

Sarmatian Review Data

Organic food production and consumption in Poland

Estimated number of private farms producing organic food in 2010: 20,000, or 3,000 more than in 2009.

Voivodships in which organic farms are the most numerous: West Pomerania (Zachodniopomorskie), with 2,400 organic farms; then Warmia-Mazuria, Carpathian, Little Poland, and Podlasie.

Percentage of organic food exported abroad, mainly to EU: 80 percent.

Number of processing plants specializing in organic food: 264, or 13 less than in 2009.

Estimated increase in consumption of organic food in Poland in 2010: 15–20 percent more than in 2009.

Estimated percentage of organically certified arable land that consists of meadows and grazing grounds: 50 percent.

Source: Beata Drewnowska, "Przybywa producentów ekożywności," *Rzeczpospolita*, 17 March 2011.

Emigration of Russians from Russia in 2010

Estimated number of Russian professionals who left the country in 2010 in search of economic and personal security: one million.

Source: Czech TV, 24 February 2011 (<http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/1097181328-udalosti/211411000100224/obsah/148767-exodus-ruske-stredni-tridy/>), accessed 26 February 2011.

Diplomacy and spying in Poland

Number of foreign diplomats in Poland in 2010: about 2,000; of these, number of persons for whom diplomacy serves as a coverup for spying: about 300.

Means of communication Russian spies still use: shortwave radio.

Source: Head of ABW (Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego) Krzysztof Bondaryk, as reported by *Rzeczpospolita*, 10 March 2011.

Russian empire and genocide

Estimated percentage of Circassians (inhabitants of the Caucasus and vicinity) killed or deported by Russians upon conquest of the Caucasus in the nineteenth century: 90 percent.

Source: Valery Dzutsev, "Researcher calls on the Russian security services to use Soviet experience to weaken North Caucasian émigré organizations," *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, vol. 8, no. 75 (18 April 2011).

Price of Polish dependency on Russian gas

The price of gas that Polish households pay in 2011: three times higher than in the American households.

Reason: the prices Russia charges for gas vary from country to country, and the price it charges Poland is among the highest.

Source: Piotr Gabryel, "Sukces sumy małych kroków," *Rzeczpospolita*, 29 May 2011 (<<http://blog.rp.pl/gabryel/2011/05/29/sukces-sumy-malych-krokow>>, accessed 29 May 2011).

Russian-speaking organized crime groups in Poland

The largest and most powerful network of criminals in the world today: one originating in the former USSR.

Two European countries where RSOFC groups are the most active: Germany and Poland.

Estimated number of Russian-speaking criminals operating in Poland in 2011: 20,000, making it the largest Russian (includes Belarusian and Ukrainian) criminal diaspora in the world.

Activities in Poland: murders, pimping, car theft, and car smuggling.

Favorite activities in the Białystok region, or near the Polish-Belarusian border: car robberies.

Their center in Poland: the city of Poznań.

Their centers in Germany: Berlin and Köln.

Person in the Polish government who allegedly accepted favors from RSOFC groups: Barbara Blida, former Minister for Construction and member of Parliament (she committed suicide during a police search of her home in April 2007).

Person who probably was murdered by RSOFC members: Grzegorz Michniewicz, Director of the State Chancellery (found hanged in his apartment in December 2009).

Source: Walter Kegö and Alexandru Molcean, "Russian Speaking Organized Crime Groups in the EU," Research Paper of the Institute for Security and Development Policy in Stockholm, Sweden (www.isdp.eu/publications/index.php?option=com_jombib&task=showbib&id=5961), accessed 1 June 2011.

