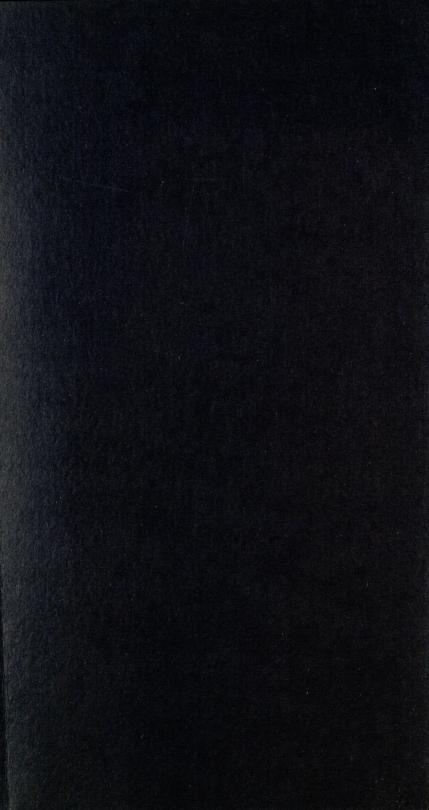


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## HE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

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# THE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School, Marquette University, in Part Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Journalism.

BY
EDMUND G. OLSZYK, A.B., M.A.







MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY PRESS MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 1940









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# THE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

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To
the dearest person in the world
My Mother

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#### The Polish Press in America

#### **PURPOSE**

Because the Polish language press has been a prime instrument in the social, economic, political, and religious life of Polish-Americans for approximately seventy-five years and even today is a factor in the affairs of some five million American citizens of Polish extraction, the author of this thesis has attempted to collect and make available information on this subject for English-speaking-and-reading people. For practical and convenient consideration, this thesis divides itself into primary and secondary purposes.

The primary purpose is twofold: 1) to bring up-to-date and complete under one cover all information on the Polish-American press; 2) to make available to English readers data on this subject which is written in Polish and has been hitherto inaccessible to them. The work of gathering and organizing this material has been inspired in a large part by estimates of individuals and authorities to the effect that all foreign-language press in this country—Polish included—is definitely on the decline and that it is only a matter of a few decades when it will disappear. If this were so, then, some compilation of data on the entire subject should be invaluable to future students of journalism, history, religion, politics, and sociology. Further, it is hoped that this thesis will thereby serve to create a better understanding of the activities and problems of the Polish-American citizens by the English-speaking-and-reading element in this country.

Supplementing the primary aims of this work, the writer has essayed, 1) to investigate and study the trend of the Polish-language press in this country to see if it is waning, and if so, to provide a permanent record while sources are still available; 2) to examine the part played by the Polish-language press in preserving the spirit of nationalism and religion within the immigrants and the part it played in the reestablishment of the new Republic of Poland: 3) to learn the part played by the Polish-language press in orientating the immigrants to the customs and practices of their adopted country.

#### **METHOD**

The task of gathering data on the Polish-American press presented a difficult problem because, first, there are but meager primary and secondary sources available, and secondly, those that are available are incomplete, inadequate, and accessible only with considerable difficulty. To add to the problem, the writer discovered that the only material available was written in the Polish language, thereby necessitating considerable translation on his part.

At the outset, an effort was made to gather all the available secondary sources on the subject. Through the kind assistance of Professor Szymon St. Deptula, of the Department of Polish at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division in Milwaukee, and Mr. Mieczysław Haiman, Polish historian and currently curator of the Polish museum and library of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America in Chicago, a bibliography of original and secondary sources was compiled. Both Professor Deptula and Mr. Haiman offered the use of their private libraries and personal books, pamphlets, individual newspaper issues, as well as advice and guidance in getting additional data.

To supplement this material, the writer arranged for personal interviews with leading Polish-language press figures and gained invaluable information from Messrs. Thomas Jasiorkowski, editor of the Nowiny Polskie (Polish News) in Milwaukee; A. J. Łukaszewski, manager of the Polish Daily Zgoda of Chicago, and Joseph Przydatek, editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski (Polish Chicago Daily News) and organizer and president of the Association of Polish Newspaper Editors and Publishers. Personal contact was also made with Mr. Karol Piątkiewicz, editor of the Polish Daily Zgoda of Chicago; Mr. Karol Burke, reporter on the Polish Daily Zgoda and current president of the Association of Polish American Newspaper Editors, and Mr. Arthur Waldo, editor with the Dziennik Zjednoczenia (Polish Union Daily) of Chicago.

The files of the Kuryer Polski (Polish Courier) of Milwaukee, oldest existing Polish language daily in America, the Nowiny Polskie (Polish News) of Milwaukee, the Polish Daily Zgoda of Chicago, and the Dziennik Zjednoczenia (Polish Union Daily) of Chicago, were all made available for historical and current data.

Correspondence was forwarded to each of the existing daily Polish language newspapers in America and several other important weeklies.

Thereby information through the mails was forthcoming from the Ameryka-Echo weekly of Toledo, O., the Wiadomości Codzienne (Polish Daily News) of Cleveland, O., the Dziennik Dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Polish Daily) of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Nowy Swiat (New World) of New York, N. Y.

The only available publications on the Polish-American press in general are the Dziennikarstwo Polskie w Ameryce (Polish Journalism in America) by Mr. Henryk Nagiel, published in 1894; Polska Ilistorja w Ameryce (Polish History in America) by the late Rev. Wacław Kruszka, published in 1905, and Prasa i Publicystyka Polska w Ameryce (Polish Press and Journalism in America) by Mr. Stanislaus Osada, published in 1930. Mr. Nagiel's book served as a basis for the history by Father Kruszka, while Mr. Osada availed himself of both Mr. Nagiel's and Father Kruszka's works, and supplemented them with his own findings as a practicing newspaperman in this country.

Certain publications printed in Poland, such as Rev. S. A. Iciek's Polacy w Ameryce (Poles in America), the late Stefan Barszczewski's Polacy w Ameryce (Poles in America), and Dr. Mieczyław Szawlewski's Wychodztwo Polskie w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki Pólnocnej (The Polish Immigrants in the United States of America) likewise contained valuable accounts of the Polish-American press.

In organizing the material the author deemed it advisable to write an introductory chapter on the history of Poles in America, their activities, and characteristics. This was done in an effort to introduce the Polish-Americans to the non-Poles, who, thereby, would be able to understand the spirit and philosophy of the press of these people. The Polish-American press reflects the life and activity of Polish-Americans, and is so interwoven with them that, to understand the press, one must understand the background and character of the people who produced it.

Special mention should also be made with respect to the contributions made by Mr. Osada in his *Polish Press and Journalism in America*. The contents of the chapters on the biographies and table of publications are based principally on his work, although Father Kruszka's and Mr. Henryk Nagiel's books served as supplementary material. Personal interviews also aided materially in completing these two chapters.

To insure authenticity of the data included in the thesis, the author consulted Mr. A. J. Łukaszewski, who reviewed it. Mr. Łukaszewski, at

present manager of the Polish Daily Zgoda of Chicago, was at one time manager of the Nowiny Polskie (Polish News) of Milwaukee and has had some 30 years' experience as a Polish-American and English language journalist. Another thorough checkup was finally made by Professor Deptula, who aided materially in arranging the thesis in proper form and content.

As thesis adviser, Professor Joseph Mader of the College of Journalism of Marquette University guided the planning and writing of this work, while Dean J. L. O'Sullivan of the College of Journalism of Marquette University was also consulted in the process of completing

the thesis.

#### PART ONE

I

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF POLISH IMMIGRATION IN AMERICA

Polish migration to America in mass groups actually occurred in the early 1850's, although arrival of Polish families at sporadic intervals followed after the Revolutionary War. However, the Polish influence was felt on the American continent long before this.

According to certain sources, a Pole, Jan of Kolno, preceded Christopher Columbus on the American continent by fully 16 years. Jan, in charge of a Danish marine expedition, is said to have landed in northern Labrador in 1476, and died at sea on the return voyage.

From this date more reliable information is gleaned concerning Polish activity on the American continent. Captain John Smith, in his True Travels, notes that as far back as 1608 in the Virginia Colony, "among the fresh arrivals there were eight Germans and Poles." These Poles and others who are reported to have come to Virginia were artisans and skilled workers employed in shops. Captain Smith commented favorably on their industriousness and application. However, deprived of full rights enjoyed by other settlers and not being allowed to vote, the Poles staged the first known organized labor strike on this continent. Regarding this incident, the Court Book of the Virginia Company of London notes in its minutes of July 31, 1619:

... "Upon some dispute of the Polonians resident in Virginia, it was now agreed (nothwithstanding any former order to the contrary) that they shall be enfranchised, and made as free as any inhabitant there whatsoever: And because their skill in making pitch and tarr and sope-ashes shall not dye with them, it is agreed that some young men, shalbe put unto them to learne their skill and knowledge therein for the benefit of the country hereafter."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Yarmolinsky, Avrahm. "A Legendary Predecessor of Columbus." Early Polish Americans: A Bibliographical Study, New York. The N. Y. Public Library, 1937, pp. 71-78.

<sup>1937,</sup> pp. 71-78.

\* Haiman, Mieczysław. Z Przeszłości Polskiej w Ameryce, Telegram Publishers, Buffalo, 1937, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 17.

Certain sources also mention that Alexander Kurciusz, a Pole, established the first academy for the Dutch colony in New Amsterdam in 1659.

The first known Polish family to settle in America was the "Zborowski" family in Hackensack, N. Y., in 1662. Martin Zborowski, a count in his own right, was also a lawyer and real estate speculator. He accumulated a fortune in business enterprise and this was increased to larger proportions with future generations.

Other Polish families were also reported to have settled in Virginia prior to the coming of Generals Kosciuszko and Pułaski, who fought in the American Revolutionary War. Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, celebrated poet and noble, sojourned in America from 1796 to 1804. He married an American girl, lived as a farmer for a time, but returned to Poland in 1804. He was known to have been on intimate terms with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and other American dignitaries of the time.

Many Poles had settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, but it was not until the unsuccessful insurrection against Russia in 1830 that large parties of Poles began to migrate to the United States. The 1830 rebellion was led by the Polish nobility, who, after the defeat, were forced to look to other climes. They constituted a courageous and intelligent class of people, among whom were men of letters, scientists, soldiers, and professional men.

In the year 1848 a new wave of Polish exiles came to the American shores. However, in 1863, when another Polish uprising was ruthlessly quelled, a great mass of political exiles came to America to be followed by more of their countrymen in succeeding years. This was also an immigration of the intelligentsia and the elite.

The first known settlement of Poles in America was established in 1854 in Texas under the leadership of the Rev. Leopold Moczygemba. It was made up of some 300 Upper Silesian farmers, who named their colony the "Panna Maria" (The Virgin Mary). Other settlements recorded at this time were at Parisville, Mich., (near Detroit) in 1857; Polonia, Wis., in 1855; a Polish parish in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1862; Pine Creek, Wis., in 1864; and a society of St. Stanislaus Kostka in Chicago, Ill., in 1864.

Great masses of Poles started to come to the United States after 1870. With hopes of an independent Poland sent glimmering after the

defeat of the French by Prussia, Polish aristocrats, political exiles, and even peasants, desirous of improving their economic lot, began to arrive. Soon settlements of Poles became more frequent and especially sprang up around Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, and various localities in Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Missouri.

In 1870 there were some 50,000 Poles and ten Polish parishes in America; in 1875 these increased to 200,000 Poles and fifty parishes in some 300 settlements. By 1889 further increases were noted and estimates placed the number at 800,000 Poles in 132 churches, led by 126 priests. Wisconsin had the most Polish settlements, but Chicago had the highest population.

Today there are some 5,000,000 Poles (nearly all citizens, naturalized or born) in the United States and more than 1,000 churches with Polish parishioners. Most of the Polish-Americans live in the region of the Great Lakes, lower New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. Chicago, with a population of over a half-million Poles, is the second largest Polish city in the world, Warsaw being the first. Milwaukee has about 150,000; Detroit 225,000; Cleveland 100,000; Buffalo a quarter of a million, and greater New York somewhat under a quarter of a million.<sup>4</sup>

#### II

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POLES IN AMERICA

Attempts have been made to classify Poles into a common category as to appearance, character, mentality, and spheres of work and activity. However, no true common denominator has been found and William Seabrook described the "typical Pole" most accurately when he wrote:

... "They added that the Polish city, whether in Poland or America, meant lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers, politicians, pickpockets, journalists, musicians, theaters, churches, and that I'd find plenty to learn there besides whether or not mill workers were frustrated farmers..."

.... "They are tall, short, fat, lean, fair haired, dark, redheaded. They simply look like people..."

Seabrook, William. The American Magazine, August, 1937, p. 75.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 50. <sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 74.

Seabrook's analysis is further borne out by the fact that in this country there are any number of Polish businessmen's associations, commercial clubs, teachers' clubs, art clubs, literary societies, singing groups, legal, medical, and dental organizations, and engineers' bodies. In short, the Polish individual and influence can correctly be said to have pervaded every sphere of American activity, economic, social, or technical.

Despite this multifold character of the Polish-American, there are, however, certain qualities and tendencies of the Poles which, in their history and background, set them apart as distinct and exclusive.

In his tour of study of the American Pole, Seabrook interviewed several representative individuals, and commented as follows concerning the occupations and vocations of the Polish-Americans:

... "They agreed that the Poles had a passionate, flaming, fighting love of freedom, but they had burst into violent disagreement when the little Pole had asserted that a love of the land, of the soil, was the surest thing in the heart of all Poles, and that there wasn't a Polish factory worker, coal miner, laborer in America, who didn't dream of some day owning his own farm, either here or in the moon."...?

There is credence to the above assertion, since in Poland today, 75 per cent of the population is, and always has been, agricultural. Further, 90 per cent of all Poles who migrated to America since the Civil War came from agricultural regions.

Although the Polish-Americans have been active in all phases of American life, the vast majority of them are farmers, miners, and factory workers. Coming from rural communities, educational opportunities denied them by the oppressor nations, their literacy rate was very low, but increased facilities and opportunities in this country rapidly improved this condition, especially with the American-born generations.

Their old country background has also left another distinguishing characteristic with the Polish-American. The natural guides of the rural folk in Poland are the Roman Catholic parish priests, and for that reason Scabrook discovered that:

<sup>7</sup> Seabrook, William, op. cit., p. 48.

... "It meant, as I had found out all over the map, that 95 per cent of all Poles in America are parishioners, and that the priests are the natural guides among them." "

The immigrants found protection and care in a strange land in their churches and parishes. Many pioneer priests left their native land and built churches and schools, which served as a basis for establishing definite Polish communities.

#### Ш

#### POLISH ORGANIZATIONS AND POLISH PUBLIC INFLUENCE

Constituting the third largest minority among nationalities and minorities in the United States, Americans of Polish extraction have, nevertheless, been able to achieve a high rank in public life and attain many high positions in official circles wherever their numbers make up a telling factor. Poles have become congressmen, representing their communities in Washington, judges, state representatives, and local office holders, aldermen, mayors, committee men, and elected officials of various sorts. At present, M. S. Szymczak of Chicago is a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Probably the most important factor in the accomplishments of the Polish-Americans in the political sphere are the Polish organizations, which, when they act in a unified and concerted manner, are a force to be reckoned with in any local political campaign. Besides serving as support in political and social activities, the Polish communities and organizations offer fields of activity for accomplishment in themselves. In this respect, they sometimes create a situation in direct contrast to their purposes, because intra and inter-organization strife has become so bitter that cooperation is lost and a definite division of forces results.

Although Poles who migrated to this country immediately sought their countrymen and thereby formed so-called Polish communities and settlements, it was years before any concerted action through organizations took place. The parishes were serving the local needs satisfactorily, but, they were but lone units and could have but little influence outside their immediate locales. Community societies and clubs were also formed, but they never attained the necessary proportions to wield any

<sup>\*</sup> Seabrook, William. op. cit., p. 78.

influence of importance, and usually failed because of lack of proper organization and cooperation.

The need for organization on a wide basis finally was realized with the founding of the Zjednoczenie Polskie Rzymsko-Katolickie w Ameryce (Polish Roman Catholic Union of America), and the Związek Narodowy Polski (Polish National Alliance), the two existing most powerful and oldest national organizations in America. Others have been established since, but the founding of these two, with diverging and, sometimes, conflicting purposes, has led to a most interesting and hectic chapter in the history of Polish-Americans. Old country partisanship on policies and philosophies regarding nationalism and religion arose within and between the P. R. C. U. and the P. N. A., all of which led to bitter strife, raging conflict, and much ill feeling, as well as contributing toward improvement and progress among Polish-Americans.

The Rev. Kruszka describes the bitter factionalism of these two groups in the following paragraph:

"For sometime neither Catholics nor Poles existed in America, but only Unionists (P. R. C. U.) or Alliancists (P. N. A.); who was not a member of the Alliance, him the P. N. A. did not regard as a Pole; while whoever was not a member of the P. R. C. U., the P. R. C. U. did not regard at a Catholic. Whoever wanted to be a Catholic and a Pole in America, usually found himself between the hammer and the anvil; if he joined the Union, the Alliance adjudged him as non-patriotic; if he joined the Alliance, the Union spurned him as a non-Catholic. And so, in the partisan heat, they mutually condemned, or rather 'damned' each other..."

However, the Rev. Kruszka saw certain advantages in this strife as he wrote:

"This fight between the P. R. C. U. and the P. N. A. has been called 'fratricide.' But we must concede that this very fight brought about a rebirth, a feeling of unity, love of the fatherland, desire for education, need of the press, libraries, celebrations, etc., among the immigrant Poles in America . . . There is nothing so bad but what it does not result in some good." 10

Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. Historja Polska w Ameryce, Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905, Vol. IV, p. 32.
 Ibid., pp. 4-5.

The P. R. C. U. was organized in 1873 by the clergy as an effort to keep the people close to the church and clergy, while the P. N. A. was organized in 1880 by exiles of the unsuccessful 1863 insurrection in an effort to rally the immigrant Poles to work for the eventual liberation of Poland. It was a lay organization, organized by and controlled by people of all creeds and faiths of Polish ancestry. This factor caused the clerical sponsors of the P. R. C. U. to oppose the P. N. A., and the fight was on.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union of America organization meeting was held in 1873 at Detroit, Mich., under the sponsorship of the Rev. Vincent Barzynski, assisted by the Rev. Theodor Gieryk. The clergy organized the P. R. C. U. with a view toward uniting Poles in their cause for the Fatherland, and also for their own well-being in their adopted land. The idea was to organize local groups at their respective parishes, with a pational administration at the head. The Rev. Gieryk was its first president. The 1873 organization meeting pledged itself to the following tasks: building of higher schools of learning, establishing libraries, founding of a Polish bank for the entire United States, establishing of a teaching seminary and a girls' monastery and a hospital. In 1874 Father Gieryk attempted to let the bars down and allow non-Catholic Poles to become members, but his plan failed, and the lay organization of the Polish National Alliance was launched in 1880. Today the P. R. C. U. numbers around 170,000 members and has assets of about \$20,000,000.

The P. R. C. U. lays claim to making use of the first organization organ among Polish groups. The Gazeta Polska Katolicka (The Polish Catholic Gazette), successor to the Pielgrzym (The Pilgrim), served in that capacity in 1874 while the central offices of the P. R. C. U. were situated in Detroit. When the organization made Chicago its head-quarters the following year, the Gazette was also transferred to that city. When the Gazette was discontinued some years later, the Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland) was established as the organ in 1888.11

Desirous of organizing a non-sectarian body, as separate from the Catholic influences of the P. R. C. U., the Polish National Alliance was established on the 10th of September, 1880, in Philadelphia, Pa.,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Barć, Franciszek. 65 Lai Zjednoczenia Polskiego Rzymsko-Katolickiego w Ameryce, an anniversary memorandum, Chicago, Ill., 1938, p. 42.

by a group largely made up of exiles of the 1863 uprising against Russia. The P. N. A. has today enrolled around 280,000 members and assets of about \$25,000,000. Its president is J. Romaszkiewicz, while Francis X. Swietlik, dean of the Law School of Marquette University, is the Censor or controlling officer. The national headquarters is at Chicago.

The Polish Women's Alliance of America (Związek Polek w Ameryce) was organized May 22, 1900, in Chicago, by women who desired active part in the social life of the emigrant Poles in America. At present it has around 60,000 members, ranging in age from 17 to 60, and insured for sums from \$100 to \$3,000. It has assets of about \$3,000,000. Among its most prominent members is Mrs. Mary O. Kryszak, editor of the Alliance's organ, Glos Polek (The Polish Women's Voice), and for many years a Wisconsin State Assemblywoman. The national headquarters of the Alliance is in Chicago, Ill.

