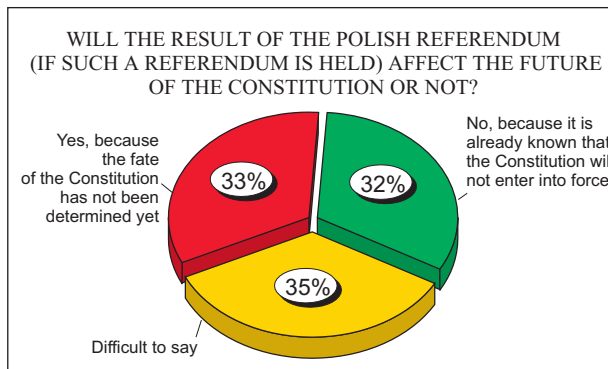
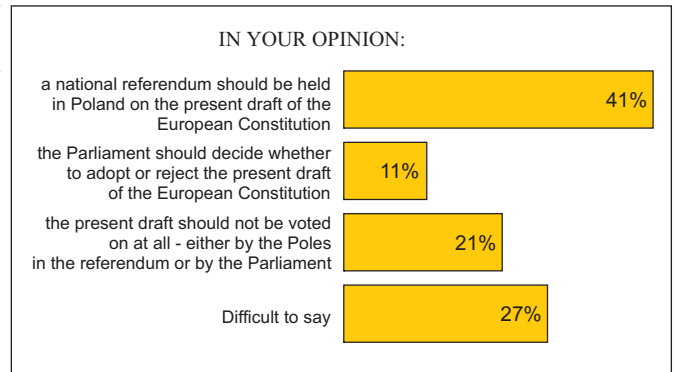


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OPINIONS ABOUT THE RATIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION

Despite the rejection of the Constitution by the French and the Dutch, a great number of the Poles (41%) believe that a national referendum should be held in Poland on this issue. A significantly smaller group (11%) would like the Parliament to decide about rejecting or adopting the European Constitution. More than a fifth (21%) opt for suspending the



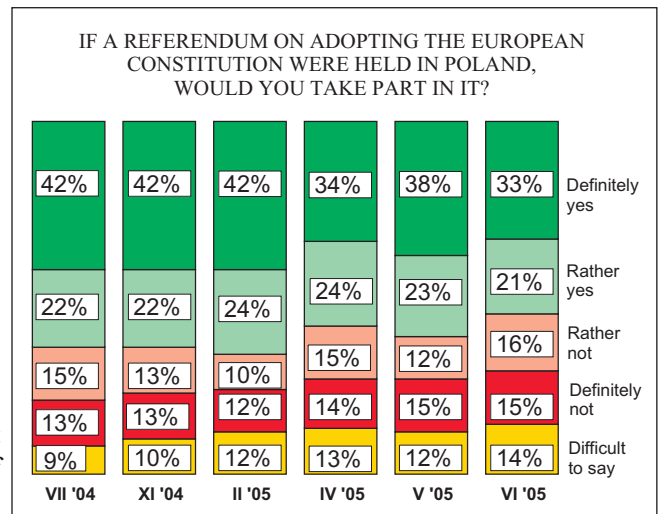
ratification process. In their opinion, the present proposal should not be voted on either by the Poles in the referendum or by the Parliament.

Although a big proportion of the Poles still believe that a referendum on the European Constitution should be held, doubts remain as to whether the result of such a voting would have any effect at all on the future of this document. A third of the Poles think that it

would be irrelevant, because it is in fact already known that the Constitution will never enter into force. The same proportion of the respondents express the opposite opinion and believe that the fate of the Constitution has not been determined yet.

The rejection of the European Constitution in France and the Netherlands and the doubts as to whether the ratification process should be continued discouraged some Poles from voting in the referendum, if it is held. The percentage of the respondents intending to vote decreased by 7 percentage points from May to June (a drop from 61% to 54%). The proportion of those who declare that they would definitely vote dropped from 38% to 33%.

The decline of the declared turnout is accompanied by a decrease of the support for the European constitution. The percentage of those who are going to vote for adopting the Constitution decreased by 17 percentage points during the last month, while the percentage of the opponents grew by 10 points.



