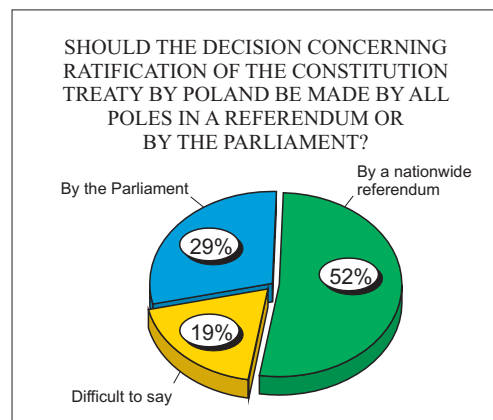
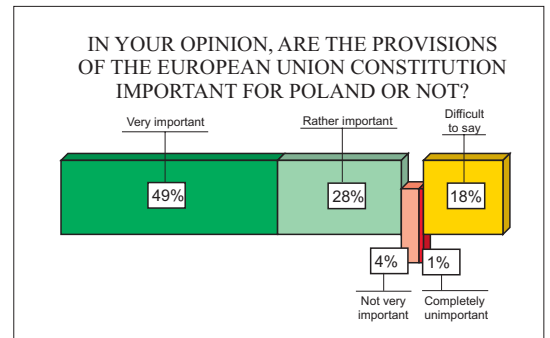


**IN THIS ISSUE:**

- POLES ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION TREATY
- CAN POLAND BECOME A TARGET OF TERRORIST ATTACKS?
- WHO DOES REALLY RULE POLAND?
- HUNGARIANS AND POLES ABOUT CONFLICTS AND VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY

## POLES ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION TREATY

Half of the Poles (49%) believe that the provisions of the European Union Constitution Treaty are very important for Poland, whereas only 5% consider them to be of little importance or completely unimportant. According to the prevalent



opinion, the Poles should ratify this document in a nationwide referendum.

Most respondents believe that Poland should firmly and as long as possible try to maintain its stance concerning the future EU constitution without, however, going as far as to use the right of veto. One in four respondents (26%) opt for veto if the Nice

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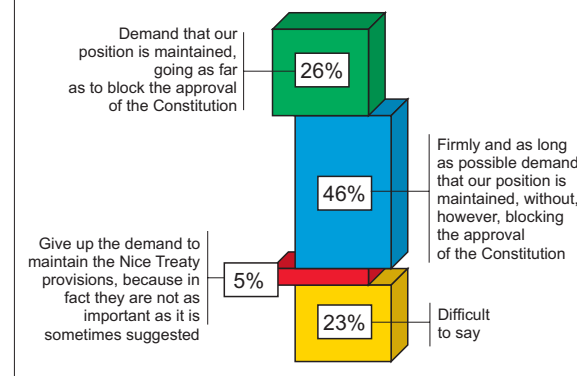
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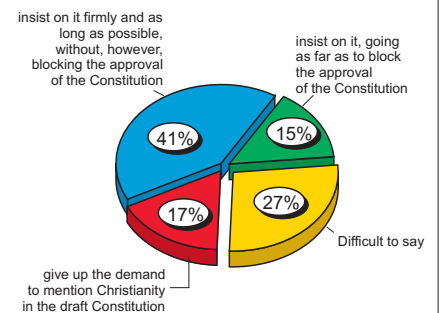
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ACCORDING TO THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, POLAND WILL PROBABLY HAVE LESS INFLUENCE ON THE EU DECISIONS THAN IT WOULD HAVE UNDER THE SO-CALLED NICE TREATY. POLAND ADVOCATES MAINTAINING THE NICE ARRANGEMENTS, WHICH ARE MORE FAVOURABLE FOR OUR COUNTRY. WHAT SHOULD POLAND DO IN THIS MATTER?



