

Sarmatian Review Data

Multiplication of administrative positions at American universities in recent decades

Percentage increase of administrative employees at Purdue University in the last decade: 54 percent, or eight times the growth of tenured and tenure-track faculty.

Examples of Purdue's administrative employees and some of their salaries: a \$313,000-a-year acting provost; six vice and associate vice provosts, including a \$198,000 chief diversity officer; 16 deans and 11 vice presidents, among them a \$253,000 marketing officer.

Examples of the University of Connecticut's administrative employees and their salaries: a \$312,000-a-year provost and 13 vice, deputy, and associate vice provosts, including one who oversees "engagement" and makes \$275,000 a year; 7 vice-presidents; 13 deans; and a president's chief of staff who makes \$199,000 a year.

A few examples of the University of Minnesota's administrative employees: 8 vice-presidents, most of whom have their own communication offices.

Number of administrators at American universities in 2009: 230,000, up 60 percent from 1993 and 10 times the rate of growth of tenured and tenure-track faculty.

Conclusion of 2010 study by Professor Jay Greene on administration vs. instruction and research at American universities: in 198 leading research universities, administration costs have been rising incomparably faster than funds for instruction and research.

Increase in tuition at Purdue over the last decade: 60 percent.

Source: Bloomberg News, reprinted in *Houston Chronicle*, 24 November 2012.

Tuition at MIT in 1962 and in 2012: \$1,200 a year and \$40,732 a year.

Source: Scott Burns, "Big changes in store for higher education," *Houston Chronicle*, 28 November 2012.

Poverty in the European Union

Percentage of people on the border of poverty and exclusion or within that border in selected countries of the European Union: Czech Republic, 15 percent; Holland and Sweden, 16 percent; Poland and Spain, 27 percent; Romania and Latvia, 40 percent; Bulgaria, 49 percent.

How the presumed state of poverty is computed: each country's poverty borderline is different and depends on local conditions. It is higher in richer countries and lower in the formerly Soviet-occupied countries. In Poland an income of 887 zloties (ca. 290 dollars) or less per month per single-person household constitutes poverty (for a family of four it is 1863 zloties, or ca. 600 dollars per month).

Source: Eurostat statistics, as reported by <rebelya.pl> accessed 4 December 2012 (<http://rebelya.pl/post/3024/bieda-w-europie-bieda-w-polsce-fatalne-statysty>).

What does Russia produce?

Oil and gas as percentage of Russian exports in 2012 and in 1995, respectively: 70 percent and under 50 percent.

Oil and gas as percentage of the national budget in 2012: 50 percent.

Noncommodity share of Russian exports in 2011 and 1997, respectively: 8 percent and 15 percent.

Length of time during which Russian oil reserves can be exploited at the current rate: up to 20 years (by comparison, Kazakhstan's oil reserves will last for 60 years, Saudi Arabia's for over 70 years, and the United Arab Emirates' for 90 years).

Source: "Russia faces fiscal trap as oil dips" (Bloomberg News), *Houston Chronicle*, 15 December 2012.

Developments in the Middle Volga

Tatarstan's State Council decision in December 2012: "Allowing Tatars to write in the Latin script rather than the Cyrillic-based when they deal with republic officials, a step that brings this Middle Volga republic more closely into line with the broader Turkic world rather than with Moscow and the rest of Russia" (Paul Goble).

Publisher of Kazan's *Zvezda Povolzhya* Rashit Akhmetov's opinion, quoted in Goble's paper: "Given that more than 50 percent of the country [the Russian Federation] consists of mixed families. . . in the 21st

century Russia cannot exist except as a federation; otherwise, it will break apart as a result of the growth of internal tensions.”

Source: Paul Goble, “Putin’s Failure in the Middle Volga,” *Eurasian Daily Monitor*, vol. 20, no. 1 (7 January 2013).

Tatarstan and the United Nations

Name of Tatar organization that seeks Tatar membership in the United Nations: the World Congress of Tatars, an organization created 20 years ago to link Tatarstan with ethnic Tatars living outside the borders of the Middle Volga republic.

Circumstances in which it happened: a resolution voted upon during the fifth international meeting in Kazan on 7–9 December 2012. The resolution also calls for obligatory courses in non-Russian languages for non-Russian minorities and declares a change in the Tatar alphabet from Cyrillic script to Latin script.

Source: Paul Goble, “Tatarstan’s interest in UN membership angers Moscow,” *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, vol. 19, no. 226 (11 December 2012).

What it means for a country to be rich

Amount of raw gold imported into Switzerland in 2011: over 2,600 tons, worth over 103 billion dollars.

Sources of gold: Swiss trade statistics do not reveal where the gold comes from.

Source: Imogen Foulkes, “Gold refineries – another Swiss money-spinner,”

BBC News (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-20813983>), 25 December 2012 (accessed on the same day).

What it means for a country to be poor

Amount of gold purchased by Poles in 2012: two tons (includes jewelry and investment gold).

Source: “Mennica Polska prognozuje wzrost sprzedaży złota,” *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 January 2013.

Polish retirement pensions

The lowest pensions paid to retirees and disabled persons in 2012: 799.18 zloties, or ca. \$270 per month.

Yearly increase in 2013: 31,96 zloties, yielding 831.14 zloties per month (ca. \$280) before taxes.

Average retirement pension in Poland in 2012: 1,777 zloties, to increase in 2013 to 1,848.08 zloties, or ca. \$600 per month.

Source: Anna Abramowska, “Waloryzacja emerytur,” *Rzeczpospolita*, 14 February 2013.

Deceitfulness in income statistics in Poland

Average salary in Poland: 3,500 zloties, or ca. \$1,160 per month.

Percentage of people who make less than that: 60 percent.

Source: Ignacy Morawski, “Oszczędzanie ubogich,” *Rzeczpospolita*, 16 February 2013 (accessed on the same day).

Gallup index poll on happiness

Five happiest and five unhappiest countries according to Gallup poll conducted in 2011: Panama, Paraguay, El Salvador, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago (83 to 85 percent of those polled consider themselves happy); and Singapore, Armenia, Iraq, Serbia, Yemen (46 to 52 percent consider themselves happy).

How Europe measures up: in Poland 69 percent feel happy; in the Czech Republic 63 percent; Germany 74 percent; Russia 59 percent; Bulgaria 57 percent.

Source: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/159254/latin-americans-positive-world.aspx#2>, accessed 19 December 2012.

Jagiellonian University law students win International Mediation Competition 2013

Data about the competition: organized yearly by the International Chamber of Commerce, the 2013 competition was the eighth to date. Sixty-six teams from thirty-one countries participated in it, with 140 mock mediation sessions (based on real cross-border commercial disputes) taking place.

Location where the final session took place: Paris.

Language used: English.

Who competed in the final round: University of Auckland (Australia) and Jagiellonian University.

Names of the four Polish competitors who won over all the competitors: law students Karolina Jackowicz, Marta Warchoń, Jakub Bielałowicz, and Tomasz Marek.

Source: International Chamber of Commerce website

(<http://www.iccwbo.org/products-and-services/arbitration-and-adr/>), accessed 16 February 2013.