Both the P. R. C. U. and P. N. A. today have insurance charters in all states where they operate. Their insurance policies are based on statistics and data compiled on the order of the American insurance companies. Each has a daily newspaper and a weekly house organ. Both are pledged to the support of Polish affairs, organization, and personnel; both have libraries; both have their own administration buildings; both provide scholarships for students who need financial aid for schooling. The P. N. A. maintains a college, the Alliance College, at Cambridge Springs, Pa., while the P. R. C. U. has recently launched a museum under the direction of Mieczysław Haiman, authority on Polish history in America. Original animosity between these two largest organizations has now subsided almost completely.

Other leading national Polish fraternal organizations are the Federation Life Insurance of America, the Polish Association of America, the Falcons of America, the Polish Union in America, Polish Alma Mater, and the Polish Army Veterans' Association.

#### PART TWO

Ī

#### PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHMENT

The establishment of a Polish language press in America served three general purposes: first, to answer the desire and need of unity and understanding among the immigrants cast on a new land; secondly, to inform them of their duties and advantages of their citizenship; thirdly, to keep them informed of the activities of their fellow Poles in Europe and all over the world. Living in a strange country, among strange people, the first desire of the immigrant Pole was to seek his own kind, where he could feel stronger and abler to combat new and, sometimes, inimical influences. The part played by the Polish press in affecting this unity is evaluated by Stanislaus Osada, Polish journalist, in his brochure on the Polish-American press:

"Three forces were the main influence on the general progress and present status of the Polish immigrants in America: the clergy, the organizations, and the press. Because neither the clergy nor the organizations would be capable of accomplishing much on such a wide scale, the press is entitled to most credit. "The Polish-American press had, from its inception, and still has, an exclusive news character but it was, and still is, of such nature that the immigrants needed it and required it."...1

The link between the societies, churches, and committees was the Polish language newspaper. It brought news from one community to another and it facilitated the organization of societies. Wherever Polish colonies flourished, Polish newspapers eventually appeared, on the one hand satisfying a veritable need, and, on the other, their establishment was encouraged by social and political conditions. Of this factor, Mr. Henryk Nagiel, first Polish-American press historian, wrote:

... "America has the greatest increase in newspapers among all the nations. The newspaper is to the American a source of daily information, a medium and support in business. There isn't probably a city which does not have a local newspaper. Such conditions could not help influencing Polish settlers. However, the means for this were not handy. But, there were enough

Osada, Stanislaus. Prasa i Publistyka Polska w Ameryce, Pittsburczanin Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1930, p. 5.

people found who, from among the intelligentsia of the immigrants, undertook journalistic work. And so Polish journalism started."<sup>2</sup>

With time, conditions became more favorable, the number of Poles in the United States was increasing, and Polish colonies also increased in number and size. Naturally, then, differences and partisanship of ideas arose and, in the fire of the conflicts, and in the measure of increasing needs, Polish language newspapers became more numerous—and stable. So, too, capital began to be invested in newspaper enterprises.

Father Kruszka further explained the purpose and part played by the Polish language press:

... "It carries news of the old country, for which the immigrants, especially in the first years of their arrival on a foreign land, yearn for; it slowly educates its readers in the life and conditions of this foreign land, and, finally, it serves as a tool for strife." s

Another factor in the establishment of the Polish-American press was the influence of American politics. Presidential elections are run every four years, state elections, county elections, and city elections occur as often as twice a year, so a great deal of money is expended in whatever channels the politicians believe will gain them votes. A considerable sum is used for publication of brochures, pamphlets, and agitation in the press. American politicians are shrewd to realize that besides the American, Irish, and German vote, a considerable number of ballots is cast by citizens of Polish, Czech, Italian, Swedish, and Slovak extraction-and that the best medium of agitation is in circulars published in the native tongue of these people. From this we find a source of some income for existing Polish publications and also for establishing of numerous new ones, lasting a month or two, or as long as the political campaign lasts. Very few of these "political babies" lasted beyond election times. This condition was known to exist during the early period of the Polish-American press.

3 Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., p. 84.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Nagiel, Henryk. Dziennikarstwo Polskie w Ameryce. Published by the Polish Publishing Association of America, Chicago, 1894, p. 28.

Of this, S. Barszczewski, a Polish journalist who sojourned here for several years, wrote in 1904 in his report on the situation of Poles in America:

"The majority of the Polish-American press has for its inception and existence to thank the political situation there."4

There was also another category of Polish-American publications, founded by individuals with personal ambitions or grievances. Barszczewski comments as follows on this type of publication which preceded the present era:

"... Establishment of a periodical in the United States requires no more difficulty than setting up a store or repair shop or tailoring establishment, and differs only in this, that the person establishing the shoe repair shop or tailoring establishment must, for his own interest, know the shoe repair or tailoring business, while for publishing or editing periodicals no such qualifications are necessary.

"A tavern-keeper or butcher, possessing a little money, quarrels with his pastor, must, therefore, gain revenge. And, what revenge is sweeter than the printed word, which can be spread to all corners of the earth; what occupation is dearer for the intellectual, off the beaten path, thrown by chance on the American shores, than editing, through which he can profit a little money and a little fame without much effort, depending, usually, upon his imagination or plagiarizing of European publications

by merely employing the scissors deftly?

"And so, the tavern-keeper or butcher purchases a store of old type, a couple of second-hand type cases, several hundred pounds of paper, hires a compositor, and an editor, too, while he, himself, assumes the office of publisher, and the periodical is ready. The laid out number is sent to be printed to the first print shop. The usually benevolent American mail (cost of one cent to any point in the nation) carries the copies to all corners of the country, the non-discerning readers are recruited faster than the publisher expects; and, if he has enough finances to last a few months, the publication gains regular readers and lasts until an effect is gained.

"A whole series of such Polish-American periodicals, especially

weeklies, exists in the United States." 8

Barszczewski, S. Polacy w Ameryce, Arct Publishing Company, Warsaw, Poland, 1904, p. 54.

8 Barszczewski, S., *Ibid.*, pp. 54-57.

Barszczewski also mentions another type of publication:

"There is also another category of Polish-American publications specifically those established by certain priests, not with the purpose of educating the people or serving the Church, but to satisfy their own personal ambitions and to support personal views and opinions. This group is no better than the first. Perhaps these periodicals are in a sense more decently and carefully edited, but, from a standpoint of ethics, they are also definitely harmful."6

At various times certain Polish newspapers have been accused of being subsidized as propaganda organs for the Polish government. One of these was the Milwaukee Kuryer Polski (Polish Courier), but the charge was met by a vehement denial. However, during the investigation of German propaganda in the United States, A. Bruno Bielaski, of the U.S. Attorney-General's office, introduced a memorandum based on photographic copies in the possession of the Department, that Austria had made payments to foreign language publications in the United States, Polish being among them.7 Regarding this practice, Robert Park, in his The Immigration Press and Its Control, reveals that the Telegram Codzienny (The Daily Telegram), of New York, wrote in its columns:

"On November 5, 1915, the Vice Consul, New York City, wrote the Austro-Hungarian Embassy that the subsidy of \$700 granted to the above paper had been paid in full."8

Another type of Polish newspaper serves as an organ for spreading information for certain national and local organizations. Both the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance publish their own dailies and weekly house organs as well. The P. R. C. U. sponsors the Dziennik Zjednoczenia\* (The Union Daily), in Chicago, and the

 Barszczewski, S., op. cit., pp. 56-57.
 Park, Robert E. The Immigration Press and Its Control. Harper and Brothers, New York and London, 1922, p. 432.
 Park, Robert E., ibid., p. 433; from Sixty-sixth Congress, First Session, Senate Document No. 62, Brewing and Liquor Interests and German and Bolshevik propaganda, p. 1586.

<sup>\*</sup> The Dziennik Zjednoczenia ceased publication on Dec. 1, 1939, with the announcement by the editorial board that the paper could not meet the demands of its union workers. A referendum vote by the P. R. C. U. member approved the action of the publication board early in January, 1940. This reduced the number of Polish-American dailies in this country to nine. Inasmuch as the data in this thesis is covered only to May, 1939, all future reference to the Dziennik Zjednoczenia bears this added information in mind.

Naród Polski (The Polish Nation), a weekly house organ which is distributed to all the members of the Union, while the P. N. A. publishes the Dziennik Związkowy (The Polish Daily Zgoda), in Chicago, and the weekly Zgoda (Harmony), a house organ sent to all of its members throughout the United States. The Zgoda, established in 1881, in New York, is the oldest Polish weekly in this country. Both of these Polish national organizations assess their members to finance their publications.

Franciszek Barć, editor-in-chief of the *Dziennik Zjednoczenia* (Polish Union Daily) of Chicago, wrote the following estimate of this type of organ:

"Wherever an organization is being formed a champion is necessary in its behalf—an external word of an idea, which examines its theme as if in a mirror, sums up its activity and defends its aims, principles, and policies, producing the word and tone of authority and worthy of its foundation. Such is the mission of every publication, and, therefore, also of that publication which was the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

"An official organ is necessary in every organization, not only for display purposes, but also obligatory according to the insurance statutes. Such an organ contains not only official information, but also accounts of the Central Officers' meetings, those of the Councils, and the various societies of the Union (P. R. C. U.). They further contain various official matters, such as a register of paid assessments of the societies, notices, official acts, etc. Besides this, the columns of the organ always serve as an inspiration to work. They also contain a defense of the principles and aims of the organization, as well as such information which the members could not otherwise get in any other publication."

In many localities, lay, non-sectarian, nationalistic newspapers arose, which became bitterly anti-clerical. In an effort to combat these forces and to keep the people within the Church, the clergy began to sponsor Catholic publications. One of these publications is the *Nowiny Polskie* (The Polish News), established in 1906 in Milwaukee to counteract the bitter anti-clerical attitude of the *Kuryer Polski*.

The Rev. Theodor Gieryk, pioneer in Polish organization activity in America, formed the Polish Literary Society in Detroit. This group

Barć, Franciszek. op. cit., p. 42.

was instrumental in the transfer of the *Pielgrzym* (The Pilgrim) from Missouri to Detroit in 1874. Largely through the efforts of the Literary Society, the Catholic element in Chicago took over the *Pilgrim* and renamed it the *Gazeta Polska Katolicka* (The Polish Catholic Gazette) in 1875. The Society disbanded in 1884.

Probably the most influential group in early Polish-American journalism was the Polish Publishing Association, which was responsible for the establishment and maintenance of many publications in Chicago and surrounding territory. It was organized in 1887, when the clergy and the pro-Catholic element saw a need for establishing newspapers to combat the attacks of the leftist and the rabid nationalistic press. The P. R. C. U. and the P. N. A. battles were raging at this time and the religious question was frequently raised. The Association, therefore, was organized with the Rev. Vincent Barzynski, the Rev. John Radziejewski, Peter Kiolbasa, a mighty figure in early Polish-American organization history, W. Jedrzejek and others at the head. The Association was directly responsible for organization of the Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland), Kropidlo (Aspergillum), and the still existing Dziennik Chicagoski (The Chicago Daily News). The P. R. C. U. took over the Faith and Fatherland and renamed it the Naród Polski (The Polish Nation), when it became its official organ.

Dr. Mieczyław Szawlewski, former vice-consul in New York, finds another reason for the rise of certain Polish-American newspapers:

"In many instances, a Polish newspaper owes its founding to the initiative of certain bankers and agents, who saw in the newspaper a perfect means of advertising their business . . . as for example, steamship ticket agencies . . . "10

Publications dedicated to special interests, such as literary, social, commercial, or professional organs, have been very slow to develop among the Polish-Americans. Several humorous journals were attempted, but none survived any length of time.

Władysław Dyniewicz, a pioneer Polish-American publisher, attempted a literary weekly publication in 1885 in Chicago. It was called the *Tygodnik Powieściowo-Naukowy* (The Literary-Scientific Weekly). The Weekly was illustrated with wood cuts—one cut to each novel. It

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Micczysław; Wychodztwo Polskie w Stanach Zjednoczonych, The Ossolinski National Publishing House, Lwów, Warsaw, Kraków, Poland, 1924, p. 159.

contained reprints of Polish novels, short stories, and poetry. Among the pioneer press, the Górnik (The Miner) and the Rolnik (The Farmer), were attempted and each lasted but a short time. Recently a Bulletin for Polish-American doctors and dentists has been launched as a quarterly. It is printed in both Polish and English. Polish-American lawyers have currently started the Polish-American Law Journal. It is printed in English. The Polish Students and Alumni Association of America, a student body, has been sponsoring the Polish Student, written in Polish and English, for a number of years. Other current English language publications of a special nature for Polish consumption are The New American, The Polish American Review, a literary publication, and the Polish Art and Film magazine, a stage and screen publication.

#### II

## PHILOSOPHY AND POLICIES OF THE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

Almost every Polish-American newspaper was founded and based upon ideological purposes, either serving the personal views of the founder or the common view of a group. The earnestness and sincerity of the editors and publishers was usually conveyed to their subscribers and, as a result, many struggles and exciting events occurred, which affected not only the Poles themselves, but American communities as well. The era of personal journalism in this country saw a revival of the time in which bitter invective, mud-slinging, court-battling, and street-fighting prevailed. Thomas Jasiorkowski, editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee Nowiny Polskie, remarks about this era of personal journalism;

"The era of personal journalism, bitter factional strife, and personality battles in Polish-American newspaper history is a direct outgrowth of the American era, which was characterized by the same tactics."

In general, the philosophical aspect of Polish-American press was pro-clerical—pro-nationalistic or anti-clerical—pro-nationalistic. They both agreed on their nationalism, but disagreed on their policies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Jasiorkowski, Thomas. Interview, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 10, 1938.

Regarding one aspect of the philosophy of the Polish-American press, the Rev. Kruszka wrote in his history of Poles in America:

"... The character of the Polish-American press was, is, and must remain for a long time informative in the broadest sense of the word. The foundation of its principles (with many exceptions) must always be the religious spirit. It must always have a popular leaning with respect to farm policies. There is

no specialization in the Polish press ...

"The reasons for this are obvious. The masses of Polish immigrants, coming to America primarily needed information about what was going on in the world, Poland, and America, with occasional explanations of conditions and events, and, above all, true to their level, some matters of intellectual or recreational character. These masses, sincere and religious from the bottom of their hearts, moreover, living under parish conditions and, finding their first protection around a Polish church and organizations, needed organs which, above all, would respect their beliefs." <sup>12</sup>

Paradoxically, however, the Rev. Kruszka was connected with the Kuryer Polski, which was nationalistic and anti-clerical. He was a half-brother to Michael Kruszka, founder of the Kuryer and stormy petrel of battles against the Polish Roman Catholic clergy.

Stanislaus Osada, in his The Polish Press and Journalism in America, classified the Polish-American press in the following manner:

... "As to editorial policy, the Polish press was divided into three classes before the World War: liberal-national, the Catholic-national, and Socialist. During the War another alignment occurred and there became two general policies: one defended the "National Department" and its policies, while the other fought on behalf of the Committee for the National Defense.

"After the War and establishment of the Polish government until Piłsudski's coup in 1926, the 'Department' publications became pro-government, while the 'Committee' organs formed the opposition.

"Since that date, the situation has changed.

"To the ranks of the pro-government faction—with Marshal Pilsudski at the helm—after the I. N. A. convention in 1928, the Dziennik Związkowy (Polish Daily Zgoda) and the weekly Zgoda (Harmony), mouthpieces of the organization, shifted over, and, today, (1930) form the most noteworthy and substantial group.

"By 1930 the following publications were pro-government: Dziennik Związkowy (The Daily Zgoda), Chicago Dziennik dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Daily), Buffalo Dziennik Polski (The Polish Daily), Detroit Wiadomości Codzienne (The Daily News), Cleveland Nowy Swiat (The New World), New York Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier), Milwaukee Kuryer Codzienny (The Daily Courier), Pittsburgh "The anti-administration faction includes: Dziennik Zjednoczenia (The Polish Union Daily), Chicago Rekord Codzienny (The Daily Record), Detroit Monitor (The Monitor), Cleveland Kuryer Narodowy (The National Courier), New York Pittsburganin (The Pittsburgher), Pittsburgh Two daily newspapers, the Dziennik Chicagoski (The Chicago Polish Daily News) and the Nowiny Polskie (The Polish News) in Milwaukee, both from the Catholic camp, are neutral. The daily Ameryka-Echo (Toledo, O.) limits itself to merely printing news in the past few years. 'The second group of dailies along with a whole group of weeklies, confine themselves to three definite policies: one stands

grounds, and a third purely Polish-national."\*18

The nationalistic differences of the Polish-American press led to many altercations between the editors and their subscribers during the

on a strict Catholic ground, another on Catholic-national

<sup>18</sup> Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. Historja Polaków w Americe, Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1905, p. 86.

<sup>\*</sup> The K. O. N. Komitet Obrony Narodowej (Committee for the National Defense) was an organization which was set up in preparation for the expected upheaval to liberate Poland. It was composed of clergy and laymen, alike, all working for a common cause. In 1912, however, the Socialists and the leftists began to assert themselves in the forefront of the organization, so the clergy and conservative elements withdrew from it. The leftists were Pilsudski's supporters. General Pilsudski's legions were fighting on the side of Austria during the World War. Taking an anti-German stand, the clergy, conservatives, and other non-partisan individuals formed the Komitet Ratunkowy (The Relief Committee). Among its noted members were Henryk Sienkiewicz, famous Polish writer, and Ignacy Jan Paderewski, world-renowned pianist and statesman. The Komitet Ratunkowy organized itself into many departments, one of them being the Wydzial Nakodowy (The National Department). Paderewski headed this department against the leftist forces of Pilsudski. In this way, Poles throughout the world were working for the same end, but by different methods—1) to gain an independent Poland with Germany as winner, and 2) to gain Polish independence with Germany as loser. The controversy between these two factions was very bitter for a long time, and has not really abated entirely even after the death of Pilsudski in 1935, although all factions have become reconciled to the established Polish Government.

World War as the following excerpts from their pages will attest. Robert E. Park comments as follows in his *The Immigrant Press and Its Control*:

"The immigrants frequently carried their political differences into their support of the home country, and seemed to be fighting one another as hard as or harder than they resisted the enemy."

14

The following comment is taken from Wici, a nationalistic organ which was pro-K. O. N. during the World War:

"K. O. N. (Committee on National Defense) showed itself on this convention more than on previous meetings what it really

is—the organized left of the Polish immigration.

"After a short period, in which it seemed that the thought of Polish independence would be able to unite all Polish immigrants into one single Polish independence organization—the Committee on National Defense—the natural division had to come. The progressive element in the community, that was for reaction, went the other way; or, rather, remained in the ranks of the Polish National Alliance, the progressive organization that they themselves created." <sup>13</sup>

In the Dziennik Ludowy (The People's Daily), a leftist pro-K. O. N. newspaper, the following broadside against the National Department was printed:

"Paderewski, who has had little success in Europe as a composer of the opera Manru, began a happier role yesterday as hero of a comic operetta... Paderewski spoke for Poland, although that country has announced through all official and semi-official organs that Paderewski has no mandate from Poland at all." 10

Again, Wici defended the pro-Piłsudski element and made a scathing denunciation of the opposition:

"Here is a sheaf of facts from recent days; In Philadelphia a bedbug in a cassock makes a false report that upon the handbills of K. O. N. a likeness of Hindenburg is put beside the portrait of President Wilson. The proceedings before an honest

14 Park, Robert E. op. cit., p. 202.

pp. 202-203. 16 Dziennik Ludowy, Chicago, Ill., March 26, 1918. Quoted from Park, Robert E. op. cit., p. 203.

<sup>18</sup> Wici, Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1918. Quoted from Park, Robert E. op. cit., pp. 202-203.

American judge show that the alleged Hindenburg was Joseph Piłsudski, chief of Polish people, imprisoned by the Germans

in Magdenburg . . .

"In Camden, New Jersey, eighteen policemen, led by a lieutenant, appear at a mass meeting called to protest against the separation by the Germans of the Chelm territory from Poland. They came there invited by Polish vermin, who falsely informed the local police that at the mass meeting the members of K. O. N. would preach pro-Germanism and incite rebellion against the American government. The police disgustedly

ordered the denunciators to keep the peace.

"Everywhere . . . in Maspeth, Long Island, in Harrison, New Jersey, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in Hartford, Connecticut, Northampton, Massachusetts, and in many other American cities, including New York and Chicago . . . Polish parasites interrupt American authorities, from policemen to the Secretary of State, and through false calumnies against the Poles, 'Catch, arrest, the members of K. O. N., for they are German spies, enemies of America, pacifists, I. W. W.'s, terrors of the Universe, cosmic dangers' . . . . "11

The Wiadomości Codzienne contributed the following in similar vein:

"Having touched upon the press, it will not be out of the way to recall the recent display of 'peasant chivalry' shown by the gentlemen from the Dziennik Związkowy. A controversy is being carried on by those gentlemen for the honor of a Polish woman' against Mrs. Laudyn-Chrzanowska, who attacked recruits of the Polish army for assaulting several women at one of the public meetings in Chicago . . . Mrs. Chrzanowska is editor of Glos Polek, an official organ of the National Alliance of Polish Women.

