

## *Sarmatian Review Data*

### **Russian opinions about Stalin and the Soviet Union in 2016**

Percentage of Russians who think that Stalin played a positive role in the history of Russia: 54 percent.

Percentage of Russians who believe that purges and the Gulag were “a political necessity”: 26 percent.

Percentage of Russians who felt this way in 2007: 9 percent.

Percentage of Russians who would prefer that the Soviet Union did not disintegrate: 66 percent.

Source: Levada poll published 25 March 2016, as reported in *Last News from Russia*,  
<<http://en.news-4-u.ru/in-russia-more-like-stalin-the-survey-showed-levada-center.html>>.

### **Islamic fighters from Russia in Syria and Iraq**

Increase in foreign fighters from Russia and Central Asia during the last year: approximately 300 percent increase since June

Top foreign fighter nationalities: Tunisian, Saudi Arabian, Russian.

Approximate number of fighters from Russia that joined the Islamic State in Syria or Iraq between 2014–2015: 2,400, for a total of 4,700 fighters from Russia.

Areas of the Russian Federation from which the Islamic volunteers come: mostly North Caucasus.

Source: *Foreign Fighters: An Updated Assessment of the Flow of Foreign Fighters into Syria and Iraq*, The Soufan Group, 2015, <[http://soufangroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/TSG\\_ForeignFightersUpdate3.pdf](http://soufangroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/TSG_ForeignFightersUpdate3.pdf)>, accessed 1 April 2016.

### **Polish-German trade in 2015**

Increase in Polish exports to Germany in 2015: 11.2 percent, to 48.5 billion euros and 27.2 percent of total Polish exports, or exactly the same as total Polish exports to the United States and four times more than total Polish exports to Canada.

Increase in Polish imports from Germany in 2015: 7.8 percent, to 40 billion euros.

Poland’s position in German economic partnership ranking: #7, after the United States, France, Holland, China, Great Britain, and Italy.

Germany’s position in Polish economic partnership ranking: #1.

Items Poland exports to Germany: cars and car parts (13 percent of all exports), food and agricultural products (10.3 percent), kitchen appliances (7.5 percent), machinery, furniture, and metal products.

German investments in Poland as of 2015: 30 billion euros.

Polish investments in Germany: 1.2 billion euros, of which most has been invested by PKN Orlen, followed by Ciech SA, Boryszew SA, OT Logistics and Comarch SA.

Source: Portal <wgospodarce.pl>, <<http://wgospodarce.pl/informacje/24595-handlujemy-z-niemcami-na-potege>>, 11 April 2016, accessed on the same day.

### **Public debt inherited from the previous government by Law and Justice government in Poland**

Foreign ownership of means of production in Poland: 113 percent of Polish GNP.

Percentage of Poland’s total debt held by foreign subjects: 60 percent.

Percentage of treasury ministry debt held by foreign subjects: 30 percent.

Percentage of industrial production manufactured in factories owned by foreign companies: 50 percent.

Percentage of Polish exports manufactured in factories owned by foreign subjects: 66 percent.

Amount of money transferred abroad each year as profits of foreign owners: 95 billion zloties, or ca. 28 billion dollars.

Source: IV rozbiór czy rewolucja? Portal <wgospodarce> <<http://wgospodarce.pl/opinie/24761-iv-rozbiór-czy-rewolucja>>, 15 April 2016, accessed on the same day.

### **Bestsellers in Germany in 2016**

Ranking of Adolf Hitler’s recently reissued *Mein Kampf* on the weekly bestseller list maintained by German weekly *Der Spiegel*: #1.

Number of copies sold in the first three months of 2016: 50,000.

Source: Portal *Buchreport* <[http://www.buchreport.de/nachrichten/bestseller/bestseller\\_nachricht/datum/2016/04/18/mein-kampf-ausgabe-fuer-historisch-interessierte.htm?no\\_cache=1](http://www.buchreport.de/nachrichten/bestseller/bestseller_nachricht/datum/2016/04/18/mein-kampf-ausgabe-fuer-historisch-interessierte.htm?no_cache=1)>; Portal *Klein Report* <<http://www.kleinreport.ch/news/mein-kampf-nummer-1-auf-der-spiegel-bestsellerliste-83956/>>, both accessed 20 April 2016.

