

Pat Paderewski from 1

more than an architect but a real contributor to San Diego.

In 1946 Mr. Paderewski assumed the responsibility (on behalf of the AIA – American Institute of Architects) of “working with one of the San Diego Evening newspapers in furnishing an article each week, together with photographs or sketches, of a house designed by an architect.”

During a long career leading his firm of Paderewski, Mitchell and Dean AIA Architects, Pat would stake claim on a number of “firsts”. Pat was “the first architect to advocate the use of colors in elementary schools.” He led the John J. Montgomery School in Otay to be the first school (in 1946) “in which interesting colors were used in interiors and exteriors.” Recognized for designing the first school to utilize radiant heat (via hot water in the floor) in 1947 in San Marcos, Pat was an innovator early on. The firm would also establish the first pre-fabricated plywood wall and roof panel systems used in several schools to meet the economics of rapid construction (in 1948). C.J. Paderewski also secured many accolades for the first exterior all-glass elevator on the El Cortez Hotel (1956) and a forward-thinking Buckminster Fuller-esque geodesic dome on the Palomar College campus.

His works dominate the San Diego skyline. Pat’s Partial Project List included , the West Terminal of Lindbergh Field, commercial office structures, hospitals, banks, the J.C. Penny building in Pacific Beach, and Coronado City Hall. He designed approximately 100 schools, churches, a couple of the famous Anthony’s Fish Grottos, apartments, and residences which included three of his own homes.

Mr. Paderewski was always active in the community – both local and Polish. In 1936 he was one of the founders of the House of Poland in Balboa Park and the San Diego Polish American Association.

As the oldest living relative of the great Polish pianist/patriot, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, on June 20, 1992, he signed the release to have the body returned to Poland on June 29 of that year. Pat flew on Air Force II with the body and was met by President Lech Wałęsa at Okęcie Airport in Warsaw. Cardinal Glemp officiated at the ceremony when the body was placed at St. John’s Cathedral in Warsaw. (Ignacy Jan Paderewski’s heart remains at Our Lady of Częstochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.)

Pat and his first wife Maxine were the parents of two daughters, Collette (McKenna) and Coleen (Floyd.) After the death of Maxine, he remained a widower for several years until meeting his second wife Genia, a delightful and gracious lady who is also involved in the San Diego Polish Community.

Sir Clarence (Pat) Paderewski will be sorely missed – by family, friends, and the Polish Community. It is especially sad that he will not be able to see the unveiling of the Paderewski monument at USC in October – only three months in the future. Surely he will be there in spirit.

We will be looking for you Pat ✠

Legal from 3

rule also applies to P-2 and P-3 petitions.

Visas for essential support personnel may be granted for up to one year.

It is possible to receive an extension of up to a second five-year period may be granted to individual P-1 athletes, for a total stay not to exceed 10 years. Otherwise, extensions may be granted to P visa holders for up to one year at a time to continue or complete the activity for which they were admitted.

Can I apply for a green card?

The P visa alone does not provide for a path to a green card. However, a P visa holder may apply for a green card through other means. Essential support personnel may not apply for a green card. □

Honorary Consul Taube from 1

Polish Jews in Warsaw, intended to become one of the continent’s largest Jewish museums. He also brought about close cooperation between the Polish capital and Tel Aviv.

As minister of justice in a previous conservative government, he decisively pushed for the full disclosure of the World War II-era massacre at Jedwabne, where a community of Polish Christians murdered their Jewish neighbors. And at a recent meeting with Jewish leaders, top advisers to the prime minister stated that the government’s policy on Jewish and Israeli issues will remain positive. “We do not intend to give in to European political correctness on Israel,” one of them said. Nor is there any talk of loosening ties with the United States - even if Poland has been called “America’s Trojan horse inside of the European Union.”

Therefore it seems that the Kaczyński administration will follow in the footsteps of previous post-Communism Polish governments. The first foreign policy decision of the new democratic Polish Parliament in 1989 was to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off by Eastern Bloc countries (excepted Romania) in 1967 on Moscow’s orders.