"The Dziennik Związkowy not only justifies inflicting punishment on its political opponents, even though they be women, but insinuates that Mrs. Laudyn-Chrzanowska, by her unfortunate protection, harms the honor of women. The above newspaper does not hesitate to direct insinuations and epithets at its opponent, but also makes light remarks against the Polish Women's Alliance . . . that for the good of the organization it would be advantageous to 'pension' the editor of Glos Polek. "In other words, 'cavalleria rusticana,' as promulgated by the Dziennik Związkowy, is a type of newspaper culture and ethics

<sup>17</sup> Wici, Chicago, Ill., March 26, 1918. Quoted from Park, Robert F. op. cit., pp. 203-204.

created in editorial sanctums. It is a flower of their social growth which should be preserved in an album of Polish literature developed by these knights of the pen. Not without cause has someone named them 'scribbler.' That they are." (Ameryka-Echo, Toledo, Nov. 22, 1917) 18

Robert E. Park also comments on another aspect of the nationalistic rivalry of the Polish press groups during the War:

"However, it was not only Europe that tried to control the immigrant; the immigrant also wanted to control Europe. The Polish National Alliance, with the backing of prominent American-Poles like the Chicago banker, Smulski, picked its own candidate, Paderewski, and set him to rule Poland. Their experiment was not successful. The press which was opposed to the Polish National Alliance criticized sharply this attempt of the American colony to interfere in Poland's affairs."19

In the same light, the Telegram Codzienny (The Daily Telegram) agreed as follows:

"We have here among the immigrants a good-sized group of our political 'great-men,' who are very much puffed up and very pugnacious, and, as a result thereof, very ridiculous. All this, however, would be harmless, and we would not bother about them if, unfortunately, it were not a fact that their pseudo-political activity diverges from their interests of the 'old country,' our mother country.

"These are the same people who are eternally suffering from megalomania, and who are on the one hand unwilling to recognize the world-leadership of America in this war, and on the other hand are striving to impose upon Poland their political leadership and to rule Poland from outside Polish territory."20

The difference of opinion, however, was not confined alone to nationalistic problems relating to Poland. Many opportunities for quarrels presented themselves concerning Polish activity in this country. Pre-eminent, of course, were the skirmishes carried on by the organs of rival national organizations. In several localities the anti-clerical battle was fought, but always the pretext was a mere difference on policy for advancement of the Polish cause in America. The outstanding leaders

<sup>18</sup> Windomości Codzienne, Cleveland, August 24, 1917. Quoted from Park,

Robert E. op. cit., pp. 206-207.

19 Park, Robert E. op. cit., p. 194.

20 Telegram Codzienny, New York. Quoted from Park, Robert E. op. cit., p. 202.

in the anti-clerical ranks were the Kuryer Polski of Milwaukee, the Ameryka-Echo of Toledo, and Przyjaciel Ludu of Chicago and Milwaukee. The Kuryer, on occasion, assumed a leftist attitude on American political matters and an aggressive policy with respect to the Polish cause locally and nationally in America. It carried on its battle to other cities and right to the forefront of the national organization arena. In its fortieth year anniversary issue in 1928, the Kuryer outlined its sphere of activity:

"1) Battle for the uplifting of the Polish cause and participation of the Polish people in public and social life.

2) Work toward the organization of Polish activity in Milwaukee and prevent denationalization (from Polish).

 Battle against the various destructive elements, internally amongst the Poles themselves, and externally against outsiders.

4) Work toward uplifting Polish merchandising, trade, and commerce.

5) Battle for equal consideration of the Polish language in the public schools with the German, and protect the Polish youth from 'denationalization' (from Polish).

6) Energetic aid for the Polish people in creating Polish or-

ganizations as the torch of our social life.

7) Educating the people by advising them about social, national, and educational matters.

8) Battle for the rights of the people in Polish Roman Catholic parishes, dominated by bishops of other nationalities...

9) Battle for equal rights of the Polish clergy in the clerical hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in America.

 Battle for equal rights for citizens of Polish extraction in American politics."

The Kuryer's battle for introduction of teaching the Polish language in Milwaukee public schools precipitated an historic controversy with the Catholic clergy, finally culminating in court trials and legal suits. The Kuryer's attempt to have Polish taught in the public schools was looked upon as an effort to undermine the Polish Roman Catholic parochial school system, in which Polish was accepted in the regular curriculum. The Kuryer attacks on the clergy were so bitter that, finally, in February, 1912, Archbishop Messmer of the Milwaukee archdiocese issued a decree forbidding Catholics to read it. The Kuryer retaliated

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Kuryer Polski, Milwaukee, Wis., June 24, 1928, p. 8.

by suing the five bishops of the Milwaukee province for \$100,000 damages. The case came to trial and was regarded as a test case on infringement of the bishops upon the freedom of the press. However, the Kuryer lost as the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that:

"Recommending to the members what they should read under pain of expulsion from the church communion is within the jurisdiction of every pastor and prelate of every church which confesses to leave such matters to the determination of its clergymen."<sup>22</sup>

The text of the decision reads as follows:

... "The action was brought to recover damages on account of the publication of a certain pastoral letter issued, circulated, and published by the defendants as bishops of the Roman Catholic church in the diocese of Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marquette, Superior, and LaCrosse. The complaint sets out at great length the publication and circulation of this letter by the defendants and alleges that the defendants entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in its business as publisher of a newspaper, and that the said pastoral letter was maliciously

published and circulated for such purpose . . .

(2) Notwithstanding much prolixity in the complaint the real gravamen of the action is an attempt to hold the defendants liable for the pastoral letter. This letter does not require the breach of any contract nor the withholding of any advertising patronage, but warns against the newspaper in question and forbids those who would continue good church-members to keep it or read it. The only result of their refusal is to lose their standing as members of the church. This was within the scope of church-discipline, and if incidental pecuniary loss accrues to the plaintiff it is damnum absque injuria. By maintaining their church discipline, and declaring the paper improper to be read by church members they have violated no legal right of the plaintiff. It might be otherwise if they attempted to forbid social or business intercourse with the plaintiff in respect to trade or commerce or something which ordinarily could not affect the faith of the members. Recommending to the members what they should read under pain of expulsion from the Church communion is within the jurisdiction of every pastor and prelate of every church which professes to leave such matters to the determination of its clergymen."28

Wisconsin Reports. Vol. 162, Jan. 11-Apr. 15, 1916, Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Ill. Kuryer Publishing Co. vs. Messmer and others, Respondents, p. 568.
 1bid., pp. 565-568.

Another result of the Kuryer's battle with the clergy was the organization of the Federation of Poles in America, September, 1911, with the following as aims:

"1) Placing the power to administer parish finances and wealth in the people's hands.

2) Strive for Polish bishops in America.

3) Gain influence in the parochial schools so that its education would be on an equal basis with public schools."24

The battle in Milwaukee raged so bitterly with the clergy, that in 1914 many people left the Roman Catholic parishes to organize the Polish National Catholic church, independent of Rome, in which the ritual is conducted entirely in the Polish language.

Aligning themselves with the pro-nationalistic journals against the Catholic clergy and conservative Polish elements were the radical Socialist organs edited in the Polish language. Their character, however, was usually of the propaganda type and they gradually disappeared for lack of support. Of them, the Rev. S. A. Iciek wrote in 1921 in his brochure, The Poles in America:

"It can generally be said that the Polish immigrant press stands on a basis of Catholic-nationalist foundation, as well as on a platform of loyalty to the American government. The exception in this regard are some of the Socialist publications, which maintain the political ideology of a certain schism of Polish Socialist organizations, influenced by Germanophiles, as a result of which they were carefully watched by the American authorities. Certain editors of the above type were actually held for questioning by United States authorities. Even today some are required to present to the Federal authorities articles on political matters for translation such as the *Dziennik Ludowy* (The People's Daily), organ of the Socialists, the sentence, 'A true translation was filed with the postmaster,' is found above each article."<sup>25</sup>

Spectacular controversies carried on by the Polish-American press, supplemented by bitter invective and appeal to prejudice and hatred, are generally attributed to the character of the personnel which was responsible for waging the battle as fell as the character and tone of their subscribers.

P., Posen, Poland, 1921, p. 17.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Kuryer Polski, Milwaukee, Wis., June 24, 1928, p. 10.
 <sup>25</sup> Iciek, Rev. S. A. Polacy w Ameryce. Published by the United Youth T. Z. O.

Mr. Thomas Jasiorkowski, of the Milwaukee Nowiny Polskie (The Polish News), explains that:

"It could not be otherwise; the quality of editors and writers was low—so, they had to resort to personality attacks and invective. On the other hand, the intellect and educational capabilities of the earlier Polish readers was also limited; hence, this type of person was not satisfied with the articles but demanded the spectacular and flaming arguments and polemic." 26

The Rev. Kruszka, however, comments as follows on this question:

"Truly, we can be accused of this: a greater tendency than anywhere in Poland to fight, to ferment, to threaten, as well as a great use of severity and fury of polemics, occasionally overwhelming in personal invective, and greatly indecent. This intemperance occurs often among us... and practically universally, although not in equal degree. But, blood is not water, especially young blood. In a young community it gushes and boils; youth must boil out. Furthermore, those who understand the press conditions during the three partitions of Poland, know that even there, especially in the time of crossing the currents of social, political and educational thought—the fight was not staged with kid-gloves." 27

#### III

#### PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT

Management and organization of the Polish-American newspaper in general resembles the system of the American press. A board of directors, with a chairman at the head, and a business manager usually shape the fiscal policy of the publication. Akin to the American press the tendency has been to departmentalize independent units, so that the advertising department works at its own task, circulation department does its own duties, and the editorial department, of course, does the news and literary chores in the paper. The mechanical department is usually also independent.

The editorial personnel usually consists of an editor-in-chief and several sub-editors. It is interesting to note that the members of the editorial end refer to themselves as "redaktor" or "editor," whether

Jasiorkowski, Thomas. Interview, Milwaukee, Wis., December 10, 1938.
 Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., p. 93.

they be reporters, columnists, or actually departmental heads. On a large daily or weekly publication, the editor-in-chief shapes the policy of the paper (subject to approval of the publishers and business heads), while the city editor is in charge of local news, and either writes it all up himself or clips it from other papers. There is also then a sub-editor who is responsible for Polish news from abroad and this country, too; it is his duty to translate all news of the press associations regarding Poland or other foreign countries and make it ready for publication. There may also be another editor who has sundry duties. Frequently special articles are contributed on any possible subject by the editors, for which special financial consideration is given. Their articles may be in the form of literary reviews, theater or program comments, political observations, or community or social commentaries.

Regarding weekly Polish language publications, it is at times the case that one editor performs all of the duties of getting out his paper alone. In this respect he is not unlike the ordinary editor of American weekly publications.

The editors of the fraternal organization organs present an interesting problem. In the case of most of these publications, the editor-inchief is selected at conventions, thereby becoming subservient to the policies of the central administration board, and being forced to play organization politics to maintain his position. With such a situation prevalent, editors of little or no journalistic qualifications have been chosen, resulting in financial and editorial embarrassment to their publications.

Janina Wojtasiak, a prominent woman journalist, commented as follows upon the character and quality of the editorial personnel of the Polish-American press:

"... Our journalists are great people and small people. Sometimes life makes a mere pawn of a great personality on the chess board of a great publication, while again from a mere pawn rises a great journalistic talent . . .

"The field of journalism has many characters. It is a mixture of the good and the bad."28

<sup>28</sup> Wojtasiak, Janina. Memorandum Pierwszego Zjazdu i Rausu Dziennikarzy Polskich w Ameryce, Detroit, Mich., April 20-21, 1929, pp. 7-8.

Whatever the character of the Polish-American journalist, however, his influence on the reading public was of considerable weight, as one can note in their appraisal by the Rev. Kruszka:

"What is the value of the Polish-American press? It is variable, depending upon the individual editors, whose capabilities are also varied. There have also been many who did not even know how to write correctly, as were there those who had been university graduates and endowed with great ability. There have also been self-educated editors, who, through hard work, assumed a front position in the ranks of Polish-American editors. The publications of the semi-literate editors are simple, freaks of orthography, style, and sense. On the other hand, the capable editors, with sincere publishers edited newspapers which have not and do not suffer in comparison with the better Polish publications in Europe. Publications of one type or another appeared with great frequency, but, in general, the publications of the temperate and intelligent editors progressed." 20

Another estimate of the personnel of the Polish-American press is made by Mr. Mieczyław Szawlewski, one-time Polish vice-consul in New York. He wrote:

"Polish journalism in America is an outpost manned preponderantly by the intelligentsia, come from Poland, which, because of lack of desire to do physical work, had the alternative of offering its wage-earning services to the newspaper, steamship-line agencies, or at the desk of an exchange office. On the other hand, the moral value of this arriving intelligentsia was quite questionable. Under such circumstances, with these people often affiliated with semi-literate publishers, and having few moral and professional qualifications, the level of the press could not be very high, and the temperament, personal insults and bitter battles for readers found a wide outlet, resulting in the opinion that among us, there was no favorable idea concerning the profession of journalism." <sup>30</sup>

Realizing the lot of the Polish-American journalist, however, Dr. Szawlewski conceded that, after all, conditions in this country have not been too favorable for any outstanding and exemplary accomplish-

ments. He expressed himself as follows in this regard:

"The status of the Polish journalist in America is hard and difficult. Above all, the abnormal situation of the publishers forces the journalist to a position as journeyman, who, often,

29 Kruszka, Rev. Wacław, op. cit., p. 93.

<sup>30</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Mieczysław. op. cit., pp. 164-165.

must use his pen to a task not in conformity with his own opinions, so that he may not lose his means of livelihood. His professional job, situated under scarcely hygienic conditions, and including night work, is very fatiguing and, in many establishments, incurs 12 hours work daily. The pay of the editors-in-chief, in exceptional cases, amounts to \$300 a month, while the wages of the supporting personnel usually are anywhere from \$80 a month to \$200."31

The low wages paid editorial workers of the Polish-American press is generally regarded as the outstanding reason for the poor quality of newspapers in the early era, as well as being the handicap toward improvement of the press in later years. According to Henryk Nagiel, composer of the first history of the Polish press in this country, editors were paid as low as \$2 and \$3 a week in the first few years of the Polish-language press existence. Working conditions were very poor, and, often an editor could not support himself. Conditions were so bad that Nagiel cited the following story as an example.

"We personally know of an editor of a weekly in New York, who, upon his complaint that his pay was too low, was advised to sell flowers in the streets in his spare time." <sup>22</sup>

Until about 1890, a salary of \$5 to \$7 a week was not unusual for editors, and it was not until 1900 or so that wages of \$15 and \$20 a week were paid, depending upon the financial condition of the papers. Today the salary ranges a bit higher, although \$15 weekly salaries are still paid by some publications. During the height of our "prosperity era" editors were sometimes paid as high as \$60 and \$75 a week.

From its inception until recent years, the editorial personnel of Polish-American publications was almost exclusively masculine. However, with a demand for women's sections in the news and the aggressive policy of some pioneer women journalists, the bars were let down. Today, there are some 10 women journalists employed by the Polish-American press in editorial capacities. The struggle that women had to break into the Polish-American press ranks and their fight for recognition is described by Marja A. Saydowa, who wrote as follows in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>81</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Mieczysław. op. cit., p. 164. <sup>82</sup> Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., p. 90.

Memorandum for the first annual convention of the Association of Polish-American journalists:

... "They (the women) were received into the fold after long hesitation and only then when the need became indispensable in order that so-called women's activities in our publications could not be passed off with the scissors, and an actual importance be given them . . .

"Today in Polish journalism, if we are to consider editorial work, there are some one dozen women employed, besides those offering free service. This 'ascendency,' as I will term it, to work in the field of Polish journalism in America did not come about

without sacrifice . . .

"Furthermore, Polish women-journalists, ought to demand yet one thing more, and gain support in this from their male colleagues, that they be paid in the same measure as men for their

work . . . This injustice should have been remedied.

"Practically every Polish woman journalist in America performs service of considerable proportions, editing women's activities, which ceased being limited to kitchen advice, but which includes educational problems, social matters, and even political problems. It does not end here, however, it is also the duty of the woman editor to interpret advertisements concerning feminine dress (because who better understands this than a woman?).

"There is also a need of knowing other things, so often creeping into a sphere purely technical, which to many a woman editor, are strange, such as instructions of the medical advertisements, legal advertisements, mercantile advertising, etc., proof-reading of these advertisements, and even printing work. This requires work and intelligence and knowledge. This requires work and intelligence, in order to be on the same level with men . . .

My women colleagues are doing just this work . . . "\*\*

Among many of the Polish-American newspapermen are found individuals who, by force of their position, become dominating characters in their community. Because of the influence the foreign-language press is alleged to have upon its readers, politicians make every effort to win the approval of publishers and managing editors of the respective publications. In this way shrewd editors have been able to wield political control in their communities. Political deals are frequently effected and the editors can at times assert themselves with

<sup>33</sup> Saydowa, Marja A. Memorandum Pieruszego Zjazdu i Rautu Dziennikarzy Polskich w Ameryce, Detroit, Mich., April 20-21, 1929, pp. 7-8.

profitable results. Local Polish affairs also depend a good deal upon favorable treatment by their Polish newspaper, so, here again, the editors find themselves in a commanding position. A clever editor can, in that way, further his own influence in the community and enhance the progress and financial status of his publication as well, because there is always an opportunity to direct a good deal of official printing in his direction, not to mention the odd printing jobs that organizations and individuals may have in the community. However, this condition has often served as a boomerang, because, frequently, factional strife was fostered and an opposition press was financed to the detriment of the offending editor-connivers. Frequently, also, when an editor loses his political power, he likewise loses his job.

The uncertain and unpredictable conduct of newspapers and editors began to arouse clear thinking Polish-American newspapermen, who desired to lift their profession out of its low state, which was working to their disadvantage, and to establish some sort of rules of conduct and standards. The idea was first conceived in the year 1891 during the Polish National Alliance convention in Detroit, where an attempt was made to organize a Polish-American journalist group. A formal body was set up at the conclusion of the convention, but broke up almost immediately thereafter.

A second attempt to organize the Polish-American journalists was made in 1894 by Henry Nagiel, the first historian of Polish-American journalism in the United States. The movement started out auspiciously, preparations for a program were made, and a convention called on July 4th at Buffalo, N. Y. Enthusiasm, however, waned and this project also failed. The only ray of hope was the surprising fact that, although the conclave was attended by members of opposing factions, the sessions were amicable enough. However, further organization attempts were discouraged until 1909, when Michael Kruszka, founder and editor of the Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier) in Milwaukee, brought together publishers and editors as a group, but this time also without lasting benefits. A fourth attempt was made in Chicago with the organization of a local Polish Press Club, which lasted three months.

Better success and a longer life marked the organization of the Towarzystwo Literatów i Dziennikarzy (Society of Journalists and Writers) in 1911. The initiative for this group was provided by the

noted Polish woman writer, Stefania Laudyn-Chrzanowska. Organized on April 7, 1911, the Society reached its peak in membership in 1913, when there were forty-seven enrolled representing thirty-two publications. Conventions were held in 1912 and 1913, but the Society disbanded with the outbreak of the World War in 1914.

Finally in 1928 success crowned all efforts and a permanent organization, which still exists, was formed. The leader in the movement was Joseph Przydatek, editor-in-chief of the Dziennik Chicagoski (The Chicago Daily News). At his appeal twenty-nine editors and reporters representing eighteen publications met in Chicago on August 30, 1928. The assembly agreed that an organization was an absolute necessity and appointed a committee that was to work out a code of laws and call a convention. This conference took place on April 20-21, 1929, in Detroit, with 89 delegates taking part and called itself the Syndykat Dziennikarzy Polskich w Ameryce (The Association of Polish Journalists in America). The constitution asserted that the Association is purely a professional and non-political organization.

The purpose and aims of the organization were as follows:

"1. To foster a feeling of responsibility in the profession among the members.

2. To guard the ethics and moral conduct of the public in their chosen profession.

3. To protect the good name of Poles and Poland.

4. To make practical ethical and material self-sufficiency among its members.

5. To assure the members of the ethical and material benefits which are to flow through the possession of a professional organization.

6. To defend the integrity, the rights, and interests of the moral and material side of the profession of journalism."84

The admission fee was set at \$10, while the monthly dues amounted to \$2. From the treasury fund, members had a right to financial benefits for certain limited needs.

In 1934, attempts were made to have the Association affiliated with the American Newspaper Guild. However, this would also mean becoming affiliated with the C. I. O. Members of the Association found that they were unable to comply with that body's regulations because of the different status of their publishers and publications as compared

<sup>84</sup> Osada, Stanislaus. op. cit., pp. 91-92.

with the American, so decided to refrain from affiliation, although the name of "Association" was changed to "Guild." In 1937, it again became the "Association."

A cleavage resulted in the ranks of the Association at the September, 1938, convention. During the depression many Polish-American publications went out of existence and others curtailed their personnel, forcing many members of the Association to earn a livelihood in other fields of work. This element became dominant at the conventions, and the active newspapermen of the Association attempted to take away their voting rights by making them honorary members. They were outnumbered, however, and lost, wherefore they decided to withdraw and form their own group.