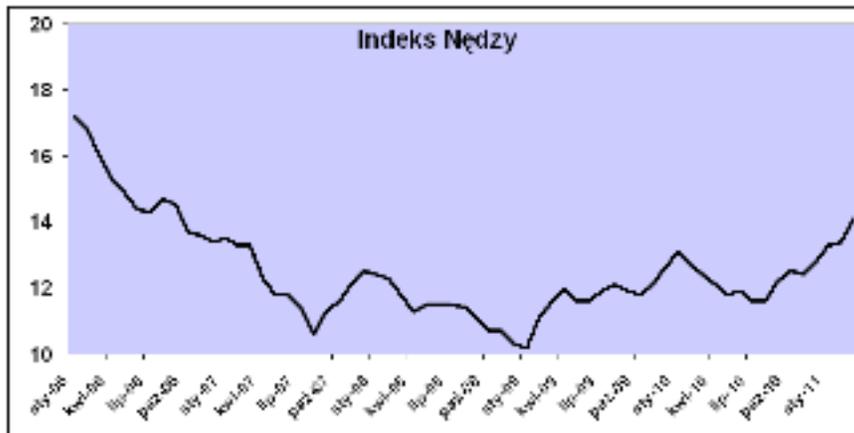
Poverty index for Poland, January 2006–January 2011

Factors deepening poverty in Poland: a combination of inflation and unemployment.

Authorship and period of existence of the poverty index: financial site <bankier.pl>, since 2008.

The period with the most rapid decrease of the poverty index in Poland: July 2007 to January 2009.

Author's conclusion: in spite of percentage growth of the economy, the lower third of society is getting poorer, not richer.



Source: Krzysztof Kolany, "Polski indeks nędzy najwyższy od pięciu lat," Polski portal finansowy, 2 May 2011, <<http://www.bankier.pl/wiadomosc/Polski-Indeks-Nedzy-najwyzszy-od-pieciu-lat-2331472.html>>, accessed 6 May 2011.

Readership of opinion weeklies in Poland in 2010

Gość Niedzielny (Roman Catholic): 143,204 average weekly sales, 5 percent increase over 2009.

Polityka (postcommunist and radically leftist): 143,089 average weekly sales, 1 percent decrease since 2009.

Newsweek (modeled on its American counterpart): 119,935 average weekly sales, 12 percent increase over 2009.

Wprost (moved leftward after change of ownership): 102,987 average weekly sales, 4 percent increase since 2009.

Gazeta Polska (radically right wing): 51,011 average weekly sales, 103 percent increase over 2009.

Przekrój (title leftover from Soviet-occupied Poland): 46,623 average weekly sales, 11 percent decrease since 2009.

Przewodnik Katolicki (Roman Catholic): 27,563 average weekly sales, 2 percent decrease since 2009.

Tygodnik Powszechny (left wing, nominally Catholic but bent on change in the Catholic Church): 22,201 average weekly sales, 0.2 percent increase over 2009.

Source: Fronda Online (http://www.fronda.pl/news/czytaj/gosc_niedzielny_najlepiej_sprzedajacym_sie_tygodnikiem_opinii), accessed 22 February 2011.

Some facts and their possible implications concerning the world's demography between 2010 and 2030

World population growth between 1900 and 2000: from 1.6 billion to 6.1 billion (up 400 percent).

Life expectancy growth between 1900 and 2000: from 30 to 65 years.

World fertility implosion in the last fifty years: from 4.9 births per woman in the early 1960s to 2.6 in the first decade of the twenty-first century, with indications that these figures will fall below replacement levels worldwide in the future.

Implications for Western and Eastern Europe: negative growth of working-age population between 2010 and 2030 (ca. 8 million for Western Europe and ca. 10 million for Eastern Europe). In Eastern Europe virtually all of the negative growth will be in the fifteen-to-twenty-nine-year-old category, the most economically valuable. Projected decline in numbers of workforce in the Russian Federation between 2010 and 2030: 20 percent.

Estimated total annual exports for Russia and Belgium in 2009: \$303.4 billion and \$369.9 billion.

Projected median age in German and Italy in 2030: 50 and over 50.

Projected immigration to Western Europe in the next 20 years: 20 million people.

Source: Nicholas Eberstadt, "World Population Prospects and the Global Economic Outlook," a working paper of the American Enterprise Institute, 2010. **SR Editor's comment:** one notes in this paper a complete disregard for entities such as the European Union, evidently considered to be a paper entity behind which national interests continue to play a preeminent role.