Once again the annual Paderewski Music Festival is scheduled to take place in the charming Central Coast town of Paso Robles, California from November 12-15, 2009. For the past few years this re-born Festival has grown considerably from its humble beginnings. Six days filled with music, sightseeing, wine-tasting opportunities and exhibits dedicated to the memory of this great pianist and Polish patriot who was also a Paso Robles landowner.

The opening night concert will be held on November 12 in a stunningly beautiful function room of the newly-opened Vina Robles Winery. The Denelli Quartet—a highly acclaimed, LA-based chamber music group—will present a concert of string quartets by Heitor Villa Lobos, Henryk Mikolaj Gorecki, and Johannes Brahms. Santa Barbara-based pianist William Koseluk will present a recital of works by Edvard Grieg and Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

Winners of the 2009 Paderewski Youth Piano Competition will be featured in a free afternoon concert at the Paso Robles Inn on November 13. That evening the entire city celebrates its heritage during the “Elegant Evening” event that features open houses of museums, art galleries, and landmarks in the downtown area of Paso Robles.

At 8 p.m. the Paderewski Festival will present Polish pianist Hubert Rutkowski in the Festival Gala Concert. Rutkowski’s program features compositions by Chopin, Paderewski, Leszczycy, Fontana, and Gottschalk. This concert will be held in the historic ballroom of the Paso Robles Inn.

Other noteworthy events scheduled for this year’s Festival include tours of Paso Robles and a free afternoon concert at the Paso Robles Inn. For the past few years this re-born Festival has grown considerably from its humble beginnings.

Remarks by President Biden in a joint statement with President Kaczynski
President Palace
Warsaw, Poland
VICE PRESIDENT BIDEN: Mr. President, thank you for your hospitality. And I apologize to your colleagues, when two old friends get together, they tend to talk. You know how diplomats always walk out and say, we had a frank and thorough discussion? Well, we had a discussion friends have, we talked about everything. And had we not been there, and were we not cognizant of people’s schedules, we probably would have talked for another two hours.

But, Mr. President, I am proud to stand here with you, and I think our meeting was productive. I know of no problem of consequence that we have with Poland. I know of no consequential problem. I know of no problem that is not able to be resolved as they emerge. Poland has a decided disadvantage in the relationship -- they own a part of our heart, and that is a disadvantage. Mr. President, and, I think, my daughter-in-law comes from the second largest Polish city in the world, the Chicago. Both of them, Mr. President, I appreciated it, it was a great discussion, and we discussed a broad range of mutual interests, and our joint commitment to the NATO effort, to Afghanistan on. By the way, I expressed my deep appreciation.

I, for one, Mr. President, have complimented the troops on more than one occasion in Afghanistan. The Polish soldiers in Afghanistan are not just soldiers, they are warriors. They are warriors. They are doing an incredibly difficult job, and I wish every Pole could see just how hard, and steadfast they are. You would be incredibly proud, incredibly proud, as I was, to have the opportunity to know and see where they were.

As a matter of fact -- it is just part of my DNA, as they say -- but I'm going to go from here to meet with you again on Tuesday, because this is not a diplomatic nicety. The President and I truly appreciate -- truly appreciate the efforts that the Polish military is making. And I'm going to meet with decorated Polish war veterans who have served in Afghanistan.

I understand, like all parents -- my son just got back from a year in Iraq. I understand the anxiety of every Polish mother and father for their son and daughter. And I just want you to know it may not be a big deal, but it’s a big deal to me. It’s a big deal that you all know that we generally appreciate and

President Kaczynski to page 11

The nature and future of communism
By: Marek Jan Chodakiewicz

“International World Politics” Academic Dean and Kościuszko Professor of Polish Studies Dr. Marek Jan Chodakiewicz provides an overview of the intellectual foundations of communism, and proceeds to examine its continuing role in today’s world.

Human drive for equality will always be with us. Communism is one of its most rabid manifestations. Therefore its promise will endure, albeit in ever-changing forms. Let us look at the definition, ideology, typology, practice, and phases of Communism. What is Communism? Firstly, it is an ideology derived from Gnosticism. Gnosis is secret knowledge allegedly possessed by the chosen few who aim to herald the unenlightened human chaital to paradise through a revolution. Communism promised an earthly paradise. Marx was a classic Gnostic for he believed that he had a teleological key to the mystery of past, present, and future which would lead to the secular utopia.

Against whom and what is Communism? It is against faith, tradition, free enterprise, capitalism, Christianity, and not just private, property it stands against everything that cannot be leveled and destroyed.

By what means does Communism operate? By any dialectical means necessary to reach its revolutionary goal.

According to needs, the Communists form a “popular front” of all the leftists; they co-opt nationalism, creating “national liberation movements” or they embrace the exclusionist party line of eliminating everyone, including their own faithful comrades.

Thus Lenin, Luxemburg, Mao, Gramsci, or Guzman shared identical aims, while engaging in disparate tactics. According to needs, the Communists form a “popular front” of all the leftists; they co-opt nationalism, creating “national liberation movements” or they embrace the exclusionist party line of eliminating everyone, including their own faithful comrades.

Thus Lenin, Luxemburg, Mao, Gramsci, or Guzman shared identical aims, while engaging in disparate tactics. According to needs, the Communists form a “popular front” of all the leftists; they co-opt nationalism, creating “national liberation movements” or they embrace the exclusionist party line of eliminating everyone, including their own faithful comrades.