Karol Burke of the *Dziennik Związkowy* (The Polish Daily Zgoda), was elected president of the Association. In January, 1939, active journalists organized the Association of Polish Journalists and Publishers and elected Joseph Przydatek, organizer of the first Association in 1928, as president. Today the new group claims a roster of around fifty members representing journalists engaged by active Polish-American publications.

An Association of Publishers was organized in Buffalo in March, 1929. This group was made up of publishers of dailies which supported the Piłsudski faction in Poland.

The following officers were elected: K. Sypniewski (Dziennik Związkowy), president; Prof. S. J. Zwierzchowski (Kuryer Polski), vice president; J. C. Ruszkiewicz (Dziennik dla Wszystkich), secretary; L. Wojcik (Dziennik Polski), treasurer, and P. Kurdziel (Widdomości Codzienne), H. H. Chmielewski (Kuryer Codzienny), M. F. Wegrzynek (Nowy Swiat), directors.

The aim of the Association was as follows:

"Aid to Polish merchants in their battle with 'chain stores,' cooperation of the press, bureaus of news and advertising, non-partisan contact with Poland, and an attempt to improve the publications under all circumstances." <sup>28</sup>

It ceased to function after a few years of mere nominal existence.

<sup>85</sup> Osada, Stanislaus. op. cit., p. 92.

### IV

# MAKEUP AND ORGANIZATION

The makeup and mechanical arrangement of the Polish-American newspapers differ considerably from that of the European as practiced in Poland. Instead, they resemble the American newspaper in style and arrangement, and especially in recent years have adopted American type faces and departmental organization.

The first page of the daily or weekly includes news, data, and telegrams from Poland, Europe, and America. Most modernized newspapers also include local news of interest in dominating spots on the front page. Some newspapers run banners and streamers, while the more sensational articles get two and three column headlines, banks, and decks. These articles are often illustrated with cuts, although frequently American style cuts may even be used for their own story value. Certain of the Polish-American dailies have also copied the style of the Hearst papers in the past few years on the front page and the first column, beginning also with a quantity of editorial notes of the editors, names of writers (by-lines), and carrying over of stories to inside pages.

Mast-head data, information as to the principles of the publication, place of publication, subscription rates, advertising rates, and attendant data are not placed near the nameplate, or on the last page, as is usually the custom in Europe, but are placed on the editorial page (left side of an inside page). Beneath the mast-head are the editorials.

Formerly the best paying advertisements were run on the first page, but this is no longer done. Instead, they are placed on every, or any, other page. In recent years the better newspapers have also eliminated advertisements from the editorial page.

The wealthier dailies and weeklies have begun to use cartoons on current topics. The cartoons may be bought from a syndicate or originals drawn by staff members. Sometimes the drawings are caricatures, while, again, they may illustrate pictorially some current serious topic of the day. Along with this use of the cartoon, some of the modern and progressive dailies and weeklies are using the comic feature series or "funnies." Most popular of these are the "Tarzan" escapades, "Bronco Bill" tales, "Mary-Mixup" series, "Katzenjammer Kids," and others.

There is also a Polish "Ripley," Mr. Henry Archacki of New York, who contributes to many Polish-American publications.

Like the streamlined American newspapers, the Polish-American publications are becoming more and more departmentalized. The front page is usually devoted to outstanding events of the day, national, local, and international. On the editorial page, aside from lengthy articles of opinions of the editorial writers, there are special feature articles, humorous columns, cartoons, and sometimes letters from readers or reprints of articles from other newspapers, Polish, American, or European. Special sections are devoted to women's activities, organization activities, local news, advertising and the like.

Of note in the Polish-American press is the use of Polish fiction, usually reprints. Of these, Mr. Osada states:

"In this way, the Polish-American papers reprinted practically all of the better Polish masterpieces, never bothering to reimburse their authors. The use of original novels and paying the author royalty for them is exceptional. In this way the Polish-American book publishers (Dyniewicz, Smulski, Paryski, Worzala Brothers, etc.) reprinted thousands of works in millions of copies, never paying their authors. Again, it is indeed rare to hear of a case in which the author received some money for his work. As a rule, he would be presented with a few copies. Very often the author would cover the cost of publishing his book at his own expense." 86

News is generally gathered in the same manner as that of the American newspapers. Reporters are sent out on special assignments. News is mailed in, and also phoned in. Currently, the dailies have from two to eight sub-editors translating telegraphic reports, cutting clippings from other publications, writing editorials, making corrections and reading proof. The larger dailies and weeklies have several, while the smaller ones have just one person who usually lays out and translates the advertisements, takes care of subscription lists and whatever else other duties require.

Most of the Polish-American newspapers, for many years unable to maintain press services, depended on foreign and national reports to appear in earlier American editions, so they could translate the stories and run them. However, the larger dailies no longer resort to this, but

<sup>36</sup> Osada, Stanislaus, op. cit., p. 10.

buy press services, usually from the United Press. All foreign and national news of importance is handled in this manner, since the publishers are yet in no financial position to employ special correspondents in the foreign capitals. After the World War a Press Information Bureau was organized to facilitate news gathering from Poland, but because of the high cost of maintenance, was discontinued.

The Polish-American press carries four kinds of news: 1) news from Poland, 2) news of Poles in America, 3) American news, 4) news of local social and organizational activities. Dr. Szawlewski writes as follows of this:

"In comparison with the American or Polish press, the Polish-American press has a larger and more exacting task." at In this regard, Dr. Szawlewski made the following observations: "News from Poland arouses the greatest interest and is widely discussed. This interest began during the War, and from that

discussed. This interest began during the War, and from that date the affairs and lot of the Polish government are the greatest attraction drawing the reader to the Polish newspapers."88

Following the American precedent, the Polish-American press has attempted to limit articles to objective reporting, whether in straight news or in despatches, and no opinion of the publishers is to be reflected in them; the special editorial writers are to perform this function on the editorial page. However, in the heat of a political campaign or some other pressing question of the day, this rule has been, and still is, broken, so that individual editors slant their main point in head-lines and stories.

Sports news has been creeping into the pages of the Polish-American press in recent years, so much so that even old die-hard publications have capitulated and publish special sports pages in English. Polish names have become by-words in athletic activity, and, in order to maintain the interest of the Polish-American youth, the Polish-American newspapers decided to devote a section of their publications exclusively for it. Zygmunt S. Kaminski, sports editor of the Nowiny Polskie (The Polish News), in Milwaukee, is generally credited with conducting the first English sports page in the Polish language newspapers of America. About twenty years ago, he began a bowling column, gradually increased his sphere of activity and space,

38 Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Mieczysław. op. cit., p. 165.

until today he holds a front rank in the Milwaukee sports writers' fraternity, and edits a widely read sports page for the consumption and edification of Polish and non-Polish readers. However, Mr. Kaminski still stands pretty much alone in that he comments and reports on all phases of sports, local, national, and international, while most of the Polish-American newspaper sports pages generally confine their space to local, purely Polish activities. The fraternal organization organs, especially, employ their sports pages for items concerning their own sports news.

#### ٧

# FINANCING — ADVERTISEMENTS — CIRCULATION

Although many Polish-language publications in this country were launched as financial enterprises, the vast majority of them were established for ideological purposes and remained so. In general the Polish-American press has not been a financial success, and those publications which show any profits are unique in their sphere of activity. As a rule they made profits on text books, jobs, etc., not on the newspaper itself. Subsidies by the fraternal organizations have maintained some publications in spite of occasional or continual losses as business ventures. Catholic publications have been allowed to exist in some instances because of heavy contributions on the part of the clergy. Occasionally, also, a philanthropic individual or organization helps maintain a publication for sentimental or good will purposes.

Stanislaus Osada divides Polish-American publishing into three categories:

"Polish publishing can be divided into three categories: organizational, publishing corporations, and private enterprise. Practically all of the larger and smaller organizations have their own house organs. Usually it is a weekly, sent regularly to their own members and financed by extra assessments to the regular dues. The two largest Polish organizations, the Zjednoczenie and the Związek, publish their own dailies, sponsored and financed by the organization. The publishers' corporations often are unable to cover their expenses. Usually a patron, or several, will subsidize them for philanthropic reasons." 39

<sup>89</sup> Osada, Stanislaus. op. cit., p. 15.

The ephemeral character of the early Polish-American press reacted very badly on its material existence and handicapped future progress. Subscribers and advertisers began to be wary of any new publication springing up and, therefore, withheld their support until it became firmly established. Deceived many times before, subscribers and advertisers alike were not willing to pay the price until they became reasonably certain of their investments.

The chief source of income of the Polish-American publishers of dailies or weeklies is advertising, because the subscription prices are rarely able to cover the cost of paper. Advertising rates, like those of the American newspapers, are dependent upon the circulation figure of the individual newspaper.

Professional advertisements are in some cases a small source of income for Polish language newspapers. Many Polish-American publications have a special section for advertisements of doctors, lawyers, and others with professional experience. Included in the advertising columns, however, are national department stores and specialty stores, and advertising of steamship lines, realtors, bankers, restaurants, storekeepers, grocers, and artisans.

During the depression many of the national advertising agencies withdrew their support. Albert Parry, writing in *The American Mercury*, cites the reason for this curtailment:

"The national advertisers, trimming their sails to the rough going of the times, have nearly all cut their appropriations for the immigrant press. Some of them say it's economic only; others say it's economy plus the waning ability of the immigrant press to pull its customers. Still others point virtually to the radicalism of a certain section of the press. This excuse (Twisting the Wartime whoop 'Don't feed the mouth that's biting you!') is employed by some of the public utility companies and tobacco concerns. Whatever the reason or excuse, there is the fact: the immigrant press has been losing advertising even faster than the Depression-pinched native press."40

Despite this alarming analysis, however, Polish publishers report that they are again being favored by national advertisers, although not as readily or heavily as previous to the depression.

<sup>40</sup> Parry, Albert. "Good-bye to the Immigrant Press," The American Mercury, New York, January, 1933, pp. 56-57.

Dr. Szawlewski also makes the following observation regarding advertising in Polish-American journals:

"In the interest of every publication lies the gaining of American advertising, but generally only the older publications have an established reputation among the American advertising agencies. This is done reluctantly by the national advertisers, and only after they are shown that their advertisements can actually increase the sale of a given article. In this regard, the older dailies send special agents to the American agencies, outlining to them the number of Polish outlets and the buying power of the particular community.

"American advertising in the press is of two kinds: national and local. The first concerns the mass sale of articles, such as medical products, toilet articles, etc., while the second class includes foreign-language press for universal advertising, or less for local advertising, with an eye, of course, on the relative

weaker buying power of their Polish clientelle."41

For many years the advertising columns of the Polish-American press were looked upon as fertile field for patent medicine and even "quack" advertising. With increased standards of the modern Polish-American journalism, however, and the attendant increase in educational opportunities in this country, especially among the younger generation, this type of advertising is gradually disappearing from the Polish newspapers. Only a few still advertise, among them being Dr. Peter Fahrney's "Gomozo," "Father John's Medicine," "Snake Oil," and sundry cures for rupture, intestinal ailments, and the like.

Regarding this type of advertising, Robert E. Park made the following observation:

"The advertisement of the doctor and the lawyer appear as soon as the immigrant community attains any size. The idea that sickness can be magically healed by the use of X-rays, electric belts, and electric batteries seems to be as popular as is the literature of hypnotism, occultism, and palmistry. Pictures of electric belts, and X-ray examinations appear in almost every daily paper. Trusses for hernia, which often results from strain sustained in heavy work, are also widely advertised. The advertisements for the cure of venereal diseases are usually veiled, and the prospective patient is told that he will be treated courte-ously and that it will be made easy for him to talk . . . "42"

42 Park, Robert E., op. cit., p. 121.

<sup>41</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Mieczysław. op. cit., pp. 167-168.

. Mr. Park cites the following advertisement, appearing in the Ameryka-Echo, Toledo, O., for September 14, 1918, as typical:

"Long years of service in treatment of nerves, and chronic and complicated diseases, give me special skill in electrical treatment which can help cases where other methods have failed.

"I have some of the newest electrical apparatus to treat chronic cases. If you are sick, you should devote a little attention to it and talk with me. I treat you as a guest whom it is a pleasure to see. My fee for the treatment is easily met, and is not beyond what such help and benefit as you will get from me would demand.

"Remember, consultation and examination are free. Putting off and neglecting treatment is very dangerous. Come in if you need the help of experience and of all kinds of apparatus and of specialists.

Dr. H. B. Vail, Specialist 622 Summit Street

Room 7, 2nd Floor Messinger Blk.

Near Cherry and St. Clair, Toledo, Ohio
Office hours - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sunday - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
We speak Polish. No interpreter needed."43

Political campaigns are usually of some help to the Polish press in this country, because they bring in revenue through the advertising columns. Politicians, in the past, and currently as well, prey upon the Polish electorate to help carry them over. An appeal through advertising is, therefore, very effective. The advertising department of a newspaper usually arranges with the candidates who carry paid advertising space to give them free publicity in the way of open letters or special articles as an added inducement. In the same way, politicians who have their literature printed at a Polish, or any other foreign-language printery, also demand space in the news-columns in return. (Certain newspapers also make it a practice to give free news space to other advertisers and their products). Out and out subsidies by politicians in the form of "purchase" of stock in a newspaper or covered "grants" have also been known to occur, though in very isolated instances.

Probably, aside from advertising, the most important item of income for publishers is created by the handling of "job printing" for the business world, politicians, and various societies and projects. Here,

<sup>43</sup> Park, Robert E., op. cit., p. 121.

again, a shrewd publisher wields his power of the press with great influence in gaining job-printing work for his establishment.

As stated previously, subscriptions are a minor item in the financing of a foreign-language newspaper in this country. Polish-American dailies sell for 2c or 3c a copy, while the weeklies can be bought anywhere from 5c to 10c a copy.

Most dailies depend upon the the newsboy with a local route to deliver their products, because street sales are negligible, except in large cities like Chicago, New York, Detroit and Buffalo. Certain of the longer established dailies and weeklies have a considerable mailing circulation.

Besides newspapers, many of the Polish publishers have printed millions of copies of books and brochures. The Polish printing business, affiliated with Polish journalism, ranks rather well. Many of the publishers are housed in their own buildings, possessing completely modern equipment, fast rotating presses, linotypes, and monotypes, and sometimes employing as many as 100 workers.

#### VI

# EVALUATION — INFLUENCES — CONTRIBUTIONS

What is the value of the Polish-American press? What are its contributions, if any? Has it been a factor for the betterment of the immigrants? What has been its value as a press? What has it done for or contributed toward an advance in culture and literature?

These and similar questions arise, and they are fair ones, if we are to justify the existence of the Polish-American press, or at least, consider it as a force, influential for the good or evil in the society and community in which it exists or has existed. The controversy regarding its value is still unsettled, but several appraisals, pro and con, have been made and are worthy of study.

Father Kruszka, the Polish-American historian and scholar, comments as follows:

"One of the characteristics of the Polish-American press is its instability and activity. During the 30-year period from 1870 to 1900 some 120 publications were launched and by 1905 only 49 remained. This proves that many of these press organs had a transient character. They sprang up, failed, changed their names, publishers, editors, places of publication, and often even their

views and politics; in a word, they changed like chameleons.

What is the reason for this instability?

"Probably the principal reason for this condition was the development of Polish communities in which the papers were established. Some of the settlements arose and boomed under the influence of speculation. There were communities such as Washington, Krakow, and Union in Missouri, which, after a certain period of time, failed and disappeared."

Probably the most critical of the Polish press in this country are the Polish journalists themselves. Mr. Stefan Barszczewski, Polish journalist who worked in America for several years and edited such Polish-American organs as the Zgoda, made the following estimate:

"The greater part of the Polish-American press is edited very poorly, without understanding of the work or feeling of the responsibilities depending on the press, and is measured only by the profit gained through advertising and support from political parties . . . It exercises an influence which is more negative than positive among the uneducated immigrants, easily allowing themselves to be deceived by people endowed with the gift of winning and knowing how to appeal to them. In this respect the publications have influenced only a limited amount of readers, and it is doubtful if it will ever increase, since, for the spread of understanding the meaning of the press, it is necessary to have a stratum of the intelligentsia, and this, alas, is lacking among the Polish-Americans." 45

Barszczewski conceded, however, that there were a few noteworthy Polish-American publications, and of them he wrote:

"The Polish immigrants in America, are indebted to them for the use of organizations, uniting the social and national life, as well as the existence of a real Polish-American press."40

Dr. Szawlewski judged the Polish-American press with mingled feelings as he wrote:

"Among the body of journalists it is noticeable that there is a great variety of them: there are workers with an academic education, there are wielders of the pen who are of doubtful journalistic learning. In any case, the demand is always greater, since, in increasing the quality of the readers, the success of the

46 Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>44</sup> Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., p. 81. 48 Barszczewski, Stefan. op. cit., pp. 63-64.

publication is dependent upon the qualifications and resourcefulness of the journalist. On the other hand, this practice has revealed many abilities and talents, and so, Polish journalism has in its ranks a goodly number of original writers, educated, and of considerable ability, especially in polemics. Beside the journalists, Polish compositors made important strides in America. They belong to their trades unions and are altogether better organized and situated in comparison with the editorial personnel."47

Dr. Szawlewski further commented on the mechanical aspect of Polish-American journalism:

He accorded the Polish-American press the following tribute:

... "and yet the immigrant press demands careful attention, since it was the first to assume on a large scale the upbringing of the masses of the people, and thereby the tasks upon which the Poland of today stands." 49

In making his comprehensive survey and study of the foreign-language press in this country. Robert E. Park comes to the conclusion that its popularity is based on two principal foundations—sentiment and need. While Mr. Park includes all of the foreign-language journals in this opinion, his view applies appropriately to the accomplishments and service of the Polish press in this country. His generalization is interesting and enlightening. He writes that:

"The popularity of the foreign-language press is due to various causes. One reason why immigrants are eager to read their own language in this country is that they have not been permitted to do so in their own. Sometimes, they have not learned to read before they come here; have not been permitted to do so. Sometimes the journals they might have read were not interesting or not intelligible. Frequently the 'oppressed and dependent' peoples of Europe were not allowed to publish journals in their own languages. Immigrants who have struggled for the right to print and read their native languages at home are bound to have

<sup>47</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Mieczysław. op. cit., p. 165.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., p. 163. 40 Ibid., p. 170.

sentimental views in regard to the press which prints their

language in America.

"One reason why immigrant people read more in America than they do at home is because there is more going on that they need to know. There is more novelty and more news.

"News is a kind of urgent information that men use in making adjustments to a new environment, in changing old habits, and

in forming new opinions . . .

"Most immigrants have been peasants at home. In the little, isolated peasant villages from which they come, life was, and is still, relatively fixed and settled. Custom and tradition provided for all the exigencies of daily life. Conduct was based on fare-to-fare relationships—that is to say, speech and neighborly gossip. In America they are likely to be laborers, participating more or less in the turbulent cosmopolitan life of our modern industrial cities. Here, where there are vast distances and no traditions, where the population is mobile and everything is in process, the peasants discard their habits and acquire 'ideas.'

In America, above all, the immigrants organize. Their organizations are the embodiment of their new needs and their new ideas. They become Socialists or nationalists, or members of fraternal organizations, and read papers because practically every immigrant organization publishes some sort of paper...

"In addition to every other reason for the existence of a foreign-language press is its value to the immigrant in satisfying his mere human desire for expression in his mother tongue. In the language of most of us there are two vocabularies. One of these is made up of words that are idiomatic, personal, and expressive. It is the language of everyday life, mother-tongue in the narrow sense of the term. The other is made up of words that are more formal, more precise, perhaps, but less expressive . . .

"As long as there are people in this country who have common racial or nationalist interests, they will have papers to interpret events from their own peculiar point of view . . . The press has

become an organ of speech. Every group has its own."50

Aside from its influence in social and economic spheres of communal life, the foreign-language press, including the Polish, has made a deep impression upon the cultural outlook of its readers, and it, in turn, has been affected by its American and immigrant environment. Many Polish immigrants, denied the privileges of learning to read and write in their native land, learned to read on the Polish-language publications available to them in their adopted land. Years ago, many who

<sup>80</sup> Park, Robert E., op. cit., pp. 9-13.

never learned to write, nevertheless acquired reading processes, usually from prayer-books, found an opportunity to read worldly information in the Polish press in America. Such a class of subscribers naturally had to be considered by the editors, and, as a result, they had to adjust their publications accordingly.

