

Sarmatian Review Data

Estimated growth of Polish GDP until 2015

Estimated Polish GDP per person in 2015 compared to average EU GDP per person: 64.5 percent, instead of 79 percent as estimated earlier.

Reason for lowering the estimate: worldwide economic crisis in 2009.

Estimated drop in GDP per person in the Lower Silesia voivodship (województwo dolnośląskie); 1 percent, from 55.9 percent to 54.9 percent of EU average.

Estimated growth of GDP per person in the Mazovian voivodship: it will become equal to EU average.

Source: Anna Cieślak, "Polska przez lata będzie odczuwała skutki kryzysu," *Rzeczpospolita*, 2 January 2010 (accessed 2 January 2010).

In the meantime, real wages of Polish teachers since 1 September 2009

Teacher with a master's degree (including courses in pedagogy) in his/her first year of teaching: 1906 zloties per month (ca. 680 dollars).

Teacher with a master's degree and with a special diploma testifying to his/her highest level of teaching proficiency: 2616 zloties (ca. 930 dollars).

Teacher with college education in his/her first year of teaching: 1274 zloties (ca. 450 dollars per month).

Teacher with college education and with a special diploma testifying to his/her highest level of teaching proficiency: 1689 zloties (ca. 600 dollars).

Source: Renata Majewska, "Przepisy ściśle określają minimalne stawki," *Rzeczpospolita*, 6 January 2010.

Gas, Gazprom, and Poland

Amount of gas Poland consumes per year: 13 billion cubic meters.

Amount of gas Poland produces per year: 4.5 billion cubic meters, or 34.6 percent of the gas it needs.

Amount of gas Poland agreed to import from Russia per year, until 2037: 10.3 billion cubic meters (the payment of estimated 80–350 million dollars Gazprom owes Poland for transit fees has been waived by Polish negotiators).

Persons in the Polish government responsible for negotiations with Russians: Prime Minister Donald Tusk and Deputy Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak.

Source: Bronisław Wildstein, "Gazowa racja stanu," *Rzeczpospolita*, 7 January 2010 (accessed 7 January 2010); a subsequent issue of *Rzeczpospolita* supplied information about waiving transit fees.

So who was the biggest producer of natural gas in 2009?

United States natural gas output between January–October 2009, or in a ten-month period: 18.3 trillion cubic feet (over 1 trillion cubic meters), an increase of 3.9 percent from a year earlier.

Russia's natural gas output in the same period: 462 billion cubic meters, a decrease of 17 percent from a year earlier.

Percentage of Russian gas obtained from state-run company Gazprom: 80 percent.

Probability of Russian gas taking over 10 percent of U.S. market (as planned by Gazprom by 2020): virtually zero.

Deliveries of gas to Europe from Norway and Qatar: 21.1 billion and 4 billion cubic meters, respectively.

Imports from the former Soviet Union and Nigeria to Europe: 32.6 billion and 2.1 billion cubic meters, respectively.

Results: supply of gas in Europe outstripped demand in 2009.

Source: Stephen Bierman (Moscow), "US overtakes Russia as biggest gas producer," *Bloomberg News*, 12 January 2010 (accessed 15 January 2010).

More gas luck for the United States owing to new discoveries

Estimated amount of natural gas that can be extracted from super-deep wells in the Gulf of Mexico discovered in 2010: 200 billion cubic meters.

Estimated year when these wells can go into production: 2014.

Source: Brett Clanton, "More than enough in Gulf?" *Houston Chronicle*, 16 January 2010.

Russian arms sales and shifting alliances

Russia's biggest arms customer in 2009: Vietnam, which has territorial disputes with China.

Source: Stephen Blank, *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, vol. 7, no. 22 (2 February 2010).

Decrease of Jewish population in Poland after the partitions

Number of Jews in Western Galicia in 1796 (the third partition of Poland took place in 1795): 117,676.

Number of Jews in Western Galicia (under Austrian occupation) in 1807: 92,575, a decrease of 21.3 percent.

Source: Tadeusz Mencil, *Galicja Zachodnia 1795–1809* (Lublin: Wyd. Lubelskie, 1976), 70.

Continuing decline of ethnic Russian population in the Caucasus

Total population of the republics of North Caucasus: 7 million.

Population of Dagestan on 1 January 2009: 2.7 million.

Overall increase in the population of Dagestan in 2008: 30,000 (the largest natural growth in absolute numbers in the entire Russian Federation).

Percentage of Russians in Dagestan in 1959, 1989, and 1999: 20 percent, 9 percent, 5 percent.

Number of Russians in Dagestan in 2009: 120,000, or 4 percent.

Drop in the ethnic Russian population across the republics of North Caucasus between 1989–2002: from 1.36 million to 940,000, or from 26 percent to 12–15 percent.

Increase of the indigenous population in the same period: from 66 percent to 80 percent, or from 3.5 million to 5.3 million.

The two republics that have no ethnic Russians at all, except for the military: Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Source: Valery Dzutsev, “North Caucasus’ Ethnic Russian Population Shrinks as Indigenous Populations Grow,” *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, vol. 6, no. 210 (13 November 2009).

Orthodoxy in Russia: fiction and reality

Percentage of Russians who attend Orthodox services: between 3 and 10 percent, according to different polls and estimates.

Percentage of Russians who declare themselves Orthodox: 80 percent.

Source: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (www.rferl.org/), 2 December 2009 (accessed 2 December 2009).

Russia’s “lost generation”

Percentage of Russians under 25 who could not find jobs in late 2009: 29 percent.

Percentage of EU citizens under 25 who could not find jobs in late 2009: 20.6 percent.

Source: Anastasiia Bashkatova, “Bezrobotitsa plodit ‘poterianne pokolenie,’” *Nezavisimaia Gazeta*, 4 December 2009 (http://www.ng.ru/economics/2009-12-04/1_bezrobotica.html?mthree=3, accessed 4 December 2009).

Russia and the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg

Number of cases waiting to be dealt with in Strasbourg in 2009: 120,000.

Average number of years it takes to hear a case: six.

Percentage of cases from Russia: 28 percent.

Number of cases going back to 2003 and earlier that have been decided in favor of Chechen claimants and against the state of Russia: 120.

The single country in Europe that is blocking reforms at the European Court that would speed up the handling of cases by 25 percent: Russia.

Other states that have an exceptionally large number of cases pending: Turkey, Romania, and Ukraine.

Source: William Horsley, “Russia prompts crisis of European human rights justice,” BBC News (Strasbourg), 9 December 2009 (accessed 13 December 2009).

The secrets of colonialism

Location and history of the uranium mine in Lower Silesia voivodship in Poland: located in the town of Kowary since the 1930s, it was taken over by Soviet Russians in 1945 (even though the Lower Silesia was ceded to Poland by postwar international agreements). Uranium from that mine was used to build the Soviet weapons of mass destruction. The families of the Polish miners who worked there without any protective clothing were never recompensed by the Russian government for illness and mortality that inevitably await those exposed to uranium radiation.

The present state of the mine: the mine is no longer in use.

Source: Tomasz Grzywaczewski, “Oto najbardziej tajemniczy projekt Hitlera,” *Dziennik Gazeta Prawna*, 3 January 2010.

Country living in Europe

EU members with the largest percentage of non-city dwellers (both farmers and nonfarmers): Slovenia (49.2 percent), Portugal (44.4 percent), Poland (39.9 percent), Ireland (39.6 percent), Finland (39.1 percent).

Source: Barbara Fedyszak-Radziejowska, “Jak kułak dusił lud,” *Rzeczpospolita*, 27 January 2010.