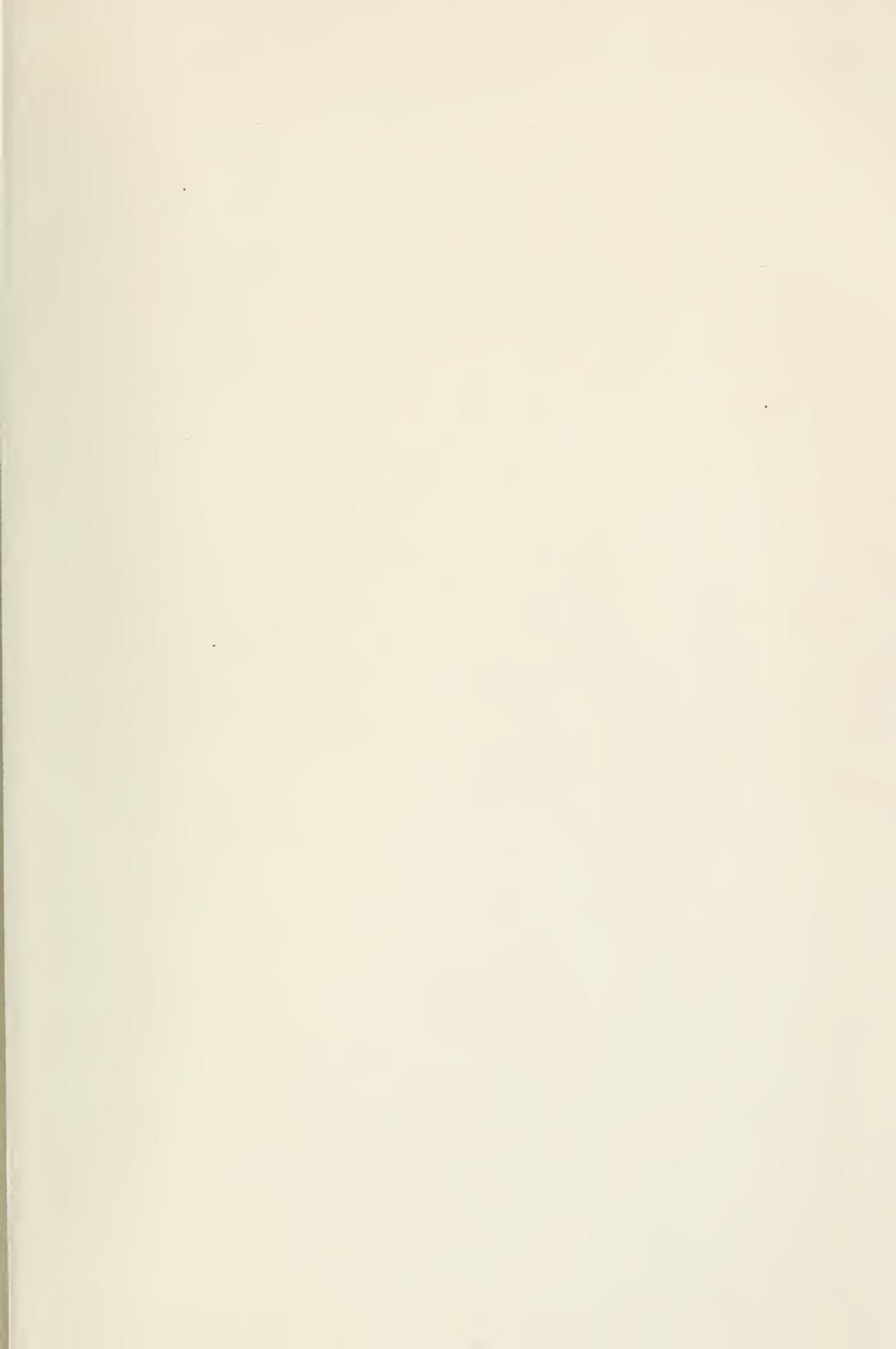
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