

The American Institute of Polish Culture
48th International Polonaise Ball
20/20 Vision of Technology and the Future
A Salute to Luminous Minds



Gala Dinner Dance
Saturday, January 25, 2020 at 7:00 pm

Eden Roc Hotel
Mona Lisa Ballroom – Cocktail Hour
Pompeii Promenade Ballroom – Dinner
4525 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, FL 33140

“Polonaise” by the Members of the Committees and Special Guests
Entertainment by Polish American Folk Dance Company, New York
and New Century Dance Company, Miami
Music for Dancing by The Eighth Note

White and Black Tie
Regalia

R.S.V.P.

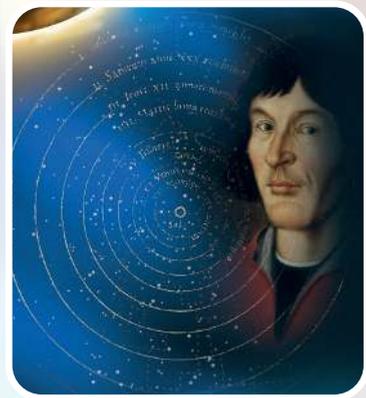
Pioneers of Technology and Innovation

The luminous minds of Polish people helped stretch the boundaries of knowledge and invent new technologies. They changed the course of various fields of science that served humanity in the past and are relevant today.

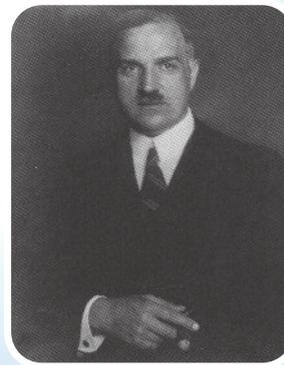


Ignacy Lukasiewicz (1822-1882), a pharmaceutical chemist, discovered that distilled petroleum- kerosene - could be safely used for lighting. He built a new industry distilling oil for use in homes and public lamps, and he opened many oil refineries, building the world's first in Eastern Poland.

Accomplished in several disciplines, **Mikolaj Kopernik** (Nicolaus Copernicus 1473-1543) proved through heliocentric models that the Sun was the center of the universe and the Earth and other planets orbited around it. His findings are the benchmark for studies of the solar system today.



Physicist **Albert Michelson** (1852-1931) discovered how to measure the speed of light and invented the astronomical interferometer that measured planets and celestial distances. He received the Nobel Prize for his work in 1907.



Jan Czocharlski (1885-1953) was a natural born chemist. His childhood obsession led him to metal crystallography and the discovery of growing single crystals. Universally referred to as the Czocharlski Method, his breakthrough process is used in the production of silicone crystals which are used in today's laptops, smartphones, and TVs.

Mieczyslaw Bekker (1905-1985) was the inventor of a new engineering discipline, terramechanics, the study of the properties of soil and the interaction of wheeled or tracked vehicles on it and other surfaces. He designed and built the Lunar Roving Vehicle used during several missions to the Moon.



Maria Sklodowska Curie (1867-1934) is the only woman to have won Nobel Prizes in two different fields - chemistry and physics. Her discoveries of polonium, and radium and radioactivity reshaped the scientific and medical worlds. Curie remains in the top five of the world's most renowned scientists.

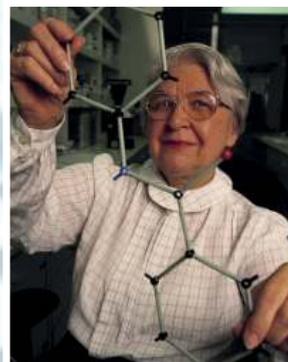


Technology that Changed the World

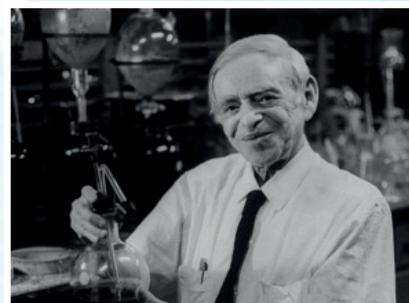
The dreams of many Polish-Americans made the future a better place for all of us.



Virologist and immunologist, **Hilary Koprowski** (1916-2013), developed the world's first effective orally taken live polio vaccine, before Jonas Salk created the injectable version. AIPC Gold Medal Recipient in 2008.