Though the Czechs, not the Poles, became the first ex-Communist nation to send an ambassador to Tel Aviv, this was due to the fallout from a statement by then prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, who had said that “Poles suckle anti-Semitism with their mothers’ milk” - hardly an encouraging gesture. Still, Warsaw was second, after Prague - and in the meantime, became a main transit point for Soviet Jews leaving Russia for Israel. The Hungarians backed off after a terrorist attack. The Poles did not, though terrorist threats were - and remain - aplenty.

In 1991, the mustachioed Solidarity hero-turned-president - Lech Wałęsa - made a state visit to Israel, the first ever by a Polish leader, or by the head of a former Soviet Bloc state. Addressing the Knesset, he asked forgiveness for evils committed by Poles against Jews in the past, and assured Israelis that modern Poland is a friend they can trust. Thereafter, commercial and cultural relations boomed (Israeli investments in Poland today amount to some \$2 billion), youth exchange followed, and military ties came soon after.

Today the Polish army is buying Israeli Spike missiles, while security services maintain a close cooperation. And though expectations by some Israeli politicians that Poland, after joining the European Union in 2004, would become “Israel’s ambassador” to the continental bloc may have been overly optimistic, statements by the Polish ambassador to Israel condemning Palestinian terror have provoked howls of outrage from some of his European colleagues - and denunciations sent directly to Brussels.

Though sincere intent to compensate for evils of the past is a significant motivation for this consistently pro-Israeli policy, it probably would not have happened without the country’s intense pro-Americanism.

Jews had reason aplenty to think bitterly of the Poland that was, and therefore mistrust the Poland that is. There is indisputably still social anti-Semitism in the country, even if local Jews say they feel safer wearing a yarmulke on the streets of Warsaw than on the streets of Paris. But mistrust is one thing, willful blindness another.

No country on the European continent today is both as strongly pro-American and pro-Israeli as is Poland. Sure, the Poles do it partly because they believe it is in their national interest. But one would be hard pressed to find a sounder basis for a friendly partnership. □

Your help is needed
Get involved in Polonia!
Join a
Polish Organization

Music News from 3

and later one of his closest and most trusted friends. Stojowski moved to America in 1905 and settled in New York City. He continued to perform throughout North and South America and Europe, attracting highly favorable comments from the world press. Stojowski’s symphonic music was programmed by the most prestigious orchestras, including the Berlin and Vienna Philharmonic, London Symphony Orchestra, Boston Symphony, and New York Philharmonic. In England, Stojowski’s compositions were performed for Queen Victoria, and the venerable conductor, Sir Charles Hallé was one of many enthusiastic supporters. During World War I, Stojowski lent his considerable influence to rally support for Polish independence, teaming with Paderewski and Sembrich to raise substantial funds for his war-torn homeland. Towards the end of his life, Stojowski once again activated his musical and social connections to help Poland during the dark days of World War II. Mr. Herter’s book provides many fascinating insights and details of Stojowski’s colorful life, his close association with the most important musicians of his era, including Brahms, Elgar, Stokowski, and Tchaikovsky, among many others. The book also traces the careers of Stojowski’s many illustrious students, including Shura Cherkassky, Oscar Levant, Alfred Newman, and Guiomar Novaes, and provides a comprehensive catalogue of Stojowski’s compositions.

All of these titles are available for purchase from the Polish Music Center at USC. It is time to think of promoting the whole spectrum of Polish composers – not only the best-known names. Besides, these titles not only provide a fascinating glimpse of each composer’s world and time but also insights into their music, as CD recordings are attached to the Szymanowska and Koffler titles. Please let us know if you’d like to add these books to your summer reading list! 213-821-1356 or polmusic@usc.edu. □

Investments from 3

financial advisor understand his client’s risk tolerance and liquidity needs. Also, if the value of the portfolio goes below 33 percent of the home’s purchase price, the investor must add enough new money or securities to restore the portfolio to its minimum level. And while investments can fail to produce any return, mortgage payments must continue without interruption.