Robert E. Park makes the following typical observation:

"It is the business manager of the paper who realizes most keenly what the paper loses by 'high-brow' language. The business manager of the Dziennik Ludowy, the Polish Socialist paper of Chicago, said he was always begging the editors to write more simply, but they insisted on writing heavy articles that no one could understand."61

The Rev. Kruszka noted the following effect as a result of this situation:

"Finally, their mental level demanded a language and treatment of the simplest and most reliable sort, and even necessitated omission of problems that were complicated, subtle, or technical."52

The effect of Americanization of the immigrant created quite a stir among the strongly nationalistic Polish editors who desired to keep their language as pure as that spoken in Poland. However, the tide was, and still is against them, and they have unwillingly and unwittingly become themselves affected. Park and Henry L. Mencken in his book, The American Language, have made especial note of this effect. Park writes:

"The language of the American Poles, though still etymologically Polish, contains an increasing number of American slangwords which are treated as roots and used with Polish inflections and prefixes, but their syntax and literary application (the latter more easily influenced than etymology by changes in the form of thought) are growing more and more specifically local and neither Polish nor American."88

In illustrating the same point, Mr. Mencken relates the following:

"In September, 1933, at a meeting of the Syndykat Dziennikarzy Polskich w Ameryce (Society of Polish-American Journalists) at Chicago, Mr. Ernest Lilien read a paper on "The Polish Language and Polish-American Writers." It was devoted mainly to

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>81</sup> Park, Robert E., op. cit., p. 68.
 <sup>82</sup> Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., p. 86.
 <sup>88</sup> Park, Robert E., op. cit., p. 83.

the sins of the speaker's fellow-journalists, and was full of amusing stories. There was one, for example, about the Polish-American telegraph-editor who received a press dispatch one night (in English, of course) about a storm that had knocked over fifty telegraph-poles, and who translated poles as Polacks, to the consternation of his Polish readers. And there was one about the other Polish-American editor who, trusting the dictionary too much, translated sewer as szwaczka (seamstress, i.e., sewer). Mr. Lilien handled his brethren somewhat roughly, but his very exposure of their crimes also revealed their defense. For they have to work at high pressure translating the words and idioms of American-English into a quite unrelated and far more formal language, and it is no wonder that they occasionally perpetuate astonishing howlers and deface Polish with fantastic new growths. All the foreign-language editors of the United States labor under the same difficulty, and fall into the same snares. They try to follow the course of the languages they are writing, but only too often it is impossible, and in consequence they promote the development of a bilingual jargon."64

Mr. Mencken further shows the influence of the American slang upon Polish in the Polish-American journals, and upon Poles in Europe, too:

"The Polish-American journalists are rather more careful than most, but, as Mr. Lilien showed in his paper, their writings are full of Americanisms, in both, word and idiom. Instead of writing obchod or swiecenie they turn to the English celebration (a term they have to use incessantly) into the facile celebracja; instead of zderzenie (collision) they write kolizja, and instead of wypytywać or przesluchiwać (to question) they make it kwestijonować. In Polish the word for street (ulica) should precede the proper name, e.g., Ulica Kościuszkowska or Ulica Kościuszki, but in American-Polish it is usually Kościuszko ulica (or sztryta), and that is what it promises to remain. The American-Polish housewife, on setting out for the grocery-store, never says, "Ide do sklepu korzennego (or kolonialnego)," which is standard Polish; she says, "Ide do groserni," with grosernia correctly inflected for the case. Other nouns that have thus come into the language displacing Polish terms, are szapa (shop), sztor (store), buczernia (butcher), salun (saloon), sajwok or sajdwok (sidewalk), pajpa (pipe), kolt (coat), overholce (overalls), paint (paint), strytkara (street car), wiska (whis-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>84</sup> Mencken, Henry L. The American Language, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1936, p. 623.

key), trok (truck), and piciesy (peaches). In sklad-departmentowy the first half is good Polish for a large store, but the second half is the English department, outfitted to work with a Polish tail."55

Taking a deeper view, and also one contrary to Mencken's, of this language influence, Mr. Park sees where the immigrant press tends to become too nationalistic in its efforts to preserve the foreign language. He observes an intrinsic connection between the desire to preserve national identity and the mother tongue. He also charges that the immigrant identifies his struggle for political recognition with his struggle for a free press. Mr. Park's full opinion on the matter reads:

"The immigrant press serves at once to preserve the foreign languages from disintegrating into mere immigrant dialects, hyphenated English, and to maintain contact and understanding between the home countries and their scattered members in every part of the United States and America. These functions of the press naturally tend to preserve the national feeling; but beyond this there is an intrinsic connection between the desire to preserve national identity and the written mother tongue. This feeling is most defined among members of the 'oppressed' races, who have identified their struggle for political recognition with their struggle for their own free press. However, it has been observed that nationalism is never effective in existence without a free press. Under these circumstances it is intelligible that foreign-language newspapers in America should frequently be inspired by nationalist motives and that their editors should seck to use the press as a means of preventing assimilation."58

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Mencken, Henry L. op. cit., pp. 673-74. <sup>86</sup> Park, Robert E., op. cit., p. 55.

# PART THREE

### HISTORICAL SKETCH

The first Polish publication ever to appear in America was the small miniature edition of the Echo z Polski (Echo from Poland), the first number of which appeared on June 1, 1863 in the city of New York. It was strictly a Polish political organ for the immigrants and, hence, is unique among the Polish publications which were to appear later.

The Echo was dedicated primarily to the problems of the insurrection of 1863 in Poland. Local and personal matters were secondary,

while the paper agitated politically.

The first issue of the *Echo* was printed in the shop of Schriftgiesser and Richter, 75-77 Nassau Street, New York. Schriftgiesser was a Polish-Jew, who left Poland for political reasons. He was prominently instrumental in the organization of the printery and the newspaper, which was launched by a group of emigrants, with R. J. Jaworowski listed as publisher. Little else is known about Jaworowski.

A four page publication, the Echo's paper was bibulous and its print poor. In the title were the coat of arms of Poland and Lithuania, "Polonia," "Lithuania," and "Ruthenia;" below it was an anchor, while above the standards were the words, "Freedom," "Equality," and "Independence" and a flaming star of hope. The motto, beside the title, read: "First know your nation's problems—her disasters and her honor."

At first the *Echo* came out three times a month, on the 1st, the 10th, and the 20th. After two months, however, it began to appear as a weekly. The subscription was \$1.00 for three months (\$1.25 by mail) and was later increased.

The first two numbers of the *Echo* lacked diacritic markings, but the editors apologized for these orthographical deficiencies and promised the correct spellings in future editions.

Although designed to arouse immigrants of Polish extraction to the cause of the 1863 uprising, the *Echo* was greatly instrumental in gaining the sympathy for the Polish cause from prominent American citizens, and considerable sums of money were collected from them. The Rev. Kruszka commented on the *Echo*:

"And from this standpoint the Echo from Poland is highly interesting not only as the first attempt in America, but also be-

cause it reveals to us the mystery of the first immigration to America. It shows activity on behalf of Poland, which manifests itself in the United States, doubtlessly through the efforts of the Polish immigrants."

The language of the *Echo* is considered fairly good, although here and there grammatical mistakes occur.

Failure of the uprising dampened the spirit of the Poles throughout the world, and, so, in April, 1865, the *Echo* was discontinued. No new Polish publications appeared until 1870, although unauthentic sources claim two publications, *Swiatlo* (The Light) and *Gazeta Nowojorska* (The New York Gazette) appeared in New York in the interim.

## THE POLISH EAGLE AND THE PILGRIM

After the failure of the *Echo*, Schriftgiesser, its printer, moved his shop to Missouri, where in the community of Washington, Franklin county, he began printing one of the oldest Polish publications in America, the constitution of the society, "The Polish Council," of Chicago in 1867.

In the year 1870 appeared a new Polish newspaper, Orzel Polski (The Polish Eagle). From this time begins the systematic establishment of the Polish press activity in the United States.

The Eagle definitely differed from the character of the defunct Echo. It did not have as its goal political theory, and did not desire to become the militant organ of the intelligentsia. Instead, it wanted to apply itself to the needs of the masses of people. It pledged itself to the support of real problems, and wanted to make the newspaper an enterprise which would eventually pay financial profits. The Eagle thus became the prototype of the modern Polish newspaper in America.

The first number of the Eagle appeared on the 22nd day of February, 1870. It was issued every other week, and the subscription price was \$3.00 a year. The Eagle was founded principally through the efforts of the Rev. Alexander Matuszek, a Polish Jesuit. The Resurrectionist Fathers from Texas also sent in news-stories to the Eagle.

The Eagle was somewhat larger in page size than the old Echo. However noble its intention, the Eagle's efforts were at best awkward. On the whole its literary value was poor, and it had many mistakes in style and orthography.

<sup>1</sup> Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., pp. 100-01.

In the very first issue, the Eagle revealed its tone by criticizing the Echo as the organ of the intelligentsia.

The first issues of the Eagle reveal no publisher or editor. However, it is known that the Rev. Matuszek was its organizer. Its first-known editor was an Alexander Szczepankiewicz, a former priest, who assumed the name of Dr. Sacconi. After the eighth issue, Dr. Sacconi appears as the editor. Although well-educated, Dr. Sacconi was a poor writer, and, after two years, disappeared from the horizon of Polish journalism in America.

The Eagle became a weekly after its 11th number and its subscription price was raised to \$4.00 a year. With the 10th number, it moved to the neighboring community of St. Gertrude in which a small number of Silesians settled. With the change of place of publication, the Eagle also announced that Ignacy Wendziński, a prominent figure in Polish journalism, was an assistant editor. Wendziński left the Eagle after several issues, and the editor wrote several uncomplimentary remarks about him in making this announcement.

In the 40th issue of the Eagle, we read that it has 297 subscribers. The subscription rate was raised to \$6.00 a year.

In the second year, the Eagle moved to the neighboring town of Union, and here its editor made an attempt to supplement it with a biweekly, Czytelnia Polska (The Polish Reading Room), dedicated to literary matters. This enterprise failed, and the Eagle, instead, began to appear twice a week.

A fire, which destroyed the printery of the Eagle in January, 1872, prevented its appearance until a month later. With its reappearance on March 4, 1872, the Eagle proudly announced the establishment of two new Polish publications, Swoboda (The Freedom) in New York, and Pielgrzym (The Pilgrim) in Washington, Mo.

The two-year struggle of the Eagle is described as follows by Ignacy Wendziński:

"When Wendziński arrived at St. Gertrude (later Krakow), the personnel of the publishing and printing establishment consisted of Dr. Sacconi, his wife, and an American compositor. The difficulties were many, the work was great, and the salary was the most meager. Wendziński, as editor, was also compositor.

"The colony of St. Gertrude had hardly a few dozen cottages, no one even dreamed of sidewalks, and there was still less

thought of any conveniences. The publishing house and the printery of the Eagle, as well as its entire personnel, not excluding Dr. Sacconi, were located in an old farm-house..."

The Eagle was the great grandfather of the Gazeta Katolicka (The Catholic Gazette).

The first number of the weekly Pielgrzym (The Pilgrim), appeared on March 29, 1872, several weeks after the reappearance of the Eagle. It was printed at Union, Mo., in the same printery as the Eagle. It was then that Dr. Sacconi, publisher of the Eagle, and John Barzyński, publisher of the Pilgrim, decided to form a partnership. This arrangement did not last long, because on the 6th of May, 1872, Dr. Sacconi stopped publication of the Eagle. He was accused of various excesses and misuse of funds; his share of the printery was sold at public auction and the partnership with Barzyński was terminated.

Barzyński then established the Pilgrim in partnership with the Rev. Matuszek, a pastor in Krakow and Clover Bottom, Mo. The Jesuit Father Alexander Matuszek and the brother of John Barzyński, Vincent, a Resurrectionist Father, had hoped that the Resurrectionists and the Jesuits would unite on the field of Polish-American journalism.

With such a background, it was natural that the *Pilgrim*, from its very inception, would champion matters of religion and fly the banner of Catholicism. In this respect, the *Pilgrim* was different in the ideals from either the *Echo* or the *Eagle*.

The Pilgrim, although of smaller page format than the Eagle, was full of news material and considerably superior to it in language and expression. Its contents were more substantial and interesting as well. While the Eagle had previously included short news items of activity in other Polish communities in the United States, it remained for the Pilgrim to run Polish activity news regularly. Commenting on this feature, Editor Barzyński said:

"We shall build this type of Poland here: the Pole on American soil will never be the same as the European Pole; but, we desire that he believe as a Catholic, that he speak Polish, let him know the traditions and history of Poland—as for the rest, let him be a Yankee."

3 Ibid., p. 111.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Kruszka, Rev. Wacław. op. cit., pp. 107-108.

#### THE CATHOLIC GAZETTE

In the year 1874, at a meeting in Detroit, it was decided to move the *Pilgrim*, after several months' lapse in publication, from Union, Mo., to Detroit where it began to be published on September 15, 1874, as the *Gazeta Polska Katolicka* (The Polish Catholic Gazette). It was financed and supported by the Literary Society, with Father Gieryk as its head.

In April, 1875, the *Polish Catholic Gazette* was transferred to Chicago. A corporation, including Barzyński, Ladislaus Smulski, and several clergymen, began publishing it. From this time *The Catholic Gazette* became a staunch fighter and defender of conservative and Catholic opinion in America.

In 1880, Barzyński, discouraged, resigned as editor and Smulski became editor of the newspaper. The name was changed to Gazeta Katolicka (The Catholic Gazette) on May 20, 1880. In 1884, the Literary Society disbanded and Smulski became sole owner. Smulski, one of the foremost figures in early Polish journalism, had previously been editor on the Polish Gazette, the first Polish publication in Chicago. He worked energetically and capably, so that despite innumerable difficulties, the Catholic Gazette became a successful organ.

# THE POLISH GAZETTE

Although Chicago had a Polish publishing house since 1870, it was only in 1873 that the first Polish newspaper, the Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette) appeared. Władysław Dyniewicz, a partner in the publishing house, began publishing the Gazette as a weekly. The Gazette grew and prospered and Chicago eventually became the center of Polish press activity in the United States.

The first editor of the Gazette was Ignacy Wendziński, but later Dyniewicz took over. Then Smulski edited it for five months, after which Dyniewicz and his son again assumed the editorship. The Gazette was discontinued in 1913.

Other publications which arose and fell in this period were: Swoboda (Freedom) in New York, 1872 to 1873; Ziemianin (The Country Gentleman), a rural paper, in Chicago in the year 1874; Kurjer Nowojorski (The New York Courier) in New York and Brooklyn, from 1870 to 1878, and the Ogniwo (The Link), successor to the Courier in New York, from 1870 to 1881.

## THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Enjoying a unique and interesting place among the Polish-American journals was the Przyjaciel Ludu (The Friend of the People). The Friend made its first appearance in May, 1876, in Chicago as a monthly publication. It was a very active newspaper which created a precedent for future Polish newspapers. Its editor and founder was Ignacy Wendziński.

The Friend was different in makeup and contents, resembling the magazines in that respect. It cost 25 cents a copy. The Friend attempted to be a literary-social publication, and flourished for about 10 months. Interest, however, lagged and it was transformed into a weekly newspaper.

In the year 1877, the Friend began to compete with the Polish Gazette and the Polish Catholic Gazette. This trio of publications waged Homeric battles locally and among Polish factions throughout the country. The Friend would change it principles frequently, but usually it was liberal in opinion.

For financial reasons, the Friend was moved to Milwaukee in 1879. Forced out of Chicago by the pressure of the opposition press, it continued its policy in Milwaukee, where, in the years 1880-1881 it took a leading role in the organizational policies of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance. Financial difficulties of the Friend brought on additional troubles and the publishers, Wendziński and J. Rudnicki, began a series of court battles for ownership of the paper. Rudnicki won out, but obligations on his part indebted him to people, who, in lieu of services, assumed control of the newspaper. After this series of misfortune, the Friend finally gave up the ghost in 1884.

#### THE HARMONY

After the failure of the Link in New York, a new publication was launched in November, 1881, called the Zgoda (Harmony). After a year of publication, the leaders of the Polish National Alliance, among whom was Wendziński, transferred it to Milwaukee, where Wendziński assumed editorship of the newspaper as organ of the Polish National Alliance. The Harmony is still published as the house organ of the Alliance from Chicago. It is the oldest Polish language weekly in the United States, although the Ameryka-Echo of Toledo, O., also makes claims to that distinction.

# THE COURIER

The oldest Polish daily in the United States, the Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier) of Milwaukee, Wis., has enjoyed a most stormy history. Its predecessor was the Krytyka (Critique), founded November 7, 1885, by Michael Kruszka, the late Anthony A. Paryski, Stanislaus Slisz, and Frank Jablonski. Kruszka had been editing the Tygodnik Anonsowy (The Weekly Advertiser) which he launched in the early part of 1885, only to abandon it in favor of the Critique. It was published by young people who were radical in policy. (Kruszka was 25 years old, while his colleagues were even younger. The Critique took the side of the masses of people and became the champion of the laboring class).

In 1887 the publishers of the Critique and a business corporation attempted to launch the first daily newspaper, the Dziennik Polski (The Polish Daily). Funds were lacking, however, and the Daily failed, and with it, also the Critique.

Lest with but \$125, a sum lent him by friends, Kruszka started publication of the Courier, a daily, on the 23rd of June, 1888. It was at first published in tabloid form, but after four months, assumed regular size. Kruszka was the editor, publisher, reporter, and even compositor of his publication. The entire staff consisted of Kruszka, two adult helpers, and two newsboys.

The situation was ripe, however, for the establishment of a Polish newspaper in Milwaukee, because there were some 30,000 Poles in the city looking for political leadership and expression. Kruszka, a clever politician, was able to maneuver enough support for his publication, so that it began to gain subscribers and prosper.

Michael Kruszka was editor until his death, December 2, 1918, when Prof. Stanislaus Zwierzchowski took over the paper. A son-in-law of Kruszka, Zwierzchowski assumed responsibilities as publisher and editor of the Kuryer until 1922 when he relinquished the editorship to assume a professorial post in Poland. Czesław Dziadulewicz, a former Milwaukeg Sentinel staff man and court translator, then became editorin-chief and continued in that capacity until August, 1938.

Dziedulewicz, upon assuming the editorship, became a stormy petrel in the political, economical, and religious life of the Polish community in Milwaukee, and among Poles nationally as well. The relative calm which followed the 1916 court decision was broken and sporadic conflicts with the clergy resulted. Dziadulewicz also became involved in many internal conflicts in the Polish community and for years wielded considerable influence over the political destinies of Poles in Milwaukee. However, after several political defeats and financial reverses, he was removed from his post. His position was then taken over by Col. Peter F. Piasecki, the former postmaster of Milwaukee, whose political reappointment Dziadulewicz opposed in 1936.

In its fifty-year history, the Kuryer changed its political ideology several times. It began as a Democratic paper, but switched to the Republican banner in 1900 when differences with Mayor Rose of Milwaukee began on appointment of Poles to positions in the city government. It has remained Republican since, although during the regime of the La Follettes, Dziadulewicz held with the Progressives. He also supported the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, and Victor Berger, one-time Socialist Congressman. With the appointment of Col. Piasecki, however, the paper reverted to a conservative, usually Republican, policy in August, 1938.

On January 26, 1939, the Kuryer began an English supplement, The American Courier, published every Thursday. Its purpose was defined as follows:

"The American Courier is no innovation to readers who remember the publication The Weekly American Courier during the War. It was 'published in the interest of America, Poland and the Allies.' Its editors were Michael Kruszka, the founder of the Kuryer Polski, and Thaddeus M. Wilde . . .

"For more than fifty years the Kuryer Polski journalistically ministered to the needs of the older generation of Polish-

Americans . . .

"The older generation has found its place and has admirably performed its tasks; the new generation of Americans still seeks its place and is still carving out its niche in the structure which is America.

"As an answer to these needs of the younger generation the Kuryer Polski has decided to publish an English edition as The American Courier."

<sup>4</sup> Wisconin Reports. op. cit., pp. 565-568.

The American Courier, January 26, 1939, p. 2.

### THE FATHERLAND

Ojczyzna (The Fatherland), the first Polish newspaper to appear in Buffalo, was launched on July 22, 1885. The sponsor of this publication was a business corporation, among whom were many non-Poles. The chief supporter was a German-American, George Bork. The corporation gave the editor, Stanislaus Slisz, full control, except that the paper was to espouse the cause of the Democratic party in American politics.

The Fatherland failed in 1887, and was followed by the Polak w Ameryce (Pole in America) the same year. This publication was owned by the Rev. J. Pitass. It remained Catholic and conservative in tone. In 1895, the Pole in America became a daily. It is no longer published.

# THE POLISH PEOPLE

Wiara i Ojczyzna (The Faith and the Fatherland), organized in 1887 as an organ of the Polish Publishing Association of Chicago, became the organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in 1888. It became the Naród Polski (The Polish People) in 1899, and still serves as the organ of the P. R. C. U.

(The Polish Publishing Association was organized under the following circumstances: After the previous partisan battles, a lull followed, whereupon the *Polish Gazette*, an organ of the clerical party, again found it necessary to defend the clerical side against the attacks of the opposition. The Association was therefore formed in order to establish press organs for such a defense).