Stephanie Kwolek (1923-2014) discovered synthetic fibers that were exceptionally strong and rigid, which led her to develop Kevlar, a material that has been used in more than 200 applications. These include tennis rackets, parachute lines, bullet-proof vests, car tires, armored cars, bomb-proof building materials, hurricane safe rooms, and bridge reinforcements



Kazimierz (Casimir) Funk (1884-1967) broke new ground in the health benefits of vitamins, preventing many deficiency diseases. The prestigious Casimir Funk Natural Sciences Award is given annually by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America (PIASA) to honor noted Polish-American scientists.

The Woz moniker is synonymous with the beginning of the personal computer era. **Steve Wozniak** (1950) co-founded Apple and his invention changed the world. Today the company remains a major force in the technology field, and Woz is a sought-after speaker, teacher, and lecturer.



Joanna Hoffman (1953), daughter of famed Polish filmmaker, Jozef Hoffman, worked for Apple in it's early days, eventually heading up world marketing. She remains one of the few people in Steve Job's life who was able to successfully handle his mercurial nature. We owe the Ctrl - control - button on the keyboard to her.



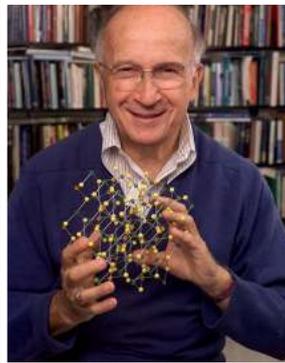
Janusz Liberowski (1953) is the first winner of TV's American Inventor in 2006 for his invention of a safe car seat for kids, the Anecia Safety Capsule. Since then, seven of his patents have been acquired by the technology giant, Intel Corp. He specializes in highly complex problems and has pioneered "industry firsts" in multiple industries.



Horizons of Creativity

Art should never be stagnant and Polish-Americans have created technologies that have taken all forms of personal expression to brand new vistas.

Roald Hoffman (1937) is a theoretical chemist who has melded his love of molecular science with a love of artistic expression. Besides his groundbreaking work in electron orbitals of complex molecules, he has hosted a popular PBS series, published books about the role science plays in art, and written notable poetry and plays. In 1981, he won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.



Elonka Dunin (1958) is an online game developer. She is considered the world's foremost expert in cryptography (secret coding) and steganography (concealing messages or information within other nonsecret text or data). She has cracked several ciphers and has worked with the government investigating terrorist data.



Frank Wilczek (1951) is a renowned theoretical physicist, author, Nobel Prize winner, and Professor at MIT. He researches fundamental particle physics, cosmology and quantum physics, and expanding color perception through technology, for which is he developing hardware and software tools.

Krzysztof Wodiczko (1943) is the founder of the Interrogative Design movement, creating grand scale slides and video projections on buildings, monuments, and other public facades-- using art as a tool of activism. Currently a Professor of Art and the Public Domain at Harvard, he previously held a professorship in Visual Arts at MIT.



Distinguished Professor **Tadeusz Malinski** (1946) is a medical innovator and art authenticator. He specializes in biotechnologies and medical diagnosis/treatments for neurodegenerative and cardiovascular diseases. His inventions of new technologies for a non-destructive analysis of art enables him to perfect authenticating and conserving pieces by the Old Masters.

Zbigniew Rybczyński (1949) is a recognized visionary for his innovative audiovisual techniques and experimentation in the field of new image technology (such as HDTV), for which he holds several US patents that are widely used in the film and TV industries.



Engineer **Joseph Tykocinski Tykociner** (1877–1969) worked in the US with Nikola Tesla at the age of 18. He was the first to develop a way to record and reproduce synchronized sound for motion pictures. In retirement he founded a new field he termed zetetics, the relationship of science to art.



Universe - There is no Limit

Polish-American techno wizards have opened up an entire universe to all the world's citizens, providing endless successes and possibilities.



Artur Bartłomiej Chmielewski (1957) is a mechanical engineer and computer scientist who is the US Rosetta Project Manager for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at NASA, CA. He has developed 9 space instruments and several new technology devices, served as the Project Element Manager on the Deep Space 1 mission, and was a power system engineer for Galileo, Ulysses and Cassini spacecraft.

Aleksander Wolszczan (1946) is the first Polish astronomer to identify extrasolar planets and pulsar planets in the constellation Virgo. He is a member of many scientific associations, including the Polish Academy of Sciences and the American Astronomical Society, and has received several awards. He currently teaches and conducts research at the Penn State. Received AIPC Gold Medal in 2000.



It was in **Susan Wojcicki's** (1968) garage that two Ph.D. students developed the internet phenomenon, Google, that owes much to her marketing skills. Possessing a sharp intellect, expertise in finance, and savvy business sense, she then took on the CEO position of another Net giant, YouTube, where she has introduced a number of innovative programs.



