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ARE PREVENTIVE MILITARY ACTIONS ACCEPTABLE?

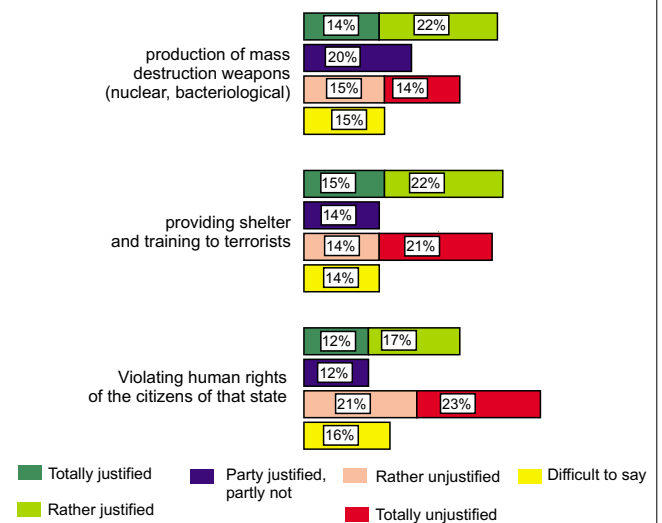
A definite majority of the respondents accept external preventive intervention of one or more states only if it is directed against proliferation of mass destruction weapons. A similar question asked specifically about Iraq showed that the approval for such action would increase twofold if the United Nations supported it (see "The Poles on the action against Iraq", Polish Public Opinion, September 2002).

Military actions initiated in order to prevent providing shelter and training to terrorist groups are accepted and rejected by equal proportions of the respondents, while a military intervention in a country that violates human rights is rejected by the Poles much more frequently than accepted.

The more the respondents are interested in politics, the more frequently they approve preventive military action in each case. Their interest in politics encourages people to support the very idea of preventive military action, although at the same time their support depends on the purpose of such intervention. On the other hand, people who show little or no interest in politics are generally against military action or have no opinion in this matter. The purpose of such actions has little effect on their opinions.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Opinions on preventive actions in the relations between countries", October 2002. Survey executed in September 2002. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

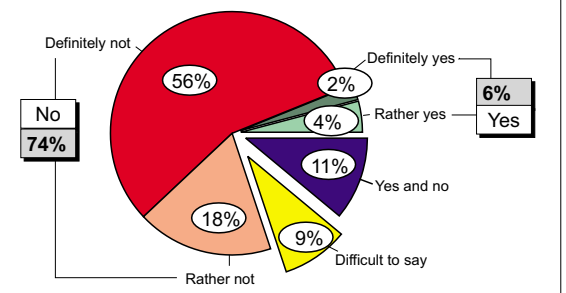
IS MILITARY ACTION OF A STATE OR A GROUP OF STATES AGAINST ANOTHER STATE JUSTIFIED, IF IT IS AIMED AT PREVENTING:



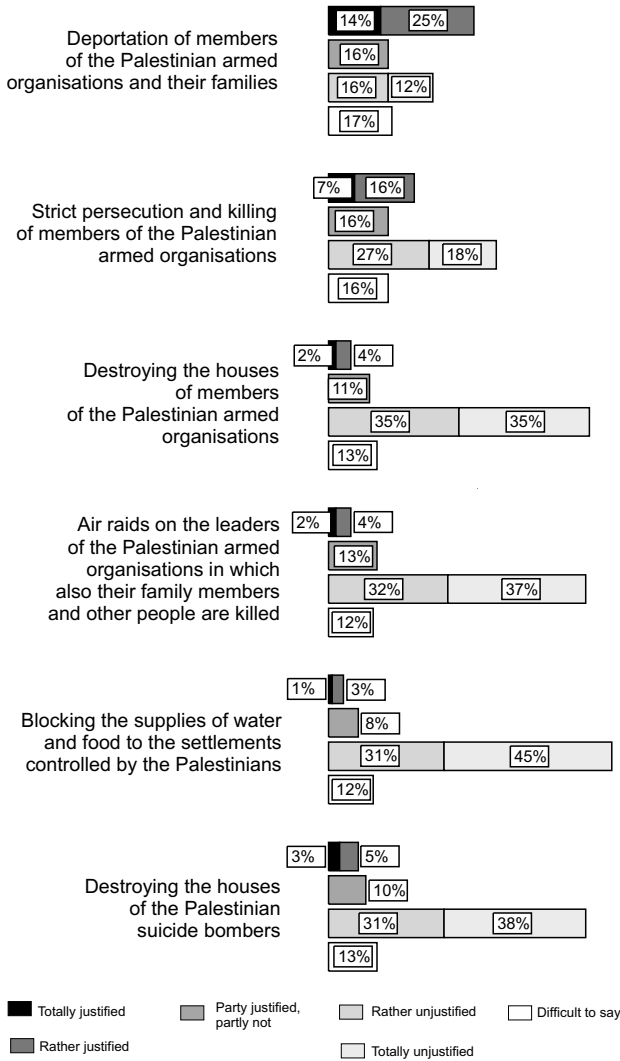
THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