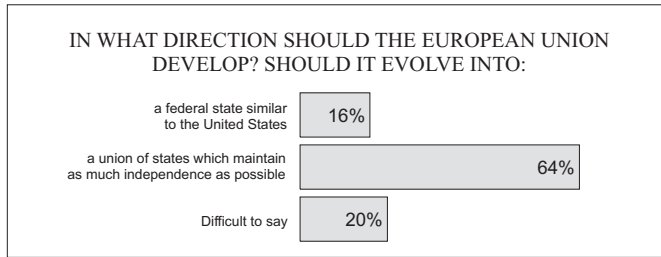
THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DOES NOT MENTION CHRISTIANITY. IN YOUR OPINION, IN THIS SITUATION SHOULD POLAND:



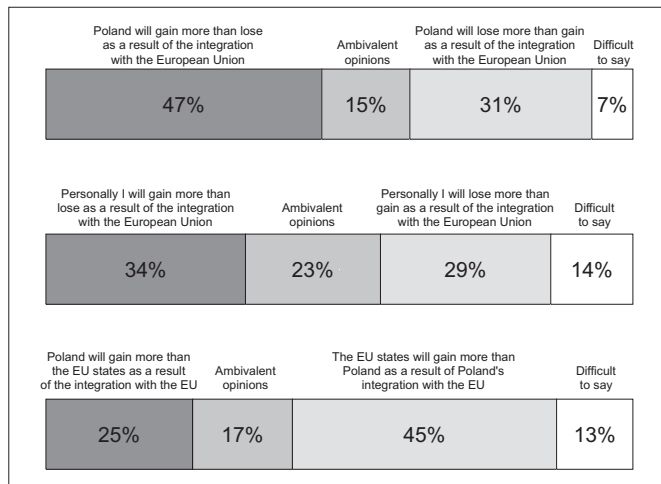
Treaty provisions concerning the system of voting in the EU Council are changed, and one in seven (15%) if

the Christian values are not mentioned in the preamble.

A definite majority of the Poles - almost two-thirds (64%) - see the future of the European Union in the model which is sometimes described as a „Europe of fatherlands”, where the member states maintain as much independence as possible. In this respect, the supporters of Poland's membership in the EU do not differ from the opponents. Not even a fifth of the respondents (16%) see the future Europe as a federal state.



Nearly half of the Poles (47%) believe that Poland will gain more than lose as a result of the integration with the European Union. However, almost a third of the respondents believe otherwise. On the personal level, almost equal proportions of the respondents expect gains and losses. At the same time, the opinion that the present member states will be the main beneficiaries of the EU extension prevails over the opinion that Poland will be the main beneficiary.

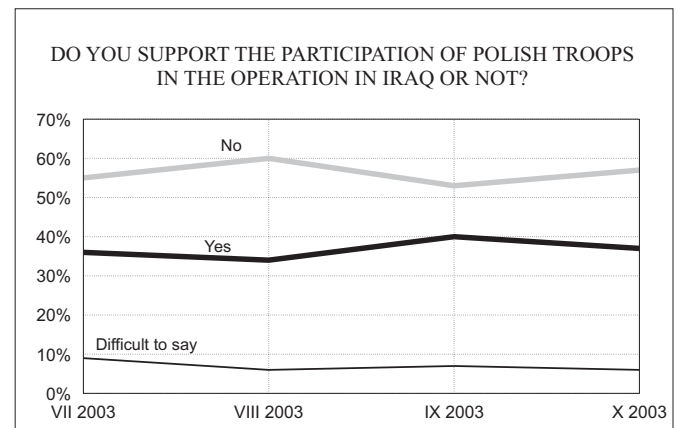
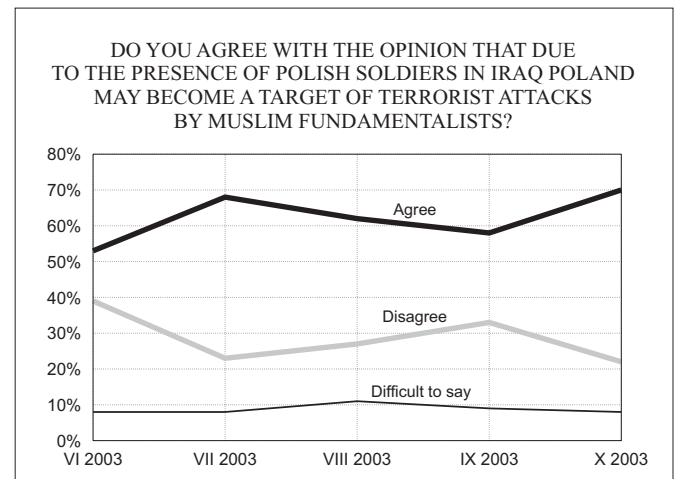


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "About the future Constitution of the European Union", October 2003. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland N=1016 persons; and "The attitude to the membership of Poland in the European Union", October 2003. Survey executed in September 2003. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland N=1105 persons.