In addition, the portfolio serving as collateral can hold only liquid securities—an investor cannot pledge real estate or earmark the assets held in a hedge fund or other alternative investment. (Retirement assets, including those in 401(k) plans, are likewise off-limits.)

Still, for investors looking to maintain long-term investment plans, pledged-asset mortgages can be a smart home-buying strategy. For more information please write in care of:

News of Polonia**Investments**

2245 E. Colorado Blvd. 104/177
Pasadena, CA 91107

Email: polishnews@earthlink.net □

Justyna Ball from 2

ironic tone behind it. With a little research, if you compare reviews (of Italian, French & Polish restaurants) by the same person, you’ll know that she can do much better for the Poles.

There are two sides of Chef Logozzo as well. Despite his controversial statements, in Poland he was this cherished, popular American cook, who ridiculed everything Polish. The same magazine (Polish ‘ELLE’) that printed his criticism of Polish cooking, routinely recommended ...popular Polish restaurants around Warsaw. His is of the opinion that Polish food is boring and contains no greens. (According to another stereotype, Poland is an agriculture country, so what do they do with all that produce?) Even at the cheapest bistro or “bar mleczny” (dairy bar) “surowka” (raw veggies) came with your meal. Conveniently, Grandma had a big garden, but my mom in the city had to buy fresh fruits and veggies from the market. At a bazaar across the street I was able to buy fresh farmer’s cheese and all the “greens” that I desired, next to the old lady plucking geese. “Chives” was one of my first English words since the teenagers in my local supermarket did not know the name for it. English name that is.

There is this Pierogeria in the Old Town section of Warsaw, which serves 20 different kinds of pierogi, boiled or oven baked with a matching number of sauces. The day I took my friend Diane there, Asian locals and Asian tourists occupied almost all the tables. Diane and I brought a young man named Mahi, a Hindu from NYC whom we just met. He heard us speaking English and asked about a good pierogi restaurant. From twenty something kinds on the menu, he chose the traditional cabbage and mushroom, oven baked with creamy dill sauce.

Advice to Logozzo and such! Before going on a job assignment, learn about a nation’s history, their culture, their cooking is part of it. Show some respect and at least try to learn the language (Mike admitted not to know any Polish even after 3 years) His next task was in Russia. Wonder why he hasn’t tried Great Britain? They eat eels there!

Or Southwest France and try to convince the French to give up their “Blanquette de Cuisses de Grenouille” or another word is; braised frog legs. Each country has its traditions and you, Mr. Logozzo are not there to change it.

Contrary to the Brooklyn chef, there are several others who are in love with Polish cooking. Mike Boruch from Chicago never went to culinary school. He got his experience by working at Eastern European and later French restaurants. It was Julia Child who convinced him to write a Polish cookbook. No publisher was interested in “Polack’s cuisine” so he published his book himself. Boruch hired a professional photographer and set up displays in his backyard. The effect is this splendid book “The New Polish Cuisine.” From the review: “The book is beautifully designed and photographed, while the chapters go beyond the customary appetizers, main dishes, vegetables and desserts. Baruch devotes a section to the Polish buffet, which he describes as a “ritual” in Polish history. A separate chapter on mushrooms shows how important the wild fungi are to Polish dishes.” According to Boruch: “Eastern Europeans wait for the fall mushroom season the way “most Americans might treasure the start of the football season,” Different cook, different approach.

Polish Restaurants like Belvedere in Łazienki Park or Malinowa at the Bristol Hotel have foreign born cooks, Logozzo must know it, as that’s where he eats his black Russian caviar. And where Chef Bernard, a native Frenchman is in love with Polish cooking - studying old books and serving Polish dishes in this elegant place. But may we ever expect a positive article about anything Polish from The Wall Street Journal? And a little note to Mr. Logozzo, have you ever tried peanut butter pierogi with Velveeta or marshmallow fluff? Why not? □

The perfect
reasonably priced gift
for any occasion that will
be enjoyed throughout the
year
A gift subscription
to the
NEWS OF
POLONIA