Both sides in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict use unconventional methods of warfare. The Poles believe that the fact that they are fighting for their own state does not justify the terrorist attacks of the Palestinians, but at the same time they consider a number of methods used by the Israelis to fight the Palestinians unacceptable as well. Deportation of members of the Palestinian armed organisations and their families is the only method that is more commonly approved than disapproved.

THE PALESTINIANS ATTACK ISRAELI CIVILIANS BY PLANTING BOMBS IN PUBLIC PLACES AND TREAT IT AS A METHOD OF FIGHTING FOR THEIR OWN STATE. DO YOU CONSIDER SUCH METHODS JUSTIFIED?



ISRAEL USES DIFFERENT METHODS OF FIGHTING WITH THE PALESTINIANS. WHICH OF THEM DO YOU CONSIDER JUSTIFIED, AND WHICH UNJUSTIFIED?



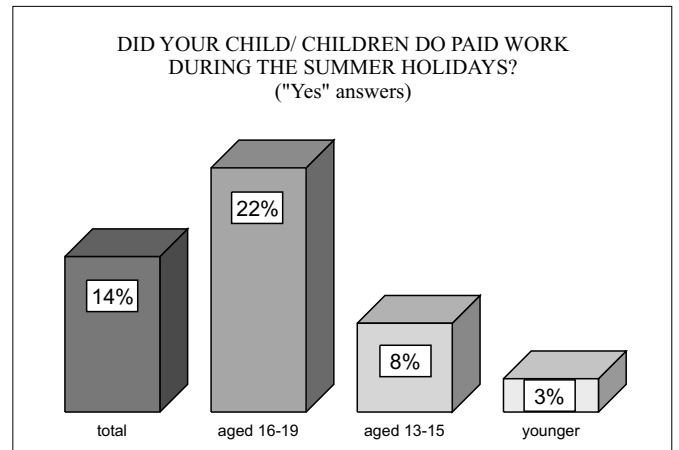
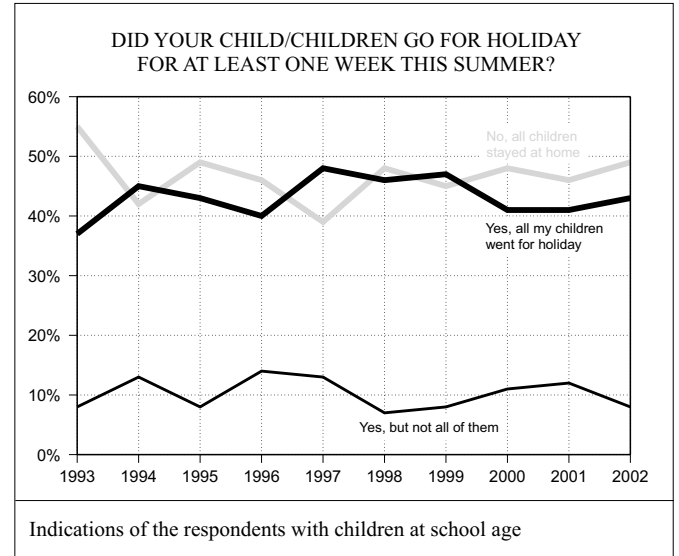
The respondents' attitude to the methods used by both sides of the conflict clearly depends on whether the principle of collective responsibility is applied and whether a given action results in victims among the civilians who are not directly engaged in the war.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The attitude to the methods of warfare used in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict", October 2002. Survey executed in September 2002. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS 2002