Ann Makosinski (1997) discovered how a person's body heat can power a useful object when she was a teenager. Her invention, the Hollow Flashlight, runs on the energy from the hand holding it. She founded Makotronics Enterprises and introduced the eDrink, a mug that converts the heat from a hot beverage into the electricity to power up another device such as an iPhone.

Anne Wojcicki (1973) is the co-founder and CEO of the genomics and biotechnology company, 23andMe. The company's personal DNA testing kit was named "Invention of the Year" by Time magazine in 2008, and received FDA approval in 2015.

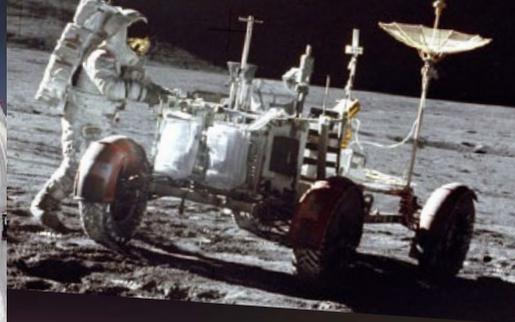


Brian Chesky (1981) and **Nathan Blecharczyk** (1983) are American businessmen who, together with a third friend, co-founded Airbnb. They have built a world-wide network of peer-to-peer, home rental lodging options for travelers. In 2016 they joined Warren Buffett, Bill Gates and a few others as active members of The Giving Pledge, a select group of billionaires who have committed to give the majority of their wealth away.



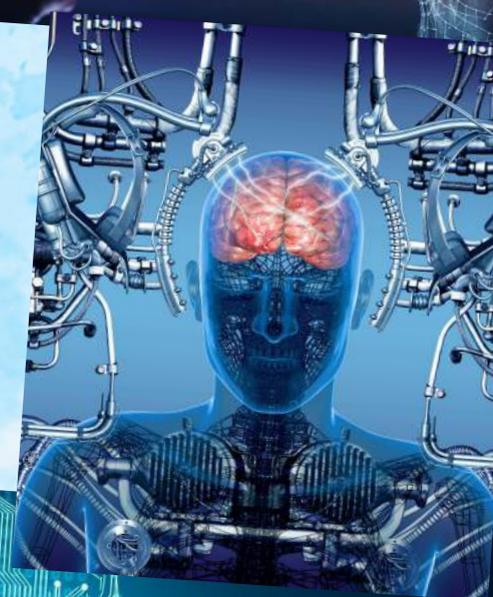
Polish American Astronauts - Year of First Space Flight

Karol Bobko - 1983 (currently Program Manager for NASA SimLabs)
Scott Parazynski - 1994 (now founder and CEO of Fluidity Technologies, developers of one hand controllers for drones and robots)
James Pawelczyk - 1998 (a physiologist lecturer and advisor on affects of space travel on the human body)
Christopher J. Ferguson - 2006 (now Director of Crew and Mission Operations for Boeing's Commercial Crew Program)
George Zamka - 2007 (test pilot, teacher, and advisor for NASA, robotic developers, and other space related agencies)



"One national characteristic that all Poles seem to share, no matter what the era, social origin, or intellectual level, is a sprit of curiosity and the restlessness that makes them unable to accept any limitations on their own possibilities that they do not voluntarily impose themselves. This quality, a source of tireless energy and frequent inspiration, gave the New World special meaning to early Polish settlers and has particular relevance to the Poles in America today."

W.S Kuniczak



*Under the gracious patronage of the Ambassador
of the Republic of Poland
in Washington D.C. Honorable Piotr Wilczek*

Special Guest

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Honorary Committee

Princess Marianne Bernadotte

Mrs. Zbigniew Brzezinski

Drs. Stanislaw and Barbara Burzynski

Mrs. Malgorzata Markowska and Mr. Jan Drozd

Mrs. Irena McLean - Laks

Mr. Rafal Olbinski

Honorable John Petkus

Honorable and Mrs. Zygmunt Potocki

Mr. and Mrs. Tomas Regalado

Princess Lada Schuiski

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Storozynski

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lowenthal

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Ms. Alicja Schoonover

Ms. Beata Paszyc and Mr. John Frank Velez

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The American Institute of Polish Culture, Inc.
A non-profit, public-benefit, cultural organization
1440 79th Street Causeway, Suite 117, Miami, Florida 33141
Phone: (305) 864-2349
assistant@ampolnstitute.org - www.ampolnstitute.org