## CAN POLAND BECOME A TARGET OF TERRORIST ATTACKS?

The reports that the appeals to attack the „unfaithful”, allegedly by Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden, also mention Poland, have caused a significant increase in the belief that Poland may become a target of terrorist attacks because of the presence of the Polish

troops in Iraq. Such fears first increased after the departure of the Polish troops to Iraq in July to decline in the subsequent months. At present they have reached the highest level ever recorded; only one in five respondents are free from such fears. Young people (aged below 35) are relatively less frequently afraid that Poland may become a target of terrorist attacks about a third of them do not have such fears.



At the same time, the support for the participation of the Polish troops in the stabilisation mission in Iraq decreased a little. At present, 37% of the respondents support and 57% do not support this mission of Poland. The young people (under 35) support the Polish presence in Iraq relatively the most frequently (44%). The military mission of Poland is particularly popular among students, who are the only socio-demographic group where the supporters of the participation of the Polish troops in the Iraqi operation slightly outnumber the opponents (47%). In older age groups the support does not exceed one-third of the respondents. People interested in politics are more likely to support the participation of Poland in the stabilisation

mission in Iraq. The respondents declaring a big interest in politics are usually for the involvement of Poland in Iraq (56% for, 43% against), whereas those who describe their interest in politics as moderate or small are usually against it (38% for and 57% against; 33% for and 62% against, respectively).

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Opinions on the presence of the Polish soldiers in Iraq", October 2003. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N=1016 persons.

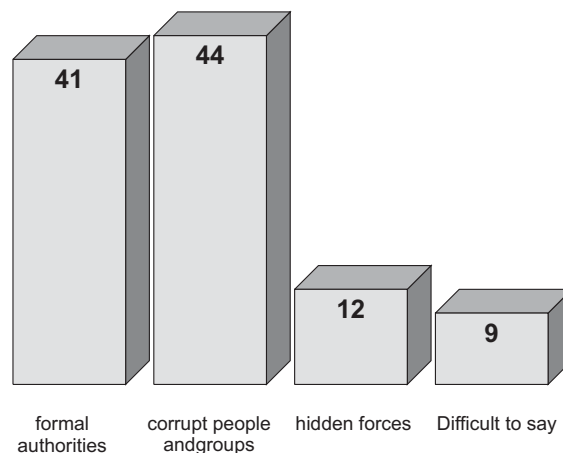
## WHO DOES REALLY RULE POLAND?

In our September survey we asked a provocative question: Who does really rule Poland? We wanted to discover the popular view of the world of power and politics and see how much the respondents are influenced by stereotypes, which are present not only in private conversations, but often in the media as well.

It was an open question, so the respondents formulated their own answers instead of choosing them from a list. The answers were very varied and ranged from obvious ones (indicating the constitutional authorities of the state or political parties) through such statements as e.g. „those who have money”, „cliques”, „the mafia” to „there is such a mess that it is hard to tell”.

On the basis of the respondents' answers we can distinguish three ways of describing the world of power and politics. The first one is *formal* and at the same time *emotionally neutral* the respondents mention the highest state authorities or political parties; the second one is focused on the *corruption of power* the respondents describe some negative phenomena such as bribery, the rule of the financial elites, putting private interest before public interest, as well as the mess and chaos as the fundamental features of the system of power; and finally the third one, focused on the existence of some *hidden forces* (such as the clergy, Jews, foreign capital, people of the old regime) that really rule Poland „from behind the scenes”. In summary, the popular view of the world of power and politics is not very positive the system of government is described in terms of corruption more frequently than in formal terms. It should also be noted that more or less one in ten respondents were unable to say who really rules Poland.

PERCENTAGES OF THE RESPONDENTS DESCRIBING THE WORLD OF POWER IN TERMS OF:



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Who really rules Poland?" October 2003. Survey executed in September 2003. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland N=1105 persons.