Over two-fifths of the respondents with children took or sent all their children away for holiday this summer. Children from big cities, especially those whose parents have higher education and a good standard of living went

for holiday the most frequently. Those who stayed at home were mainly rural children and children from families with the lowest incomes. In one in six families, children (usually aged over 15) devoted at least a part of their holidays to paid work.

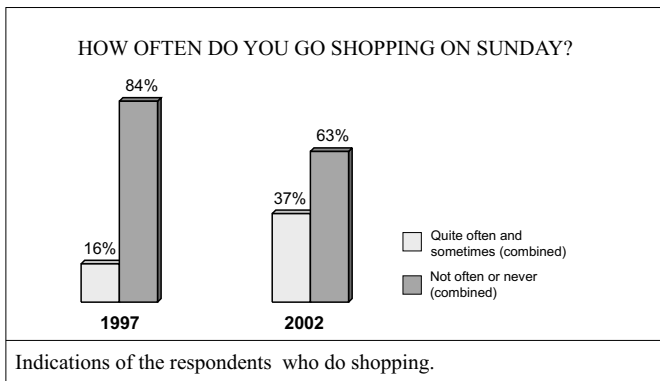
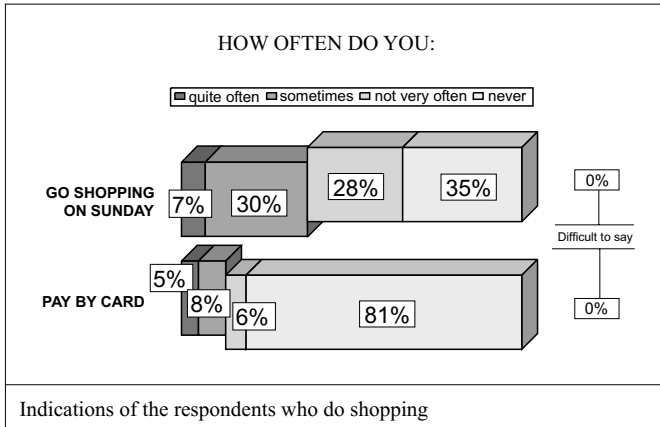


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "2002 summer holidays of children and adolescents", October 2002. Survey executed in September 2002. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

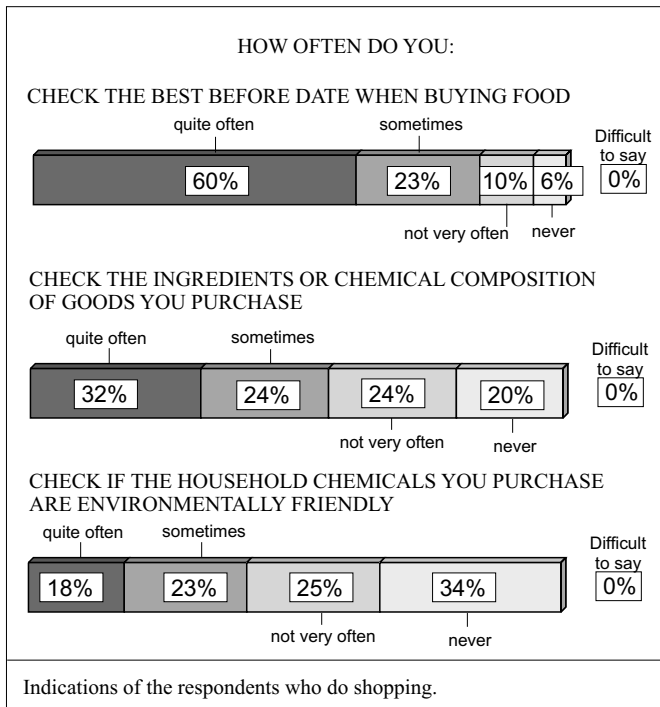
THE POLES GO SHOPPING

The habit of shopping on Sundays has gained popularity during the last five years. It is mainly the habit of young people and inhabitants of big cities. Non-cash payment is still relatively rare. Bank cards are mainly used by people with higher education (47%), managers and the intelligentsia (50%), inhabitants of big cities (33%) in contrast to only 8% of people living in the country.