## THE AMERICA-ECHO

Having spent years in labor agitation and working with The Critique in Milwaukee, as well as unsuccessfully editing the Gwiazda (The Star) in Toledo, the late Anthony A. Paryski established the Ameryka (America) in Toledo in 1889. The America immediately became liberal in policy. Paryski, besides being a labor agitator, was also a capable businessman and politician. His enterprises included establishment of branches in other cities. Thus, in 1891 Paryski published an edition of his paper in Cleveland by the name of the Kuryer Clevelandzki (The Cleveland Courier); in 1892, during the political campaign, he sent his America to Detroit; finally, in 1894, he sent out a special

edition to Pittsburgh known as the Gazeta Pittsburska (The Pittsburgh Gazette).

M. J. Sadowski bought the Glos Wolny (The Free Voice), an anti-clerical publication, in March, 1889, and renamed it the Echo (The Echo). It was published as a daily for a time with Henry Nagiel and Lucyan Dewoyno as editors. In 1904, the Echo merged with the America of Toledo. Today it is published as the Ameryka-Echo (America-Echo) in Toledo, a weekly, although for many years it was both a daily and weekly.

The Ameryka-Echo today claims descent from the original Echo from Poland, founded in 1863. Mr. Friedel, of the Ameryka-Echo staff, bases this claim in the following statement:

"During the uprising in Poland in 1863, the Echo z Polski (Echo from Poland) was founded in New York and continued publication for two years, after which the publishing of the Echo was renewed in Buffalo. In the year 1889, Mr. Paryski began publishing the Ameryka (The America) in Toledo, O., In a short time, he merged it with the Buffalo Echo, which was purchased from M. J. Sadowski. Mr. Paryski named this publication, made up of two publications, the Ameryka-Echo, and meritoriously claimed the publishing date of the Echo, that is the year 1863."

### THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

The Polish Publishing Association was mainly instrumental in establishing the *Dziennik Chicagoski* (The Polish Chicago Daily News) in December, 1890. Because the anti-clerical forces were becoming very aggressive and were led by the *Courier*, an established daily in Milwaukee, the Chicago Resurrectionist Fathers decided to combat them and publish a daily newspaper. The Rev. Vincent Barzyński, a member of the Order, and the Rev. John Radziejewski were the organizers of this enterprise. The editorial work was managed by Stanislaus Szwajkart, Henryk Nagiel, Casimir Neuman. and Szczesny Zahajkiewiecz, each of whom had distinguished himself in the field of Polish-American journalism.

For almost a half century, the *Polish Daily News* has been guiding the religious against the anti-clerical publications. Especially in its early days, has it waged battles against the *Harmony*, organ of the

<sup>6</sup> Friedel, Frank T., Letter, February 22, 1939.

P. N. A., the Nowe Zycie (The New Life) of Chicago, the Reforma (The Reform) of Chicago, the Dziennik Narodowy (The National Daily) of Chicago, and the Wiarus (The Veteran) of Winona, Minn. The Veteran was not anti-Catholic, much less leftist, only quarrelsome.

The Polish Chicago Daily News will celebrate its golden jubilee in 1940, so it is the second oldest Polish-American daily in America, and is considered a leader in the Polish-American journalistic field. The present editor-in-chief is Joseph Przydatek, who is also president of the Association of Polish Journalists and Publishers in America, and one of the leading figures in Polish-American journalism. In American politics, the Polish Daily News supports the Democratic party.

## THE POLISH DAILY NEWS

Established in 1903 in Detroit, Mich., by a publishing corporation, the Dziennik Polski (The Polish Daily News) is one of the ten Polish language dailies in existence today. During the War it was a supporter of the K. O. N. (Committee for National Defense) and is today aligned with the pro-Polish government element in the United States.

### THE POLISH NEWS

Establishment in 1906 and continued success of the Nowiny Polskie (The Polish News) culminated many efforts on the part of the clergy and pro-Catholic element in Milwaukee to publish an organ to reflect their ideology and defend it against the leftist and the anti-clerical Courier. The Polish News is today one of the ten existing Polish-American dailies, and, after many years of trials and difficulties, is considered a sound, well-established, and influential publication.

The forerunners of the Polish News were the Katolik (The Catholic), established in 1897 and disbanded in 1901; the Zródlo (The Source), a monthly established in 1898 and discontinued in 1901; and the Dziennik Milwaucki (The Milwaukee Daily News), established in 1899 and discontinued in 1905. The Catholic and The Source were founded by the Rev. William Grutza, The Catholic starting as a triwcekly and winding up as a weekly. The Source was principally composed of reprint material and stories. The Milwaukee News, however, set up in direct opposition to the Courier, carried on keen rivalry with it for six years. The editor in 1901 was Stanislaus Osada, who, in 1930, published a history of Polish-American journalism.

After the failure of the Daily News, a weekly, the clergy prevailed upon the Rev. Bolesław E. Góral, a writer and a scholar, to edit and later also to manager the Polish News in 1906. Despite anti-clerical opposition, he guided the destinies of the Polish News as publisher and editor for over 20 years. A private corporation, led by the realtor, Louis Fons, and supported by the clergy, then assumed control until 1933, when the Franciscan Order took it over, and still maintains it, with the Rev. Bartholomew Snella as head. Thomas A. Jasiorkowski, an able Polish-American journalist, is its editor-in-chief.

The Polish News has been a Democratic supporter in the American political arena.

# **EVERYBODY'S DAILY**

The realtor, Frank Ruszkiewicz, became the founder and publisher of the *Dziennik dla Wszystkich* (Everybody's Daily) of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1907. This newspaper was decidedly radical and supported the Polish government policies. Now it is moderate.

# THE POLISH DAILY ZGODA

Organized as the house organ of the Polish National Alliance, and meant to supplement the weekly Harmony, the Dziennik Związkowy (Th: Polish Daily Zgoda) was established in 1908. During the War, the Daily Zgoda was listed as a pillar of the National Department, but switched over to the Piłsudski side in 1928. The Daily Zgoda has the largest circulation of the Polish-language dailies in the United States, claiming an A. B. C. circulation of some 30,000 subscribers. The editor at present is Karol Piątkiewicz.

### THE DAILY NEWS

The Wiadomości Codzienne (The Daily News) of Cleveland, Ohio, was founded in 1912 by S. A. Dangiel. On July 11, 1938, it absorbed the Monitor (The Monitor) which was founded as the weekly Polonia in 1891. The Cleveland Daily News is strongly nationalistic and supports the established regime in Polish politics.

### THE DAILY COURIER

Formerly the Kurjer Bostoński (The Boston Courier), the Kurjer Codzienny (The Daily Courier), began publication in 1914. It had

changed its editors, management, and name. This publication is also today pro-government in Polish politics.

### THE PITTSBURGHER

A strongly nationalistic and Roman Catholic newspaper, the Pitts-burczanin (The Pittsburgher) was founded as a daily in 1920, but is now published as a weekly. Its editor is Victor Alski, a Polish Jew, and a Roman Catholic convert.

# THE NEW WORLD

Organized in New York in 1919 as an organ to carry on the battle of the K. O. N., the *Nowy Swiat* (The New World) is still in existence today. The editor-in-chief is P. P. Yolles, a Polish Jew very prominent in Polish circles in this country. At present, *The New World* is pro-government in Polish politics.

### THE UNION DAILY

Supplementing the weekly organ, the Polish Nation, of the Polish Roman Cathoic Union, the Dziennik Zjednoczenia (The Union Daily) was established in 1921. Its present editor is Frank Barć.



# PART FOUR

### THE MODERN TREND

An analysis of trends in current Polish-American journalism discloses a surprising anomalous situation. For while the publications have individually been improved, they have gradually been decreasing in numbers. Polish-American journalists and their Polish critics have all begun to hail the progress of Polish-American personnel, management, and publications in general, but certain social and economic conditions have contributed toward an alarming loss in the number of existing Polish-American publications, as well as waning of their influence over their readers.

One of the severest Polish critics of the Polish-American press, Dr. Szawlewski, sharply denounced early journalistic efforts, but saw a ray of hope for the future. He wrote concerning this outlook that:

"Publication conditions began to improve after the year 1905, when political exiles from Russian-Poland began to arrive, bringing with them better professional and ethical equipment to journalistic work. From this time is dated a rise in the importance of the journalistic status and a kindred professional feeling."1

Dr. Szawlewski also noticed a general trend toward interest of the Polish-American press in American affairs. He felt that this was especially true of the Western-American press, and was due to the efforts of the younger generation of Poles. Dr. Szawlewski makes the following explanation for this swing:

. . . "Both Polish groups appeal with complete loyalty for the American republic, but the Western group interests itself more briskly in the life, politics, and legislation of America, since it takes a more active part in it, and is already rearing its second

generation born in America.

Thanks to these kindred efforts, their youth is interesting itself with the Polish press, and treats its equally with the American, and so reads about those matters which interests it, and then readily casts aside that publication—in contrast to the older generation, which reads the newspaper scrupulously and with a certain reverence."2

<sup>3</sup> lbid., pp. 166-167.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Szawlewski, Dr. Mieczysław. op. cit., p. 165.

Cognizant of the misgivings of their press and colleagues, certain Polish-language newspapermen made attempts to rectify evils existing in their ranks. They began to make appeals for establishment of higher standards, more harmony, and better understanding among individuals and factions. The organization of the Syndykat Dziennikarzy Polskich w Ameryce (Association of Polish Journalists in America) was the most telling effort in that direction. In its Memorandum of the first convention held in Detroit in April, 1929, a writer made the following plea:

"The Polish immigrant press has avoided heretofore the real purpose of its existence. It has not lived in the spirit of the emigrants, but has gone on continually in the old country atmosphere. It has brought with itself in past years all of the ailments of Poland to the American soil, and absolutely unnecessarily fostered factions among the immigrants in an effort to settle the problems of the Polish government.

... This is a wrong principle . . .

"The Polish immigrants today want their Polish press to expend its efforts toward developing a culture among the immigrants. They desire a coordination of efforts in the direction of uplifting them to new accomplishments, to 'unite in an effort to uplift the reputation and respect for the Polish name in this great land,' as Prof. Dyboski advised us . . . The Polish press should make it a point to develop the power of the immigrants, adopting journalistic technique, and leave national politics to more capable politicians in Poland."

The unusual turnover in the Polish-American press in previous years was not considered alarming, because, in general, more new papers were established than the number which ceased publication. In recent years, however, there has been a steady decline, and few, if any, new publications were launched. Of the 500 odd organs which sprang up from 1863 to 1930, only 129 remained. This number included dailies, weeklies, and monthly periodicals. By the end of 1938, however, we have only 68 Polish publications listed in this country. Of these, 53 are weeklies, 10 are dailies, five are monthlies, and one is issued twice a week. Of these, two are published in the English language, and are professional organs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Memorandum Pierwszego Zjazdu i Rautu Dziennikarzy w Ameryce. op. cit., pp. 12-13.

Many reasons for the decline are offered. Mr. Osada, writing in 1930, says that:

"After the War, because so many of the Polish-language readers returned to Poland, and, really, since the first generation of settlers had died out, many publications which were published during the War, were forced out of existence. However, many publications were able to hold their own because of the many thousands of Polish parochial school graduates who were taught the Polish language in school."

Apropos this condition, Mr. Osada reveals that of the possible 1,000,000 readers of Polish publications in 1930, 200,000 of them were European-born. The rest were American-born.<sup>5</sup>

Many of the newspapers, apprehensive of their decline in circulation and failure of publications, tried to arouse interest in the Polish-American youth and began to include articles and sections in English on sports and humorous subjects. Many also began to include cartoons. The first newspapers to include English sections were: Nowiny Polskie (Polish News) of Milwaukee, Dziennik Zjednoczenia (The Union Daily News) of Chicago, Dziennik Związkowy (The Polish Daily Zgoda) of Chicago, Monitor Clevelandski (The Cleveland Monitor), and Rekord Codzienny (The Daily Record) of Detroit.

Certain American writers, noting the decline of the immigrant press in general in this country, have begun to sound its death knoll. Inasmuch as in their remarks they include the Polish-American press, it is well to study their opinions.

Albert Parry, writing in the American Mercury magazine, predicted the extinction of the foreign-language press in this country in the near future, and cited the following reasons: the depression, the Immigration Act of 1924, and general trends working against its welfare.

Of the depression and Immigration Act as factors, he writes:

"It isn't only the Depression which is smiting the immigrant press. It is also the Immigration Act of 1924. Instead of the 1,218,480 immigrants who entered during the fiscal year of 1914, and the 805,728 who came in 1921, only 97,139 were admitted in 1930-31, and only 35,576 in 1931-32. The De-

8 Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Osada, Stanislaus. op. cit., p. 13.

pression is simply finishing for the immigrant press what the

Act started . . .

"A decade or so back, the leaders of the immigrant world in America, claimed from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 readers for their press. But the Federal census of 1930 showed that only 1,224,995 out of 14,025,800 fereign-born residents of the United States over 10 years of age were really unable to speak English. Of the 869,865 foreign-born white persons who did not read English, only 392,732 could read and write their own languages. This broke to matchwood the assertion that millions of potential buyers could be reached in no other way save through advertisements in the foreign-language papers. Moreover, it began to appear that a foreigner who does not read English usually does not read anything at all."

Nor did Mr. Parry believe that efforts to gain readers by introduction of English-language sections would prove successful as he wrote that:

"The failure of the English section as a circulation-getter is now admitted by all the editors who have tried it, and many of them begin to pursue a new objective: to teach the English-speaking young the the language of their parents, to introduce foreign language sections into the English-language publications of the east side of New York."

After completing his analysis for the imminent disappearance of the foreign-language press, Mr. Parry made a few predictions. He opined that:

"The immigrant press for years worked at two contradictory tasks: to promote the Americanization of its readers, and to preserve their feeling of being different from the Americans . . . Torn between its two opposing aims, and succeeding only in the one least advantageous to its own welfare, the immigrant press could not be anywhere save on the downward path . . ."\*

"So slides down the immigrant press, once a power of the first magnitude. The slide, on the whole, has not been quite as rapid as the raw statistics of migration and Americanization would warrant. The immigrant press clings to the body American with tenacious teeth. It isn't so much that the immigrants need it and so cause it to cling; it is rather the pub-

Parry, Albert, op. cit., p. 60.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Parry, Albert, The American Mercury, New York, January, 1933, p. 56. <sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 59-60.

lishers and editors who need their jobs and the illusion of their influence in the community . . . The more dispassionate heads among the immigrant leaders admit, mostly among themselves and not for publication, that their press is doomed. Competent observers estimate that by 1937 or '38 the number of immigrant papers will decrease by another 20 per cent or 23 per cent, and that by 1950 there will be very few left—per-haps no more than you would be able to count on your fingers and toes."8

An acquiescent, though less sympathetic requiem over the immigrant press is sung by Oscar Ban in his article, "Death Comes to the Foreign Press," in the New Outlook magazine of July, 1933. Ban takes the attitude that the foreign-language press never did contribute to the progress of America or the immigrants either, and, therefore, should go out of existence. He writes the following acid commentary:

"The immigrant press is definitely on the downgrade and it is thought that the stoppage of immigration and the Depression are causing the decline. This is not so. These two factors, important though they are, are merely putting on the finishing touches to a moribund situation which grew out of the checkered past of the foreign-language newspapers serving millions of American immigrants, Greed, backwardness, colossal blunders and opportunism are the chronic ailments which have scaled the doom of the immigrant press . . . "10

"When it comes to fighting against injustices suffered by the immigrants, the foreign-language newspapers trail far behind

the liberal native American press,"14

"The social agencies which came into being during the last three decades have made much of the 'missionary' work of the immigrant press superfluous, Furthermore, the English-, language newspapers have been giving lately more accurate and satisfactory accounts of the happenings in Europe; and are giving more space to activities in immigrant circles. This also lessens the importance of the foreign-language newspapers. The immigrant press has outlived its allotted time, and because of its mistakes, unreliability, and double dealing, nothing on earth can save it."13

<sup>10</sup> Ban. Oscar. "Death Comes to the Immigrant Press," The New Outlook, New York, July, 1933, p. 44.

11 Ibid., p. 44. Parry, Albert, op. cit., pp. 62-63.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 44.

Polish-American editors and publishers fail to reflect the above emphatic opinions, and, generally, are optimistic as to the future of their press in this country. They point to the failure of many other American language publications during the depression and merger of others. They believe that, correspondingly, they too would suffer. They also point to the fact that, of the Polish-American publications still extant, most of them are financially secure and well established in their community for many years. They believe that, though eventually they may all have to fold up, the time is yet farther distant than predicted.

Most of the far-sighted editors and publishers have begun to adjust their publications to changing conditions. They are willing to go along with the times and be a art of them. Joseph Roucek, writing the brochure, Poles in the United States of America, diagnosed the situation of the modern Polish language press in this country, and outlined the methods employed by the editors. Roucek's commentary reads as follows:

". . . In many quarters it is felt that the future of the foreign press in America, and the press of the Polish too, must be one of decline, the reason for the judgment being the rapid and progressive Americanization of immigrant parents. It may well be, however, that in meeting the special needs of the second generation, the foreign press will find its future work and prospects by the provision of interesting material, written in English and presented in the style to which the younger generation has become accustomed to in the American press, its subjects, however, being so chosen that they may be a reminder of the traditions and culture of the mother country of their parents. Today, all of those periodicals whose management is far-seeing enough to have realized this opportunity contain articles, written in English, and calculated to appeal to the younger generation of Poles, Of more than 70 Polish newspapers published in America, over 20 per cent now include sections in English. The majority of the Chicago papers publish such sections. It is noteworthy that sporting features occupy a prominent place in these sections, a fact due to Polish participation in practically every branch of sport. Polish names, indeed, are to be found very frequently in the sporting news of every American paper-especially football news.

"The observations of a Polish-American journalist, Mr. Otto Tyrola, on the part which the Polish press in America can still play amongst the younger generations will be of interest here: However, we do want to state that giving news and features in English is not enough. For the Polish readers the newspaper must give a Polish angle to their English sections. The English material must be well written for we are no longer dealing with the Pole who can just about read English, but with Polish-Americans who were and are educated in the English language in America. Yet this is not all. The Polish section of the paper must also be presented according to the standards set by the American press. The growing generation, in the habit of reading well-edited American dailies, is critical. And if we are to hold them to the Polish tradition and culture we must compete with the American press with something that is just as good, plus the fact that it is Polish."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Roucek, Joseph S. Poles in the United States of America, Baltic Institute, Gdynia, Poland, 1937, pp. 29-31.

# PART FIVE

### OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES

The field of Polish-American journalism afforded many individuals opportunities to distinguish themselves as leaders among their own people as well as become influential factors in the civic spheres of the entire communities in which they resided and worked. Some made their presence felt through political activity, others as a result of cultural and social endeavors, and still others by assuming leadership in civic affairs.

By virtue of their position many Polish-American newspapermen were regarded as spokesmen in factional strife and thereby gained a considerable personal following of their readers. Inasmuch as the newspapers served as the principal media for battle and comment, the editors were naturally in an advantageous position to assert their will and opinion, more often than not assuming the leadership and directing the policies of individual factions.

While very often newspapermen exerted their influence by force of their position, so, too, did many professional and businessmen turn to the Polish press and establish themselves in the annals of Polish-American journalism as active journalists.

Mr. Stanislaus Osada compiled an extensive list of individuals who participated in Polish-American journalism by tracing each from the period he entered the field to the date of his book, *The Polish Press and Journalism in America*, in 1930. No attempt is made in this thesis to present an all-inclusive list, but rather a short biographical sketch of the outstanding figures.

R. J. Jaworowski—listed as the first editor of the first Polish-language publication to appear in America—The Echo From Poland—in 1863.

Alexander Szczepankiewicz—wrote under the pseudonym, Dr. Sacconi, the first to subscribe himself as the editor of The Polish Eagle in 1870; was an ex-priest, married and began the second known Polish journal in the United States; he was well-educated, but proved to be a poor journalist and editor; left the Eagle and depended upon the practice of medicine for a livelihood afterwards.

Ignacy Wendziński—second editor of the Polish Eagle; considered the first real and typical Polish-American editor; was also a business manager and compositor; worked at various times with The Pilgrim, Polish Gazette, The Friend of the People, and The Concord; was aggressive leftist in his ideology and exchanged in polemics with the clerical press; died in Milwaukee, 1901.

John Barzyński—at first appears as editor and publisher of The Pilgrim and its successor, The Catholic Gazette; brother of Rev. Vincent Barzyński; a life-long fighter for the conservative-Catholic element.

Wladyslaw Dyniewicz—early Polish-language publisher in Chicago; for many years publisher of The Polish Gazette; not exceptionally gifted as a writer, but always hired capable journalists; steadfast supporter of the P. N. A., but was willing to serve beyond partisan lines; reprinted and sold millions of Polish masterpieces of literature to American Poles.

Władysław Smulski—former Dyniewicz editor of The Polish Gazette; went over to the Catholic Gazette which he eventually owned; established his own publishing house and, like Dyniewicz, reprinted and sold classics to Poles in this country.

