

Sarmatian Review Data

Russian demography's influence on education

Number of high school graduates in the Russian Federation in 1994 and 2010: 1,400,000 and 750,000.

Number of students in colleges and universities in 2010 and the estimated number in 2012/13 academic year: 7.5 million and 3–4 million, respectively.

Average number of companies that sent their representatives to university job fairs ten years ago and presently: 200–250 companies vs. 15–20 companies.

Percentage of contemporary university graduates who find jobs in their profession: 45 percent.

Measures the Russian government intends to take to improve the situation: consolidate smaller institutions of higher learning and liquidate their provincial branches.

Source: Polina Nikol'skaia, "Demografiia sol'et vuzy," <gazeta.ru>, 17 February 2010 (accessed 17 February 2010).

Russian contemporary gulag primer

Number of gulag-style labor camps in the Russian Federation in 2010: five.

Reason to call them gulag-style: no one ever returns from these camps (they are for those imprisoned for life), and the conditions in uninspected Russian prisons are predictable.

Names of these camps: White Swan (near Perm and Solikamsk, an area where Soviet gulag camps were plentiful); Black Delphine in Sol-Iletsk (near Orenburg in the Urals); The Vologod Five in Novoozero (near Vologod); During the Day (in the Urals); No. 18 (in Kharp in the Nenets territory within the polar circle).

Rules of stay: the first ten years are spent "under the harsh regime" where only one hour a day outside the cell is allowed, and only one letter per year can be sent. Survivors are allowed three letters per year and two visits of relatives.

Famous residents of the Black Delphine (the largest camp capable of accomodating 1,600 prisoners): Chechen freedom fighter Salman Raduev who died there in 2002; Aleksei Pichulin, one of the directors of the Yukos Oli Company (still alive).

Source: "Kolonii dlia Evsiukova," <gazeta.ru>, 20 February 2010 (accessed 20 February 2010).

The state of Russian science

Number of scientific articles published by Russian scientists over the last five years: 127,000, or 2.6 percent of the number of studies published worldwide (fewer than Canadian and Australian scientists, but more than Duch scientists).

Number of scientific articles published by Russian scientists in the years 1999–2003: 9.7 percent.

Source: Survey by Thomson Reuters, as reported by *Nezavisimaia Gazeta* on 10 March 2010 and *Russian Reform Monitor*, no. 1666 (22 April 2010).

Homelessness of children in Russia

The percentage of homeless children in Russia in 2010: 2.17 percent of all children, equal to the percentage of homeless children during the October Revolution.

Total number of children in Russia in 2010: 28 million, out of which 600,000 are homeless and a similar number are warehoused in children's homes.

Measures the Russian state is taking to alleviate the problem: none so far.

Source: Editorial in *gazeta.ru* (http://www.gazeta.ru/comments/2010/05/26_e_3373902.shtml), 25 May 2010 (accessed 26 May 2010).

Yet the spying goes on . . .

Number of worldwide employees of the External Security Service (*Sluzhba Vneshnei Razvedki*) in Russia under Medvedev and Putin: 13,000.

Number of persons worldwide employed by the Russian GRU (*Glavnoe Razvedyvatel'noe Upravlenie*), an espionage agency oriented toward the military: 12,000.

Source: "Deutschland durch Spionage zunehmend bedroht," *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 22 June 2010, p. 1. Date of arrest by FBI and number of *ilegaly*, or Russian individuals who assumed false identities in the United States and even lived as married couples while at the same time engaging in espionage and money laundering: 27 June 2010; 11.

Source: *New York Times*, 28 June 2010.

Readership of weekly periodicals in Poland

Four most popular weeklies in Poland in December 2009 (ranked according to the number of copies sold: *Gość Niedzielny* (strongly Catholic, 153,920 copies, an increase of 7 percent since December 2008); *Polityka* (postcommunist, 151,370 copies, a decrease of 9 percent); *Newsweek Polska* (Axel Springer Polska, 105,567 copies, a decrease of 5 percent); *Wprost* (Polish-owned centrist, a decrease of 43 percent).

Source: www.wiretualnimedia.pl/artykul/gosc-niedzielny-przegonil-polityke-wprost-w-dol-0-43-proc, 19 February 2010 (accessed 19 February 2010).

Equal pay for equal work in Poland and Germany

Average hourly pay for men in Poland: 9.8 percent higher than for women

Average hourly pay for men in Germany: 23 percent higher than for women.

Source: Lena Białkowska in *Donosy*, no. 5032 (8 March 2010).

Crime in Poland

Decline in crime in Poland over the last 10 years: 30 percent on the average.

The most dangerous cities in Poland from the standpoint of crime: Katowice (where crime declined by only 15 percent and where theft, brawls, and robbery are most prevalent); Poznań (the leader in car theft); and Wrocław.

Source: Michał Jankowski in *Donosy*, no. 5033 (10 March 2010).

Polish medicine as a source of foreign currency

Estimated number of foreigners who will come to Poland for medical treatment in private clinics in 2010: 300,000.

Source: Lena Białkowska in *Donosy*, no. 5041 (29 March 2010).

Pecunia non olet

Amount of money Jeff Anderson, lawyer for compensation claimants for sexual abuse by priests, has made on sexual abuse suits: 60 million dollars.

Source: "Pédophilie: Avocat américain qui défie l'Eglise," *Le Monde*, 29 March 2010 (accessed 29 March 2010).

Polish presidential election data (4 July 2010)

Percentage of votes received by each candidate: Bronisław Komorowski, 53.01 percent; Jarosław Kaczyński, 46.99 percent.

Voter turnout: 55.31 percent.

Promises made by Bronisław Komorowski during the election campaign and their estimated cost if fulfilled: no increases in retirement age and no changes in pension obligations to farmers (10 billion zloties); no changes in annual cost-of-living pension increases (6.2 billion zloties); pension increases for teachers (15 billion zloties); building a Vistula dam to prevent flooding (1.3 billion zloties); free access to the internet for all, 50 percent discount on railway tickets for students, free access to RTV television channel, subsidies for in-vitro fertilization (1.14 billion zloties).

Source: Elżbieta Głapiak, "Prezydencka licytacja," *Rzeczpospolita*, 5 July 2010; Renata Grochal, "Prezydent obietnic," *Gazeta Wyborcza*, 6 July 2010.

Contradictory reports about the crash of Tu-154 carrying Polish President over Smolensk on 10 April 2010

Description of the three planes attempting to land at the Smolensk airport in the morning of 10 April 2010: Jak-40 (Polish) carrying a Polish air technician and crew member Remigiusz Muś; Tu-154 (Polish), carrying Polish President Lech Kaczyński and 95 other Poles; and Il (Russian) that was redirected to another airport and landed there.

Remigiusz Muś's sworn statement includes information that he heard the radio conversation between the crew members of Tu-154 and the control tower at Smolensk during which the control tower allowed the Polish plane to descend to 50 meters above ground.

Official version of the control tower statement: it allowed the Polish plane to descend to 100 meters above ground.

Name of the deputy air controller in Smolensk: Viktor Anatolievich Ryzhenko.

Number of hearings in which Ryzhenko participated in Russia: two.

Information given by Ryzhenko during the first hearing: at the distance of 1.1 km (corrected to 1.5 km) Ryzhenko saw the Polish plane on the monitor and told it to abort landing.

Information given by Ryzhenko during the second hearing: at the distance of 1.5 km. to 1.7 km he did not see the Polish plane on the monitor any longer.

Source: Polish Press Agency, as reported by *Dziennik Gazeta Prawna*, 6 July 2010 (accessed 7 July 2010).