About half of the respondents say that they are interested (at least sometimes) in the ingredients from which goods are made or in their chemical composition.



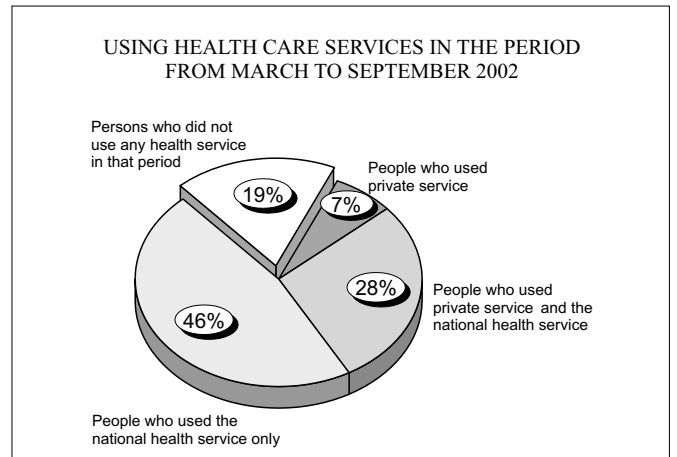
Most respondents (83%) check the “best before” date when they buy food. However, paying attention to the environmental characteristics of chemical goods is much less common.



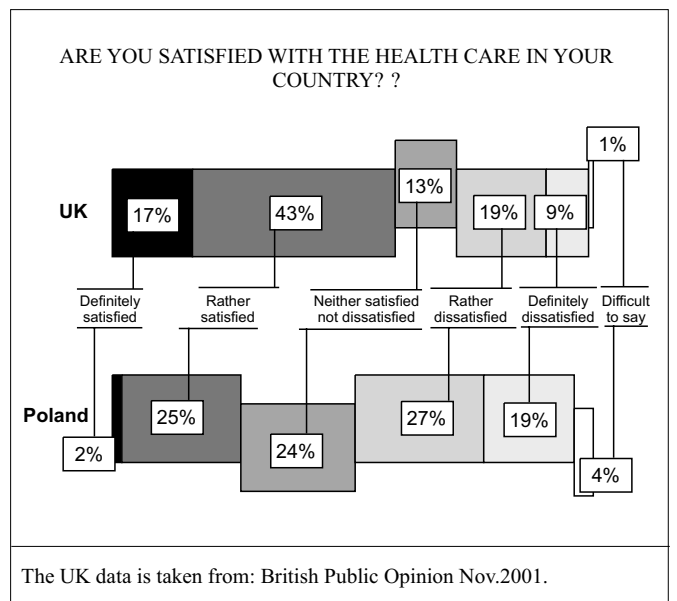
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The Poles go shopping", October 2002. Survey executed in August 2002. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=967.

OPINIONS ON HEALTH CARE IN POLAND

In post-war Poland, development of private medical services on a wider scale did not begin before the last decade of the previous century. In 2002, approximately one-third of the Poles have used such services. A definite majority of this group have also used the national health service.



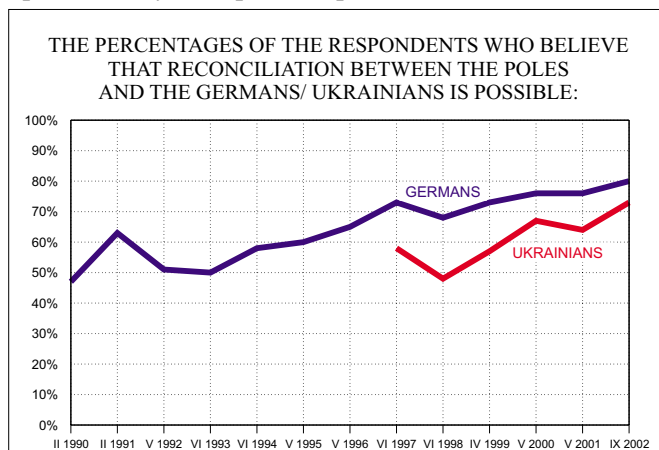
A definite majority of the respondents are dissatisfied with the health care. The proportion of ambivalent opinions is also big. There is a big contrast between Poland and e.g. the United Kingdom, where the number of people satisfied with the health care is twice as big as the number of those who are dissatisfied. The number of ambivalent opinions is also smaller there than in Poland.