**Poland's religious statistics**

Data from 2011 population census concerning religiosity and denominations in Poland: 87.58 percent declared themselves Roman Catholic, 0.41 percent Eastern Orthodox, 0.36 percent Jehovah's Witness, 0.18 percent Lutheran, 0.09 Eastern rite Catholic, 0.07 Pentecostal, 0.03 Mariavite, 0.15 percent others, 2.41 percent nondenominational; 7.10 percent refused to answer.

Drop in the percentage of Catholics between 1983 and 2011: 4 percent.

Number of clergy in Poland in 2016: 153 bishops including four cardinals; 31,000 priests (there were 23,099 priests in 1990); 3,571 seminarians.

Age of priests: in 2010: 57.7 percent were under 50 years of age.

Number of monks and nuns in 2013: 12,291 and 19,037 respectively.

Number of dioceses and parishes: in 2011 there were 41 Roman Catholic dioceses plus an extraterritorial diocese for the Polish Army. The number of Catholic parishes in 2011 was 11,019, with 3,162 parishioners per parish on average.

Drop in baptisms between 1990 and 2014: from 569,000 to 370,000, mostly because of a catastrophic drop in the fertility of women.

Mass attendance: between 2008 and 2014: 40 percent of Catholics claimed weekly Mass attendance, with 16 percent receiving Communion during Mass.

Increase in percentage of persons rejecting abortion: from 35.7 percent in 1991 to 64.6 percent in 2012.

Catholic charity institutions in 2014: 835 institutions conducting about 5,000 charity projects (aid for children and the homeless, shelters and soup kitchens for the poor).

Source: "Polska najbardziej religijnym krajem Europy," Portal <wpolityce.pl>, <<http://wpolityce.pl/kosciol/289577-polska-najbardziej-religijnym-krajem-europy-analiza>>, accessed 20 April 2016.

**Policies toward the Catholic Church implemented in partitioned Poland and under communist colonialism**

Estimated number of students in Polish Catholic schools run by monasteries and convents in the sixteenth century: ca. 15,000.

Percentage of parishes in prepartitioned Poland that had their own schools: 40 percent.

Number of monasteries closed down in the Austrian partition at the end of the eighteenth century: 150.

Number of monasteries allowed to function in the Prussian partition: four.

Number of monasteries closed down in the Russian partition: virtually all were closed down.

Polish response: in the mid-nineteenth century the creation of dozens of new orders that did not wear traditional monastic habits and were therefore unrecognizable by the police of the partitioning powers.

Number of hospitals run by the Catholic charity organization Caritas in 1946: 256.

Year in which communist authorities liquidated Caritas and its hospitals: 1950.

Year in which only eight schools were allowed to be run by nuns: 1978/79.

Source: Data from the Statistical Institute of the Catholic Church, as reported by Portal <wpolityce.pl>, <<http://wpolityce.pl/kosciol/289361-szkoly-szpitala-przytulki-gus-i-iskk-podsumowuja-1050-lat-chrzescijanstwa-w-polsce>>, accessed 21 April 2016.

**Statistics of German World War II death camp in Ravensbrück**

Location of the death camp for women: near Fürstenburg in Brandenburg.

Date of camp's creation: 1939.

Estimated total number of people imprisoned in the camp: 132,000 women and teenage girls from all over Europe, and 20,000 men.

Estimated number of Polish Catholic women and girls in the camp: between 30,000 and 40,000, of whom 17,000 died.

Estimated total number of deaths in the camp: 92,000 or more than two out of three prisoners.

Date of liberation by the Red Army, who then engaged in rapes: April 1945.

Number of prisoners found upon liberation: 3,000 dying women and several hundred dying men.

How Germans dealt with the remaining prisoners: several days before the Red Army liberated the camp, 20,000 women were forced into a death march in a northeastern direction.

Famous Polish Catholic survivors of the camp: Wanda Póltawska (medical doctor, writer, and friend of John Paul II); actress Mira Zimińska; medical doctor Alicja Gawlikowska.

Source: Portal <wpolityce.pl>, 29 April 2016 <<http://wpolityce.pl/historia/291240-w-holdzie-polkom-ktore-nie-przetraly-piekla-ravensbrueck-wzruszajaca-uroczystosc-przy-symbolicznej-mogile-na-powazkach?strona=1>>, accessed 30 April 2016.