Teofila Samolinska—the first Polish woman journalist and poetess on American soil; contributed to The Polish Eagle in 1870; also contributed to The Friend of the People.

Rev. Alexander Matuszek—a Jesuit priest, instrumental in establishing The Pilgrim; attempted to unite Resurrectionist Order and the Jesuits in the field of Polish-American journalism.

Stanislaus Szwajkart—an early contributor to the Harmony; contributor of radical articles to the German publication Staats Zeitung; a former school-teacher; became editor-in-chief of the Polish Chicago Daily News in 1892, and held that post until his death in 1918; for 27 years a staunch leader in conservative-Catholic ranks; received the Cavalier Cross of St. Sylvester.

Joseph Zawisza—arrived in 1884 as an editor on the National Gazette in Detroit; was the first champion of the principles of radical internationalism, his views bordering more on the anarchist side than the Socialist-Democratic; edited and published a number of journals,

most of them ephemeral in character—The Free Voice, Buffalo, 1887; The New Life, Chicago, and The Free Voice, Chicago, 1889; The Free Voice in Buffalo, and The Socialist, Buffalo, in 1891.

Michael Kruszka—the founder of the oldest existing Polish-language daily in the country, the Courier, Milwaukee, 1888; founder of the Weekly Advertiser and the Critique, as predecessors of the Courier; was a leftist and waged war against the clergy and Catholic elements; loser in the famous court battle against Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee in 1916, thereby establishing that a head of a religious body has the right to decide for his communicants what they may or may not read; a capable politician and business man; elected to Wisconsin state assembly in 1890; first Pole to become State Senator in Wisconsin in 1892; died in 1918; active in the P. N. A., and very influential in Polish life in America.

Henryk Nagiel—recognized as the most capable writer of his time; after a short period on the Hearth, went to Buffalo, where he edited the Echo for a time and also assisted with the Cock-a-Doodle-Doo; returned to New York in 1890 and helped found the New York and Brooklyn Courier; helped establish the Polish Chicago Daily News and served as editor until 1896; published his Polish Journalism in America in 1894, his best known contribution to Polish-American journalism; launched a journalistic career at the age of 15 in Poland; while a University student wrote for the Wanderer, Everybody's Daily News, The Warsaw Courier, Thorns and The Fly; died in Lwów in 1900.

Anthony A. Paryski—editor and publisher of the well-known and largest Polish-language weekly newspaper, the Ameryka-Echo; began journalistic work with Michael Kruszka on the Critique in 1886; influenced by Kruszka, but was a greater individualist and never could be persuaded to do cooperative work in organizations; his America-Echo was non-partisan in the World War nationalist fights.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz—his poetry appeared in Polish-American newspapers in 1891; wrote verses in Poland long before he came to America; taught at the St. Stanislaus Kostka school in Chicago; contributed largely to the Polish Chicago Daily News; in 1897 published the Golden Book, an illustrated work on the Polish parishes and Polish clergy in Chicago and vicinity; attempted to do the same with

the clergy and parishes in all America, but never finished for lack of support; in poverty, and bitter against his fellow-countrymen, he died in 1917.

Stanislaus Osada—began his journalistic career writing articles for the Harmony in 1893; worked at various times with the Reform, Buffalo; The Standard, The Polish Chicago Daily News, and The New Life, Chicago; The Polish Courier, and its rival, The Daily News, in Milwaukee; could not accustom himself to Polish-American journalism; his best known work in America is his The Polish Press and Journalism in America, a summary of Polish-American journalism in America; editor of The Falcon, Pittsburgh; died in 1935.

Rev. Wacław Kruszka—author of the thirteen-volume History of the Poles in America, a standard basic work on Polish-American life in this country; arrived in America in 1893; half-brother of Michael Kruszka; frequent contributor to the Courier, despite the ecclesiastical ban on it; author of Letters from Rome, Poland and America, Lenten Hymns, On Beauty, Anarchy and Its Relationship with Socialism, The Unbeliever before the Tribunal of Reason (in English), and his memoirs, Two Score and Nine; very active in organizational life and social centers; a leader in the fight for equal rights for the Polish clergy in the Catholic hierarchy in America; died November 30, 1937 in Milwaukee.

Stefan Barszczewski—one time editor of the Falcon and the Harmony; dissatisfied with conditions in this country, returned to his native Warsaw where he continued his journalistic career, especially writing critical accounts of the Poles in America.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Boleslaw E. Góral—began writing career in 1901; for many years professor of Polish and Polish history, literature, scholastic philosophy, homiletics at the St. Francis, Wis., Seminary; contributor to Polish papers; editor and publisher of the Orędownik Językowy; author of Zasady Interpunkcyi Polskiej (Polish Punctuation); The Poles in Milwaukee, chap. xx of the Memoirs of Milwaukee County (1909); translator of the Chimes of Normandy, produced in Milwaukee; contributor to the Catholic Encyclopedia; founder, publisher, and first editor of the Polish News in Milwaukee; retired from active journalism in 1926.

Karol Wachtel—imported from Poland, he began his journalistic career as editor of The Flame, La Salle, Ill.; became editor of The Polish People; assisted Stanislaus Szwajkart in editing the Polish Chicago Daily News, and succeeded him after his death; returned to Poland, but came back to America and edited The National Courier until 1921; was a poet and gifted writer; is the author of The Accomplishments of the Polish Rom. Catholic Union; taught Polish at Northwestern University and the L. Paul University in Chicago.

Francis Bart—started his journalistic career in Buffalo; worked on Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit newspapers; one-time editor of the Citizens' Weekly, Hamtramck, Mich.; is at present editor-in-chief of the Polish Union Daily.

Dr. I. K. Orlowski—came to America in 1907; author and writer in Poland prior to his arrival here; contributes articles to various Polish-language newspapers; selected by the National Department to contribute historical articles of Polish-American life for the Polish encyclopedia; author of a biography of Ignacy Jan Paderewski; living at present in Chicago.

Stefania Laudyn-Chrzanowska—a veteran campaigner in the feminist movement, authoress, and journalist, she arrived in America in 1911; edited The Voice of the Polish Woman; author of social and economic books; author of the anti-Semitic tract, A World Problem; Jews, Poland, Humanity (translated into English); while in America, she contributed to the Warsaw Courier; returned to Poland and frequently wrote articles in the Polish press about the Poles in America.

Thomas A. Jasiorkowski—formerly on the staff of the Falcon; once editor-in-chief of the Daily Record of Detroit and editor of the Daily Tribune of Detroit; a leader in the K. O. N.-National Department fight during the World War; one of the organizers of the Syndicate of Polish Journalists in America; currently is editor-in-chief of the Milwaukce Polish News; author of a few pamphlets and brochures; celebrated columnist.

Joseph Przydatek—for many year's editor-in-chief of the Polish Chicago Daily News, a position he still holds; organizer of the Association of Polish Journalists in America, and many times its president; a crusader for better standards in Polish-American journalism;

teacher at the Nazarine Sisters' Academy and the College of St. Stanislaus Kostka.

Ernest L. Liljen—arrived in America in 1917; a writer of note in Poland before his coming here; in America has worked at various times with the People's Daily News, the Polish Courier, the America-Echo, the Polar Star, and lately, with the Daily Record; is now working on a Polish-English and English-Polish dictionary.

Peter Yolles—began his journalistic career in 1920 with the New York Daily News; an authority on Polish life in this country, and very active in organization work; is a Polonized Jew; currently is editor-in-chief of the New World of New York.

Karol Piątkiewicz—former editor of The National Courier, New York; began his journalisic work in 1912 as editor with The New Age in Lwów, Poland; worked for The Polish Courier of Milwaukee and other Polish publications upon arriving in America; is at present editor-in-chief of the Polish Daily Zgoda.

Paul J. Gralewicz—writes under the pseudonym "Paul Skarga;" free lance writer, publicist, and author of The Defense of Warsaw, a recent play, as well as other plays, short stories, and articles written in both the Polish and English languages; from 1919 to 1925 was editor of the Polish Daily News of Detroit; one time associate editor of the Kuryer Polski and Nowiny Polskie of Milwaukee.

Others worthy of mention are Jan Rapala, Franciszek Jablonski, Mary O. Kryszak, Jan Chrzanowski, Stanisław Lempicki, Ignacy Kowalski, Prof. Romuald Ratkowski and Czesław Dziadulewicz.

# PART SIX

### TABLE OF PUBLICATIONS

Polish-American journalism may be conveniently divided into decades. Since the appearance of the first Polish-language publication in this country in 1863, there has been a continual run of them for three-quarters of a century.

The first decade, 1870-1880, is considered the "Era of Birth" of the Polish-American publications. In these ten years, ten new organs

arose.

In the second decade, 1880-1890, forty-four new publications were launched. This is generally considered as the "Period of Establishment."

The third decade, 1890-1900, may be referred to as the "Age of Development," in which seventy new publications were started.

By the time of the fourth decade, 1900-1910, the Polish-American press was considered to be "maturing." Some sixty-four new organs were launched.

From 1910-1920, the fifth decade, we see 105 new periodicals in the Polish-language. This is the hectic "War Time," when Polish-American journalism underwent bitter factional rivalry because of the political situation in Poland.

The sixth decade, 1920-1930, had sixty-nine new Polish-American journals come into existence. This period saw the Polish-American press at the peak of its power and importance.

The Depression Era, 1930—, the seventh decade of the Polish-American press in America, notes a definite decline in the numbers and influence of the newspapers. According to the Association of Polish Journalists and Publishers, there were but ten dailies, fifty-three weeklies, five monthlies, and one semi-weekly being published on January 1, 1939.

Following is a listing of all the known Polish-American publications, beginning with the first newspaper in 1863 to January 1, 1939:

Echo z Polski (Echo from Poland), New York City; 1863-1865.

Orzel Polski (The Polish Eagle), Washington, Mo.; Feb. 22, 1870-Feb., 1872.





Pielgrzym (The Pilgrim), Union, Mo.; March 29, 1872; combined with Polish Eagle and transferred to Chicago as The Catholic Gazette, published first issue Sept. 15, 1874.

Swoboda (The Liberty), New York City; 1872-1872 (suspended after 30 issues).

Gazeta Nowoyorska (The New York Gazette), New York City; 1872.

Gazeta Polska (Chicago Polish Gazette), Chicago; 1873-1913.

Gazeta Polska Katolicka (The Polish Catholic Gazette), Chicago; 1874 (transferred from Detroit by The Literary Society in 1875.)

Przyjaciel Ludu (The Friend of the People), Chicago; 1876-1884.

Ziemianin (The Country Squire), Chicago; 1874-1874.

Kuryer Nowoyorski (The New York Courier), New York City; 1876-1878.

Ogniwo (The Link), New York City; 1878-1881 (replaced New York Courier).

Zgoda (Harmony), New York City; 1881—; transferred to Milwaukee, then to Chicago as news organ for P. N. A.

Gazeta Chicagoska (The Chicago Gazette), Chicago; 1885-1885.

Gazeta Narodowa (The National Gazette), Detroit; 1885-1885.

Pielgrzym Polski (The Polish Pilgrim), Detroit; 1885-1888.

Krytyka (The Critique), Milwaukee; 1885-1886; was replaced by the Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier).

Ojczyzna (The Fatherland), Buffalo, N. Y.; 1885— (changed to Polak w Ameryce (A Pole in America).

Tygodnik Naukowo-Powieściowy (The Weekly Story Teller), Chicago, was part of the Chicago Polish News from 1873-1913.

Ziarno (Grain), Chicago; 1886-1903.

Lekarz Domowy (The Home Physician), Chicago; 1886-1886.

Osa (The Wasp), New York City; 1886-1886.

Wiarus (The Veteran), Winona, Minn.; 1886-1926.

Gwiazda (The Star), Toledo, Ohio; 1886—; changed to America in 1888.

Gazeta Polska w Nebrasce (The Nebraska Polish Gazette), Elba, Ncb.; 1887-1890.

Wszystko przez Serce Jezusa i Marji (All is Possible Through the Sacred Heart and Mary), Manitowoc, Wis.; 1887-1890.

Polak w Ameryce (A Pole in America), Buffalo; 1887; in 1920 became The Telegram.

Glos Wolny (The Free Voice), Buffalo; 1887-1887.

Dzwonek (The Bell), Buffalo; 1887-1887.

Ognisko (The Hearth), New York City; 1887-1889.

Dziennik (The Daily Journal), Chicago; 1887-1887.

Kurjer Chicagoski (The Chicago Courier), Chicago; 1887-1887.

Czas w Chicago (Chicago Times), Chicago; 1887-1887.

Dziennik Polski (The Polish Daily Journal), Milwaukee; 1887-1888.

Kropidlo (The Aspergillum), Chicago; 1887-1888.

Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland), Chicago; 1887—; became Naród Polski, P. R. C. U. organ in 1888.

Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier), Milwaukee; 1888--.

Orzel Bialy (The White Eagle), Milwaukee; 1888-1890.

Opiekun (The Guardian), Milwaukee; 1888-1890; a part of The White Eagle.

Prawda (The Truth), Detroit; 1888-1918 (replaced by the Polish Standard.

Gwiazda (The Star), Detroit; 1889-1891.

Ameryka (America), Toledo; 1889—; (now known as Ameryka-Echo).

Kościuszko, Winona, Minn.; 1889-1891.

Niedziela (Sunday), Milwaukee; 1889-1892.

Echo, Buffalo; 1889—; (in 1904 transferred to Ameryka-Echo in Toledo).

Bocian (The Stork), Buffalo; 1889-1889.

Kukuryku (The Cock-a-Doodle-Doo), Buffalo; 1889-1889.

Glos Wolny (The Free Voice), Chicago; 1889-1890.

Slowo (The Word), Buffalo; 1890-1893.

Przyjaciel Ludu (The Friend of the People), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1890— discontinued after few years.

Gazeta (Gazette), Nanticoke, Pa.; 1890-1892.

Patryota (The Patriot), Philadelphia; 1890-..

Kuryer Nowoyorski i Brooklyński (The New York and Brooklyn Courier), New York; 1890-1893.

Nowe Zycie (The New Life), Chicago; 1890-1896.

Polacy w Chicago (The Poles in Chicago), Chicago; 1890-1890.

Dziennik Chicagoski (The Polish Chicago Daily News), 1890-.

Niezapominajki (Forget-Me-Nots), Detroit; 1890— changed to Wiadomości Misyjne and to Apostól; existed only a few years.

Niedziela (Sunday), Detroit; 1891-1904.

Dzwon i Gość (The Bell and the Guest), Manitowoc, Wis.; 1891-1894; replaced Wszystko przez Serce Jezusa i Marji.

Gazeta (The Toledo Gazette), Toledo; 1891-.

Polonia, Baltimore; 1891-1898.

Kuryer Clevelandski (The Cleveland Courier), Cleveland; 1891. 1892.

Rolnik (The Plow-Man), Stevens Point, Wis.; 1891— also publish Gwiazda Polarna (The Polar Star) and Jaskólka (The Swallow) now a monthly magazine.

Reforma (The Reform), Chicago; 1891-1892.

Glos Wolny i Socjalista (The Liberal Voice and Socialist), Buffalo; 1891-1891.

Wiek (The Century), Buffalo; 1892-.

Gazeta Polska (The Polish Gazette), New York; 1892-1895.

Postęp (Progress), New York; 1892-1892.

Posiew (The Seed), New York; 1892-1892.

Bialy Orzel (The White Eagle), New York; 1892-1892.

Swiatto (Light), New York; 1892-1893.

Gost (The Guest), Milwaukee; 1892-1892.

Polanin i Praca (The Pole and Labor); 1892-1893.

Ojczyzna (The Fatherland), Cleveland; 1892-1893.

Polonia w Ameryce (Poland in America), Cleveland; 1892— in last few years became the Daily Monitor.

Smiech (The Laughter), Trenton, N. J.; 1892-1892.

Glos Polski (The Polish Voice), Philadelphia; 1892-1892.

Telegraf (The Chicago Telegraph), Chicago; 1892-.

Gazeta Handlowa (The Commercial Gazette), Chicago; 1892-1892.

Przegląd i Tygodnik (The Weekly Review), Chicago; 1892-1892.

Robotnik Polski (The Polish Worker), Minneapolis; 1893-1893.

Gazeta Wisconsinska i Kurjer Tygodniowy (The Wisconsin Gazette and Weekly Courier), Milwaukee; 1893— lasted a few years.

Ślowo (The Word), Milwaukee; 1893-1895.

Sztandar (The Standard), Chicago; 1893-1902.

Przegląd Tygodniowy (The Weekly Review), Cleveland; 1893-1893.

Jutrzenka (The Morning Star), Cleveland; 1893— became the Kurjer (The Courier) and collapsed in recent years.

Nowiny (New York, Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre News), 1893-1893.

Górnik (The Miner), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1893-...

Kuryer Nowojorski (The New York Courier), New York; 1893—collapsed afer few years, became Tygodnik Nowojorski (The New York Weekly in 1901.

Swiat Polsko-Amerykański (The Polish-American World), Albany, N. Y.; 1894-1894.

Gazeta Robotnicza (The Labor Gazette), Chicago; 1894-1894.

Gazeta Ludowa (The People's Gazette), Mahanoe City, Pa.; 1894-1894.

Bibljoteka Ludowa (The Popular Library), Toledo; 1894-1894.

Dziennik Polski (The Polish Daily News), Chicago, 1895-1896; became Dziennik Chicagoski (The Chicago Daily Journal) in 1896. Emigrant (The Emigrant), New York; 1895-1895.

Przyjaciel Młodzieży (The Friend of Youth), Chicago; 1895-1897.

Przyjaciel Domu (Domestic Friend), Baltimore; 1895-1895.

Warta (The Sentinel), Buffalo; 1895- lasted few years.

Swoboda (The Liberty), Detroit; 1896-1899.

Robotnik Polski (The Polish Worker), New York; 1896— transferred to Chicago; now published in Detroit.

Obywatel (The Citizen), New York; 1896-1897.

Sionce (The Sun), Buffalo; 1896-1904.

Przyjaciel Ludu (The Friend of the People), Philadelphia; 1897—in 1918 transferred, collapsed a few years ago.

Przegląd (The Review), Nanticoke, Pa.; 1897-1901.

Straż (The Sentry), Scranton, Pa.; 1897--.

Echo (The Echo), St. Louis, Mo.; 1897-1897.

Goniec Polski (The Polish Messenger), South Bend, Ind.; 1897-

Katolik (The Catholic), Milwaukee; 1897-1901.

2ródlo (The Spring), Milwaukee; 1897-1901.

Kronika (The Chronicle), Natrona, Pa.; 1898— existed few years.

Maczuga (The Mace), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1898-1898.

Sokól (The Falcon), Chicago; 1898— transferred to Pittsburgh. Polonia, Detroit; 1898—.

Przyjaciel Domu (The Domestic Friend), Boltimore; 1898-1899.

Gazetta Pittsburgska (The Pittsburgh Gazette), Pittsburgh; 1897-1903.

Wielkopolanin (The Great Pole), Pittsburgh; 1899—. 1899-1922.

Dziennik Narodowy (The National Daily Journal), Chicago; 1899-1922.

Przyjaciel Domu (The Friend of the Family), Baltimore; 1899-lasted few years.

Dziennik Milwaucki (The Milwaukee Daily News), Milwaukee; 1899-1908.

Glos Polski (The Polish Voice), Grand Rapids, Mich.; 1899-1899.

Tygodnik (The Weekly), Minneapolis; 1900-1900.

Komar (The Gnat), Chicago; 1900-1900.

Kurjer Swiqteczny (The Sunday Courier), Chicago; was changed to Dzwon Niedzielny (The Sunday Bell); then to Kropidlo (The Aspergillum) and to Cepy (The Flail); 1900-1922.

Macierz Polska (The Polish Alma Mater), Chicago; 1899--.

Glos Polek (The Polish Women's Voice), Chicago; 1900, Mrs. Marja O. Kryszak took over paper in 1921.

Tygodnik Milwaucki (The Milwaukee Weekly), Milwaukee; 1900-1905.

Promień (The Beam), La Salle, Ill.; 1901— existed few years.

Kuryer Ohioski (The Ohio Courier), Toledo; 1901— existed few years.

Slowo Zywota (A Voice of Life), Pittsburgh; 1902.

Tygodnik Katolicki (The Catholic Weekly), La Salle, Ill.; 1902-1905.

Bibljoteka Rodzinna (The Family Library), Manitowoc, Wis.; 1903-1905.

Dziennik Polski (The Polish Journal), Detroit; 1903-.

Glos Narodu (The Voice of the Nation), Jersey City, N. J.; 1903-.

Glos Kanadyjski (The Canadian Voice); 1904-1904.

Kropidlo (The Aspergillum), Chicago; replaced The New Bell; suspended in 1922.

Polonia (The Polonia), Chicago; 1904--.

Wschod (The Sunrise), Providence, R. I.; 1904— existed few years.

Echo Tygodniowe (The Weekly Echo), Grand Rapids, Mich.; 1904—.

Orędownik Językowy (The Linguistic Adviser), St. Francis, Wis.; 1905-1909.