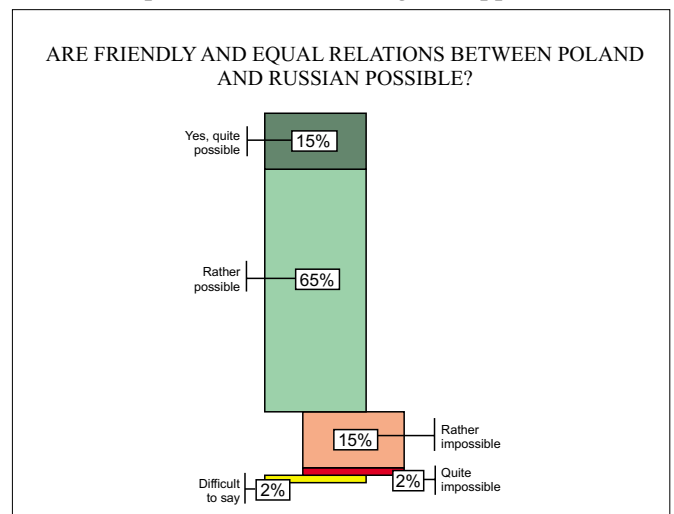
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Satisfaction with the health care", October 2002. Survey executed in September 2002. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

POLISH RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE

The Poles' attitude to their biggest neighbours the Germans, Russians and Ukrainians is affected by the past experiences, in particular by the history of World War II and the post-war years, but also by the more remote past. The official relations between Poland and Germany or the Ukraine improved greatly in the 1990s. The nature of the relations between Poland and Russia has changed diametrically, too. In such circumstances, the opinions of the Poles on the possibility of permanent reconciliation with the neighbours were changing dynamically after 1989. For example, in early 1990s. the Germans were treated with a lot of reserve, while now a vast majority of the Poles see the future of the Polish-German relations in the positive light. The future of the Polish-Ukrainian relations is seen somewhat less optimistically, but optimism prevails also in this case.



The nature of the historical bias affecting the Polish-Russian relations, both historically and in the 20th century, is different than in the case of the Polish-German or Polish-Ukrainian relations. It was primarily the conflict between Poland and Russia resulting from the attempts of Russia to control Poland. Therefore, to find out what the Poles think about the future of the relations between Poland and Russia, we asked a different question: Are friendly and equal relations between Poland and Russia possible? Also in this case, the Poles are very optimistic. Interestingly enough, a negative opinion on the possibility of equal relations with Russia is twice as common among the opponents of Poland's membership in the EU than among the supporters.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Poland between Germany, Russia and the Ukraine", October 2002. Survey executed in September 2002. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

In addition to the reports referred to above, the following have been published recently (in Polish):

- ◆ Evaluation of the work of the Parliament, President and local authorities
- ◆ About the local elections - a month before voting
- ◆ The meeting with the Pope in August what do the Poles remember and what are they going to change in their lives?
- ◆ How the Poles help those in need. The social examination of conscience after the August meeting with the Pope
- ◆ Preferences in the Parliamentary and local elections (to voivodship authorities)
- ◆ Support for Poland's integration with the European Union
- ◆ The attitude to the government and the evaluation of its performance
- ◆ Social moods before the Parliamentary crisis
- ◆ Trust in politicians in October
- ◆ About the local elections in the last days of the election campaign
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market
- ◆ About the situation of Poland on the international scene
- ◆ How do the Polish secondary schools prepare their graduates?

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