

Sarmatian Review Data

Monetary value of Gazprom in 2008 and 2015

360 billion dollars and 55 billion dollars, respectively.

Source: "Why Putin is losing," RFE/RL, 10 August 2015 <<http://www.rferl.org/content/why-putin-is-losing/27181633.html>>, accessed on the same day.

Russian trade with China

Percentage drop in Russian trade with China in 2015 (as compared to 2014): 31 percent.

Percentage drop in Chinese investment in Russia in 2015 (as compared to 2014): 20 percent.

Source: Matt Olchawa, "Vladimir Putin Has Been Skipping His Leg Days and It Has Been Duly Noted by Chinese Leadership," *Huffington Post*, 10 September 2015 <www.huffingtonpost.com/matt-olchawa/vladimir-putin-china_b_8106778.html>, accessed on the same day.

Population change in the Russian Far East

Population of territories east of the Lake Baikal in 1991, 2003, and 2010: 8.1 million, 6.6 million, 6 million, with an increasing share of non-Russians.

Anticipated number of inhabitants in the Russian-held Far East in 2020: five million, with the share of Russians falling to 50 percent or less.

Reasons for the departure of Russians: lack of transportation routes, shortage of workers (they have to be imported from China or Central Asia, which gives Russians an additional incentive to leave), and Russian government's economic policy favoring large monopolies rather than small companies.

Source: Paul Goble, "Russian Flight From Russian Far East Again Increasing," *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, vol. 12, no. 200 (4 November 2015).

Level of GDP per capita and productivity in the world

GDP per hour worked in 2014 (last stats available) in Poland: 29.7 dollars; Israel, 37.3 dollars; Hungary, 31.6 dollars; Germany, 62.3 dollars; Russia, 25.9 dollars.

Source: OECD statistics, <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=PDB_LV>, accessed 19 August 2015.

Jewish and Arab population increase in historic Palestine

Increase in the number of people in Israel in the past 12 months (data from September 2015): 1.9 percent, to 8.4 million.

Increase in Jewish immigration to Israel in this period of time: 35 percent.

Percentage of Israeli population that is Jewish: 74.9 percent.

Percentage of Israeli population that are Arab Palestinians, both Muslims and Christians: 20.7 percent.

The remainder: mostly non-Arab Christians.

Palestinian population of the West Bank and East Jerusalem (under Israeli occupation): 2.79 million in 2014.

Palestinian population of Gaza (controlled by Israelis): 1.76 million.

Total Arab population in areas controlled by Israelis: 6.3 million, or equal to the number of Jews in the area.

Political consequences: if Israel wants to remain Jewish, a one-state solution will be impossible to achieve. A two-state solution seems inevitable.

Source: Luke Baker, "Population parity in historic Palestine raises hard questions for Israel," Reuters, 10 September 2015 <<http://news.yahoo.com/population-parity-historic-palestine-raises-hard-questions-israel-151215215.html>>, accessed on the same day.

Immigration to and emigration from Poland

Number of foreign citizens residing in Poland: 111,000.

Status of the remainder: students, businessmen, others.

Amount of money spent by the Polish government on each refugee: 1380 Zł, or ca. \$400 per month.

Number of Syrians presently living in Poland: ca. 800, or less than half of those sent to Poland by EU.

The remainder moved further west where monthly payments are three or four times higher and jobs are easier to find.

Source: Izabela Kacprzak, "Syryjczycy nie chcą do Polski," *Rzeczpospolita*, 15 September 2015 <<http://www4.rp.pl/Uchodzcy/309159793-Syryjczycy-nie-chca-do-Polski.html>>, accessed 16 September 2015.

Distribution of retirement pension wealth among countries

Countries that have accumulated the largest pension wealth in the world: 1. United States (38 percent), 2. Japan (12 percent), 3. the Netherlands (7 percent), 4. Norway (6 percent), 5. Canada (6 percent).

Source: "The World's 300 largest pension funds – year end 2014," Towers Watson portal, September 2015, <<https://www.towerswatson.com/en/Insights/IC-Types/Survey-Research-Results/2015/09/The-worlds-300-largest-pension-funds-year-end-2014N>>, accessed 14 September 2015.