Harmonia (The Harmony), Milwaukee; 1905-1907.

Czas (The Times), Brooklyn; 1905-...

Gospodarz (The Master), Chicago; 1905-1905.

Gwiazda Zachodu (The Western Star), Omaha, Neb.; 1905-.

Jednost-Polonia (Unity-Polonia), Baltimore; 1905- in 1907 published Jednost (The Unity) and in 1917 joined with Polonja.

Filaret (The Lover of Learning), New Castle, Pa.; 1905-.

Kronika Parafji Sw. Stanislawa (St. Stanislaus Parish Chronicle), Steubenville, Ohio; 1905—.

Kurjer Katolicki (The Catholic Courier), Toledo; 1905— existed few years.

Ojczyzna (The Fatherland), Baltimore; 1905-1906.

Praca (The Labor), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1905-.

Mucha (The Fly), Baltimore; 1905-1905.

Nowiny Readingskie (The Reading News), Reading, Pa.; 1906-1908.

Naród Polski (The Polish Nation), Chicago; 1906-.

Nowiny Polskie (The Polish News), Milwaukee; 1906-.

Perly Humoru (The Pearls of Humor), Chicago; 1906-1907.

Echo Kanadyjskie (The Canadian Echo), Winnipeg, Man., Canada; 1906-1908.

Przewodnik Polski (The Polish Guide), St. Louis; 1906-.

Kurjer Ilustrowany (The Illustrated Courier), New York; 1906-1916.

Dziennik dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Journal), Buffalo; 1907-..

Dziennik Ludowy (The People's Journal), Chicago; 1907-1922.

Filomat (The Lover of Science), Chicago; 1907— existed few years.

Gazeta Katolicka w Kanadzie (The Canadian Catholic Gazette), Winnipeg; 1907—.

Kronika (The Chronicle), Newark, N. J.; 1907-.

Kumoszka (The Gossip), Chicago; 1907-1910.

Polak Amerykański (The American Pole), Buffalo; 1907—changed to Dziennik dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Journal).

Miesięcznik Franciszkański (The Franciscan Monthly), Pulaski, Wis.; 1907---.

Prawda (The Truth), Baltimore; 1907-1909.

Przewodnik Katolicki (The Catholic Guide), New Britain, Conn.; 1907--.

Swiat i Człowiek (The World and Man), Newark; 1908-1910.

Dziennik Związkowy (The Alliance Journal), Chicago; 1908--.

Gazeta Tygodniowa (The Weekly Gazette), Schenectady, N. Y.; 1908-.

Słowo Polskie (The Polish Word), Utica, N. Y.; 1908--.

Organista (The Organist), Buffalo; 1909-1912.

Pobudka (The Motive), Boston, 1909— existed few years.

Tygodnik Górniczy (The Miner's Weekly), Shenandoah, Pa.; 1909--.

Odglos Trójcowa (The Trinity Echo), Chicago; 1909--.

Wedrowiec (The Wanderer), Baltimore; 1909-1912.

Zródło Prawdy (The Fountain of Truth), Jersey City, N. J.; 1909— no longer published.

Gazeta Readingska (The Reading Gazette), Reading, Pa.; 1909-

Gazeta Ludowa (The People's Gazette), Philadelphia; 1910—no longer published.

Narodowiec (The Nationalist), Cleveland; 1910— changed to Wiadomości Codzienne (The Daily News).

Abstynent (The Abstainer), Chicago; 1911-1915.

Haslo Polskie (The Polish Watch-Word), Pittsburgh; 1911-1921.

Młotek Duchowny (The Spiritual Hammer), Chicago; 1911— existed few years.

Ameryka-Echo (The America-Echo), Toledo; 1912-..

Swiat i Człowiek (The World and Man), New York; 1911-1912.

Republika-Górnik (Republic-Miner), Scranton, Pa.; 1912-.

Gwiazda Zjednoczenia (The Union Star), Cleveland; 1912-..

Kantowiak (The Kantonian), Chicago; 1912-.

Kurjer Filadelfijski (The Philadelphia Courier), Philadelphia; 1912-1914.

Motyl (The Butterfly), New York; 1912-1922.

Przegląd Polsko-Amerykański (The Polish-American Review), Chicago; 1912— existed few years; became Przegląd Kościelny.

Wiadomości Codzienne (The Daily News), Cleveland; 1912-.

Wici (The Clarion), Chicago; 1912-1918.

Czas (The Times), Winnipeg, Man., Canada; 1913-.

Glos Ubogich (The Voice of the Poor), Chicago; 1913-1914.

Kometa (The Comet), Cleveland; 1913-1914.

Lutnia (The Lute), Chicago; 1913-1916.

Miesięcznik Polski (The Polish Monthly), Baltimore; 1913-1914.

Nowiny Teksaskie (The Texas News), San Antonio; 1913-1918.

Ognisko Domowe (The Domestic Hearth), Detroit; 1913-.

Glos Polskiego Kolegjum (The Polish College Voice), Erie, Pa.; 1913, became Kantynian and Meteor; in 1917 became Skarb Rodziny (The Family Treasure).

Gazeta Bostońska (The Boston Gazette), Boston; 1913-1916.

Goniec Bostoński (The Boston Courier), Boston; 1913-1914.

Orzel Polski (The Polish Eagle), Syracuse, N. Y.; 1913-...

Przyjaciel Dzieci i Młodziezy (The Children's and Youth's Companion), Chicago; 1913-1920.

Rekord Codzienny (The Daily Record), Detroit; 1913-.

Sztandar Polski (The Polish Standard), Bay City, Mich.; 1913-.

Rekord-Unista (The Union Record), Buffalo; 1913--.

Cepy (The Flail), Chicago; 1914-1917.

Wolna Polska (The Free Poland), Chicago; 1914-1919.

Wolność (The Freedom), San Francisco; 1914-1914.

Kurjer Codzienny (The Daily Courier), Boston; 1914-.

Echo z Kazmierzowa (Echo from St. Casimir's), South Bend, Ind.; 1914—.

Strumień (The Brook), Westfield, Mass.; 1914-1916.

Kumoszka (The Gossip), Detroit; 1914-1917.

Postęp (The Progress), Baltimore; 1914-1920.

Telegram Codzienny (The Daily Telegram), New York; 1914-1922.

Tygodnik Ilustrowany (The Illustrated Weekly), Syracuse, N. Y.; 1914-1914.

Wrzos (The Heather), Orchard Lake, Mich.; 1914-1917.

Ekonomja (The Economy), Chicago; 1915— transferred to Poland in 1920.

Górnik Polski (The Polish Miner), Pittsburgh; 1915-1917.

Jednost (The Unity), Philadelphia; 1915-1921.

Stowarzyszeniec (The Associationist), Milwaukee; 1915-.

Nowa Anglja (The New England), Chicopee, Mass.; 1915-.

Oswiata (The Culture), Elizabeth, N. J.; 1915- not published at present.

Polonia, Wilmington, Del.; 1915- not published at present.

Praca (The Labor), Detroit; 1915— discontinued after few years.

Republika-Górnik (Republic-Miner), Scranton; 1915-.

Detroicki Dziennik Ludowy (The Detroit People's Daily), Detroit; 1916— existed few years.

Glos Ludu (The Voice of the People), Gary, Ind.; 1916-1920.

Glos Robotniczy (The Voice of Labor), Detroit; 1916— not published at present.

Interes (The Business), New York; 1916— existed few years.

Kurjer Narodowy (The National Courier), Chicago; 1916-1920; in 1920 became official organ of committee of Obrona Narodowa (The National Defender).

Nowiny Handlowe (The Commercial News), Chicago; 1916—existed few years.

Nowy Swiat (The New World), Chicago; 1916— joined Gazeta Polska (The Polish Gazette) and Gazeta Katolicka (The Catholic Gazette); combined with Dzie.mik Narodowy (The National Journal), failed in 1922.

Piast (The Old Pole), Chicopee, Mass.; 1916-..

Polak Amerykanin (The American Pole), St. Louis; 1916-1919.

Poslaniec Ks. Bosco (The Messenger of Father Bosco), Ramsey, N. J.; 1916-...

Gwiazda (The Star), Philadelphia; 1916— ceased publication.

Nowiny Codzienne (The Daily News), New York; 1916-1917.

Wedrowiec (The Wanderer), Baltimore; 1917-1918.

Poslaniec Serca Jezusa (The Messenger of the Sacred Heart), New York; 1917— now in Chicago.

Wolna Polska (The Free Poland), New York; 1917-..

Powstaniec (The Insurrectionist), New York; 1917-1917.

Figlarz Ilustrowany (The Illustrated Joker), Chicago; 1918-1922.

Skarb Rodziny (The Family Treasure), Eric, Pa.; 1917-.

Gazeta Handlowa (The Commercial Gazette), Chicago; 1918-1918.

Gost Niedzielny (The Sunday Visitor), Niles, Ill.; 1918-.

Kurjer Niedzielny (The Sunday Courier), Chicago; 1918-1920.

Niedzielny Kurjer Polski (The Sunday Polish Courier), Milwau-kee; 1918-.

Ludowiec (The Populist), Detroit; 1918-1920; joined with Piasta (The Guardian).

Nowiny (The Bayonne News), Bayonne, N. J.; 1918-not published at present.

Polonia, Syracuse; 1918-.

Przemysłowa Demokracja (The Industrial Democracy), New York; 1918— existed few years.

Sztandar (The Standard), Wilmington, Del.; 1918-1919.

Technika Popularna (Popular Mechanics), Chicago; 1918-1921.

Telegram (The Buffalo Telegram), Buffalo, N. Y.; 1918-1922.

Helenowianin (The Helenian), Chicago; 1918---.

Kurjer Narodowy (The National Courier), New York; 1919-.

Monitor Polski (The Polish Monitor), Chicago; 1919— existed few years.

Prawda (The Truth), Harrison, N. J.; 1919-1921.

Przegląd (The Review), New York; 1919-1919.

Nowy Swiat (The New World), New York; 1919-..

Palatyniec (The Palatine), Chicago; 1919- failed early.

Rekord Tygodniowy (The Weckly Record), Utica, N. Y.; 1919-1921.

Szewe (The Shoemaker), Chicago; 1919-1919.

Nowo-Yorski Kurjer Narodowy (The New York National Courier), New York; 1919-1922.

Trybuna Polska (The Polish Tribune), Erie, Pa.; 1919— recently discontinued.

Sodalis Marjański (The Sodality of Mary), Orchard Lake, Mich.; 1920--.

Weteran (The Veteran), Detroit; 1920-, a monthly.

Dziennik Pittsburski (The Pittsburgh Journal), Pittsburgh; 1920-1920.

Journal of the Pelish-American Chamber of Commerce, New York; 1920— later changed to Poland.

Poland, New York; May, 1920-October, 1932. A monthly; no longer published.

Pittsburczanin (The Pittsburgher), Pittsburgh; 1920—. Originally a daily, now a conservative weekly.

Rozwój (The Development), Chicago; 1920- collapsed soon.

Trybuna Codzienna (The Daily Tribune), Detroit; 1920—existed few years.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia (The Union Daily), Chicago; 1921-1939. Czyn (The Exploit), Chicago; 1921-1921.

Kurjer Nowoyorski (The New York Courier), Jersey City; 1921—lasted 3 months.

Wolny Przegląd (The Independent Review), Indian Orchard, Mass.; 1921— replaced Pobadki (Motive).

Przyjaciel Wolności (The Friend of Freedom), Trenton, N. J.; 1921-.

Nowiny Trentońskie (The Trenton News), Trenton, N. J. 1921-1928.

Rola Boża (God's Acre), Scranton, Pa.; 1921-.

'Obywatel ('The Citizen), Binghampton, N. Y.; 1921-.

Przegląd Tygodniowy (The Weekly Outlook), Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 1921--.

Bialy Orzel (The White Eagle), Amsterdam, N. Y.; 1922-.

Kurjer Niedzielny (The Sunday Courier), Scranton, Pa.; 1922-1923.

Naród (The Nation), Hamtramck, Mich.; 1922-24.

Goniec (The Courier), Youngstown, Ohio; 1922-..

Zjednoczeniec (The Unionist), Cleveland; 1922-.

Kurjer (The Cleveland Courier), Cleveland; 1922-.

Rekord (The Record), Passaic, N. J.; 1922-1929.

Nasze Pisemko (Our Little Journal), Detroit; 1924-.

Promyk (The Ray), Chicago; 1924-.

Ave Maria! (Hail, Mary), Buffalo; 1924-.

Tygodnik Obywatelski (The Citizen's Weekly), Hamtramck, Mich.; 1924-..

Echo Muzyczne (The Musical Echoes), Chicago; 1924-.

Trybuna Robotnicza (The Labor Tribune), Detroit; 1924-.

Kronika (The Chronicle of St. Andrew's Parish), Detroit; 1924-.

Nowiny Parafjalne Sw. Jacka (St. Hyacinth's Parish News), Hamtramck, Mich.; 1924—.

Miesięcznik Parafji M. B. Kr. Apostolów (The Parish Monthly of the Church of the Queen of the Apostles), Hamtramck, Mich.; 1924--.

Jednost Polek (Polish Women Unity), Cleveland; 1924-..

Kronika (The Weirton Chronicle), Weirton, W. Va.; 1924— existed few years.

Wojciechowianin (The Adalbertian), Chicago; 1924-.

Nowiny (The Utica News), Utica, N. Y.; 1924-.

Poslaniec Matki Boskiej Saletyńskiej (The Messenger of the Virgin Mary of Saletine), Ware, Mass.; 1925-...

Jedność Parafji Sw. Władysława (The Unity of St. Stanislaus' Parish), Hamtramck, Mich.; 1925—.

Jadwigowianin (The Hedwigian) of St. Hedwig's Parish, Detroit; 1925--.

Przegląd Katolicki (The Catholic Review), Peshtigo, Wis.;

Trybuna (The New Bedford Tribune), New Bedford; 1926-.

Pamietnik Parafji Najsłodszego Serca Marji (The Reminder of Sacred Heart of Mary Parish), Detroit; 1926—.

Nowiny (The Passaic News), Passaic, N. J.; 1927-.

Monitor (The Monitor), Cleveland; 1927-.

Przeglad Tygodniowy (The Weekly Review), So. Boston, Mass.; 1927--.

Glos Polski (The Polish Voice), Chicago; 1927-.

Nowiny Wheelingskie (The Wheeling News), Wheeling, W. Va.; 1927--.

Wiadomości z Łukaszowa (St. Luke's Parish Information), Buffalo; 1927-.

Kronika Serasicka (The Seraphic Chronicle), Athol Springs, N. Y.; 1927—; now at Hartland, Wis.

Pisemko Parafji Sw. Kunegundy (The Little Journal of St. Kunegunda's Parish), Detroit; 1928—.

Florjanowo (St. Florian's Parish), Parish of St. Florian, Hamtramck, Mich.; 1928—.

Tygodniowy Rekord (The Weekly Record), Baltimore; 1928—. Polska Kobieta (The Polish Woman), Detroit; 1929—.

Przegląd Parafji Niepokalonego Poczęcia (The Immaculate Conception Parish Review), Detroit; 1929—.

Miesięcznik Parafji Sw. Stanislawa (The St. Stanislaus Parish Monthly), East Chicago, Ind.; 1929-.

Przegląd Polonji (Polonia's Review), Chicago; 1929-.

Kantowianin Parafji Sw. Kantego (The Kantian of St. Kanty's Parish), Indiana Harbor, Ind.; 1929-.

Przegląd Polski (The Polish Review), Chicago; 1929-.

Związkowiec (The Alliance), Cleveland; 1929-.

Nowiny z Dearborn (The Dearborn News), Dearborn, Mich.; 1929-.

Buletyn (The Bulletin), Cleveland; 1929-..

Polski Student (The Polish Student), Chicago; 1930-.

Parafjanin Parafji Sw. Wojciecha (The Parishioner of St. Adalbert's Church), Detroit; 1930-.

Przenośny Przedmiot (The Shifting Subject), New York; 1930-.

Każmierzowianin (The Casimirite) of St. Casimir's Parish, Detroit; 1930-.

Nowy Wiek (The New Age), Hamtramck, Mich.; 1930-1930.

Echo z Parafji Sw. Jadwigi (The Echo of St. Hedwig's Parish), Detroit; 1930-.

The following is an appended list of Polish-American journals in existence today:

The New American

Bicz Boży (God's Lash)

Bulletin of Polish Doctors and Lawyers

The Polish-American Review

The American Courier

Polish Art and Pilm

Nowe Wydanie (The New Publication)

Alumnus, official organ of the Polish Seminary Alumni, Orchard Lake, Mich.

# CONCLUSION

Just as the English-language press of America seems to have reached a period of adjustment after hectic and uncertain times, so does the Polish-American press appear to be in a similar situation. On the surface, a decline of almost 50 per cent in the number of Polish-language periodicals from 1930 to 1939 looms alarming as far as their future is concerned. Even the most optimistic Polish-American journalists and publishers concede that the decline is significant.

Although the Polish-language press has lost in numbers and influence among its readers and others, its prestige is still great and it will be many years before the remaining publications fold up. Those in existence today are capably edited and well managed financially. Thus, being on a firm foundation, they are in a position to withstand the inevitable for a longer time than their less fortunate contemporaries.

There is still a need and a desire for the Polish-language newspaper in this country, and when it can no longer serve, it will pass out of the picture like so many of our human institutions have in the past, and will in the future.

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Park, Robert E. The Immigrant Press and Its Control; Harper and Brothers, New York and London, 1922.

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Wisconsin Reports, Vol. 162; Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11-April 15, 1916.

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### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

#### SPECIAL

Kuryer Polski (The Polish Courier) of Milwaukee. Issues from June 23, 1888-Sept., 1888; 40th Anniversary number, June 23, 1928; 50th Anniversary number, June 23, 1938, and current issues.

Krytyka (The Critique) of Milwaukee, predecessor to the Kuryer Polski. Issues from Nov. 7, 1885-1887

The American Courier, English supplement to the Kuryer Polski, established Jan. 26, 1939. All issues.

Tygodnik Powieście 'aukowy (The Weekly Story Teller) of Chicago, Władysław Dyniewicz's publication—the first illustrated Polish publication in America. Issues in bound form, 1884 1885.

Nowing Polskie (The Polish News) of Milwaukee. First numbers, 1906, and current issues.

Dziennikarz (The Journalist), monthly publication of Polish newspapermen in America. January, 1934-June, 1937.

#### CURRENT

Ameryka-Echo (The America-Echo) of Toledo, Ohio.

Dziennik Chicagoski (The Polish Chicago Daily News).

Dziennik Dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Daily News) of Buffalo, N. Y.

Dziennik Polski (The Polish Daily News) of Detroit, Mich.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia (The Union Daily News) of Chicago, Ill.

Dziennik Związkowy (The Polish Daily Zgoda) of Chicago, Ill. Glos Narodu (The Voice of the People) of Jersey City, N. J.

Glos Polek (The Voice of the Polish Women) of Chicago, Ill.

Gwiazda (The Star) of Holyoke, Mass.

Gwiazda Polarna (The Polar Star) of Stevens Point, Wis.

ledność (The Unity) of Philadelphia, Pa.

Naród Polski (The Polish People) of Chicago, Ill.

Medical and Dental Bulletin of Chicago, Ill.

Nowy Swiat (The New World) of New York, N. Y.

Pittsburezanin (The Pittsburgher) of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Polak Amerykański (The Polish-American) of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Straż (The Sentinel) of Scranton, Pa.

Tygodnik Górniczy (The Miner's Weekly) of Shenandoah, Pa.

Wiadomośći Codzienne (The Polish Daily News) of Cleveland, Ohio.

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### CORRESPONDENCE

Przydatek, Joseph of Chicago-list of currently published Polish publications, information on the Association of Polish Journalists and Publishers in America, and history of the Dziennik Chicagoski (The Polish Chicago Daily News).

Friedel, F. of Toledo, Ohio—explanation of claim of Ameryka-Echo of Toledo, Ohio, to lineage of the Echo z Polski (Echo from Poland), first Polish-American publication in America.

Yolles, Peter P. of New York, N. Y.—information on the Nowy

Swiat (The New World) of New York.

Połczyński, M. W. of Buffalo, N. Y.—information on Dziennik Dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Daily) of Buffalo, N. Y.

Kurdziel, A. J. of Cleveland, Ohio-information on Wiadomosti Codzienne (The Polish Daily News) of Cleveland, Ohio.

### PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

Jasiorkowski, Thomas J. of Milwaukee, Wis.—general information on Polish-American press.

Łukaszewski, A. J. of Chicago, Ill.—general information on business management, historical aspect, and politics.

Przydatek, Joseph of Chicago, Ill.—information on the Association of Polish Journalists and Publishers of America and general status of the Polish-American press.

Burke, Karol of Chicago, Ill.—information on the Association of

Polish Journalists in America.

Waldo, Arthur of Chicago, Ill.—information on the Dziennik Zjednoczenia (The Union Daily News) of Chicago, Ill.