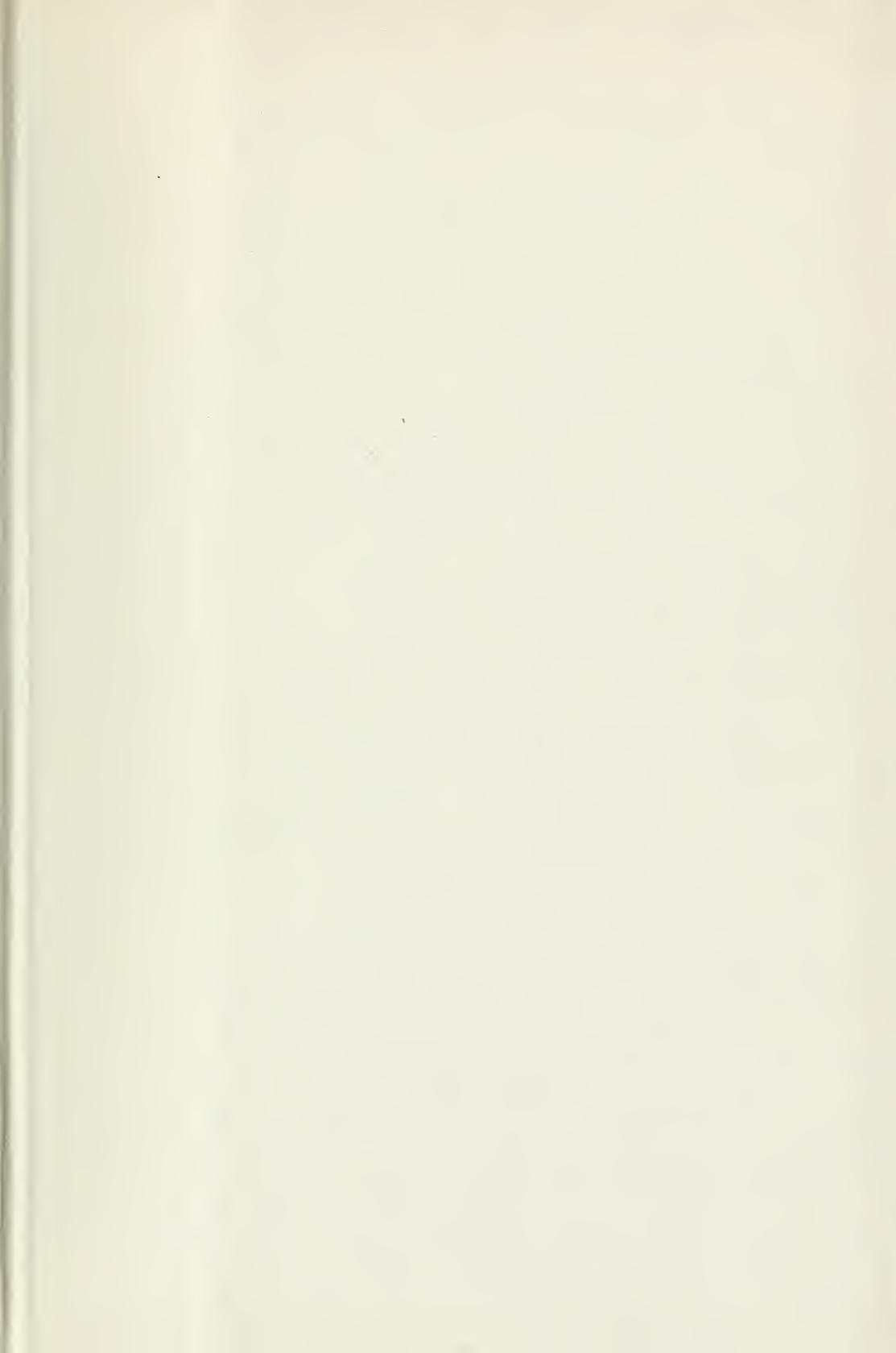












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