Occupation of Poland by the Soviet army, 1944–1991

Number of Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland in the 1940s: 400,000.

Size of the Polish army at that time: 140,000.

Percentage of Polish GNP in 1949–1954 spent on maintenance of the Soviet occupier in Poland: 15 percent.

Soviet army divisions stationed in Poland: 4 heavy artillery corps, 30 infantry divisions, 12 airborne divisions, and 10 artillery divisions occupying 59 military centers, 13 airports, 6 polygons, and 1 sea base. Soviet nuclear arms warehoused in Poland: 178 nuclear warheads.

Number of Polish cities in which the Soviet army was stationed throughout the period: 65, including Warsaw, Kraków, Gdańsk, Łódź, Poznań, Wrocław, Kielce, Częstochowa, Łomża, Lublin, Białystok, Swinoujście, Legnica (one-third of Legnica was cordoned off for Soviet army use).

Number of Soviet soldiers in Poland in 1990: 65,000, plus 7,500 support personnel and 40,000 family members—all maintained at the expense of the Polish GDP.

Date and circumstances of removal of Soviet army from Poland: the withdrawal of the Soviet army from Poland was agreed upon on 21 May 1992 by Boris Yeltsin and Lech Wałęsa during a meeting in Moscow. The withdrawal lasted 17 months. The last Soviet soldier left Poland on 18 September 1993.

Source: Michał Rżysko, "Sowieckie wojska w Polsce: Jak to było?" *Teologia Polityczna*, <<http://www.teologiapolityczna.pl/sowieckie-wojska-w-polsce/>>, accessed 3 October 2015.

Poverty in Poland

Percentage of Polish households living below the poverty line: 40 percent.

1,793.60 per month (ca. 480 dollars per month) for a family of two; Zł. 2,661.36 per month for a family of three; Zł. 3,437.68 per month for a family of four; Zł. 4,216.00 per month for a family of five.

Exchange rate as of 24 September 2015: 1 dollar=3.77 Zł.

Source: Janina Blikowska and Joanna Cwiek, "Wegetacja nasza codzienna," *Rzeczpospolita*, 24 September 2015 <<http://www4.rp.pl/Spoleczenstwo/309239776-Wegetacja-nasza-codzienna.html>>, accessed on the same day.

Number of people in Poland who live in dire poverty (assessed as having a disposable income of 540 Zł or lower—ca. 150 dollars per month—per person per month): nearly three million.

Source: Ewelina Pietryga, "Naga polska bieda," *Rzeczpospolita-Plus Minus*, 18 September 2015 <<http://www4.rp.pl/Plus-Minus/309189997-Naga-polska-bieda.html>>, accessed 24 September 2015.

How the poor sleep

Percentage of Poles who sleep in a frame bed with a mattress: 25 percent.

Percentage of Poles who sleep on sofas, fold-in beds, armchairs, or other pieces of furniture that serve other purposes during the day: 55 percent.

Reason for scarcity of proper beds: small apartment size and lack of funds.

Health results: spine problems, lack of sleep.

Source: "Uważaj jak śpisz!," *Tygodnik ABC*, 11 October 2015 <<http://abctygodnik.pl/artykuly/1184-uwazaj-jak-spisz>>, accessed on the same day.

Civic Platform Party policy toward in-vitro fertilization

Amount of money the PO minister of health Bartosz Arłukowicz gave to private clinics specializing in in-vitro fertilization prior to 2015: 150 million zloties, or ca. 43 million dollars.

On November 2, 2015 (the last day of PO rule in Poland), amount of money PO minister of health Marian Zembala gave as subsidy to private clinics specializing in in-vitro fertilization: Zł 300 million.

Number of couples who participated for two years in the in-vitro program sponsored in part by the Polish ministry of health: 17, 016.

Number of Polish children born as a result of in-vitro fertilization: 3,627.

Until 2015, cost of creating one child by means of in-vitro fertilization: 41,000 Zł.

Number of persons in Poland trying to overcome infertility: 1.5 million.

Source: Marzena Nykiel, "Lewicowa Platforma dopycha kolanem własne interesy," Portal <wpolityce.pl>, 1 November 2015, accessed on the same day.