## HUNGARIANS AND POLES ABOUT CONFLICTS AND VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY

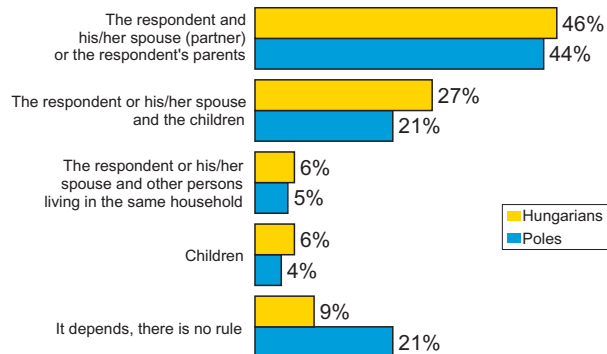
Conflicts and particularly violence in the family are among the most difficult issues to be asked about in public opinion surveys. Therefore, interpretation of data and particularly assessment of the scale of these phenomena on the basis of survey data require a great deal of caution.

Both in Poland and in Hungary, nearly four-fifths of the respondents admit that various conflicts, arguments and fights happen in their families. According to the respondents, such conflicts usually break out between the spouses and, less frequently, between the parents and the children. The Hungarian respondents more frequently than Poles admit that there are conflicts between the parents and the children, whereas the Poles, when asked about the parties in family conflicts, more frequently say that „there is no rule, it depends”.

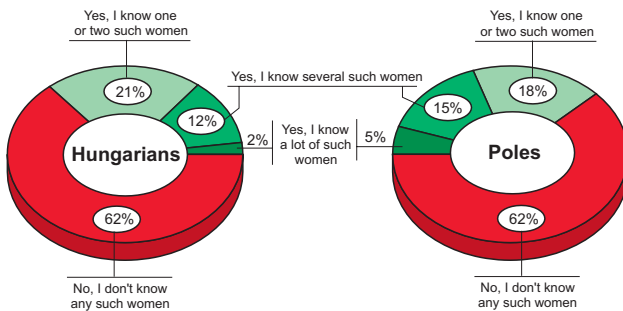
According to respondents declarations the occurrence of physical violence against women in their closest environment is similar in both countries.

WHICH FAMILY MEMBERS ARE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDES OF A FAMILY CONFLICT OR MISUNDERSTANDING THE MOST FREQUENTLY?

(Answers of the respondents admitting to conflicts in the family)



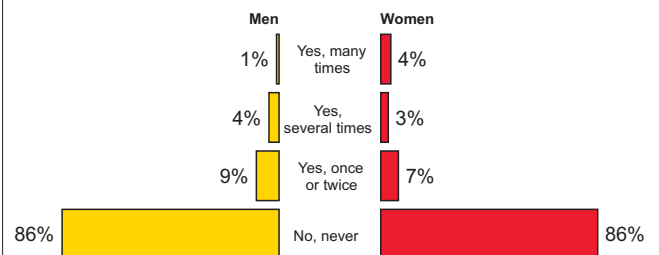
DO YOU KNOW PERSONALLY OR BY SIGHT ANY WOMEN WHO ARE SOMETIMES BEATEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS DURING MATRIMONIAL ROWS?



Denials were disregarded

The Polish survey also included a question whether the respondent was a victim of violence in the family. 14% of the respondents who have ever been in a permanent relationship admit to having been hit by their spouse during a family row at least once. Interestingly enough, it happens to men as frequently as to women. However, women more frequently admit to being beaten repeatedly.

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN HIT BY YOUR SPOUSE OR PARTNER DURING A ROW?



Answers of the respondents who have ever been married or in a permanent informal relationship

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) "Conflicts and violence in the family the opinions of Poles and Hungarians", October 2003. Survey co-ordinated by CEORG and executed by: CBOS (Poland) in September 2003, a representative random sample of the adult population of Poland, N=1105 persons; TA'RKI (Hungary) in September 2003, N=1033.

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

- ◆ Physical appearance in the life of Poles
- ◆ Keeping one's body in shape
- ◆ Are the Poles interested in celebrity gossip?
- ◆ Political party preferences in October
- ◆ Do Poles come up to the Pope's expectations?
- ◆ The attitude to the government in October
- ◆ Opinions about the work of the parliamentary investigation committee investigating the so-called Rywingate
- ◆ The situation on the job market and the threat of unemployment in October
- ◆ Social moods in October
- ◆ Trust in politicians in October
- ◆ Savings, deposits and methods of coping with financial problems
- ◆ Opinions about the work of public institutions
- ◆ Opinions about privatisation
- ◆ The parents' spending on education of schoolchildren

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