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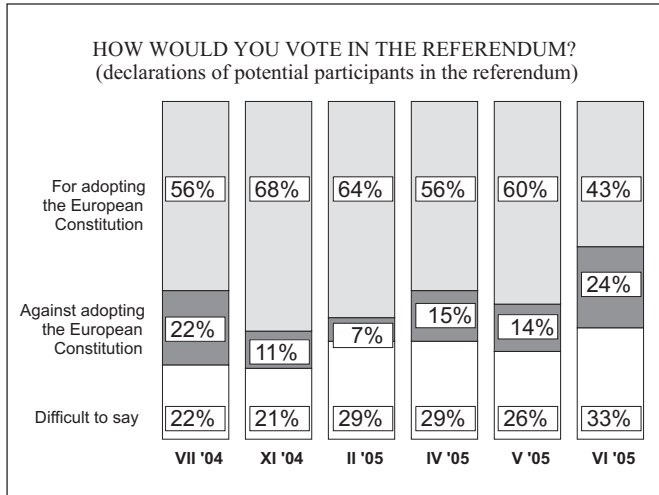
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Nevertheless, the supporters of the European Constitution (43%) still outnumber its opponents (24%). Furthermore, the number of those who intend to take part in the referendum, but do not know how to vote, increased. At present, one in three potential voters (33%) have not decided yet whether to support or reject the Constitution.



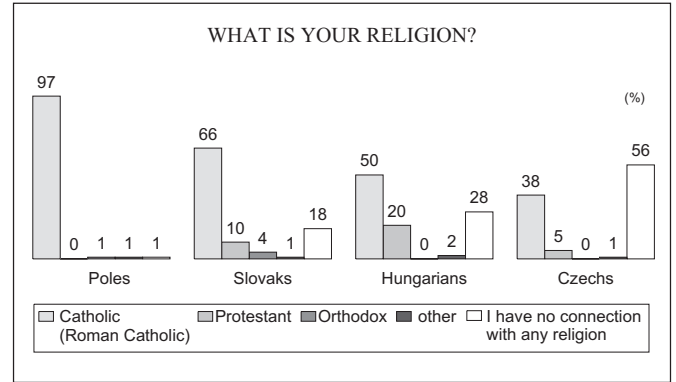
The best-educated persons are relatively the most sceptical about the Constitution among the potential voters with higher education, the same percentage want to vote for (33%) and against (33%) the Constitution.

The attitude to the European Constitution depends on the respondents' value system, i.e. their religious and political views. The opponents of the Constitution prevail among the most religious persons, who declare participation in religious practices a few times a week (30% of such persons are going to vote for adopting the Constitution and 41% - against), and among the persons with right-wing political views (35% and 37% respectively).

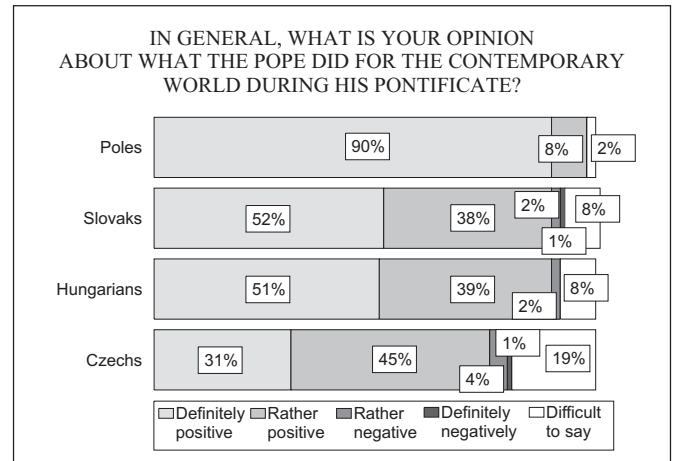
More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Opinions about the ratification of the European Constitution*, June 2005. Survey executed in June 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1037.

THE POLES, HUNGARIANS, CZECHS AND SLOVAKS ABOUT THE POPE JOHN PAUL II

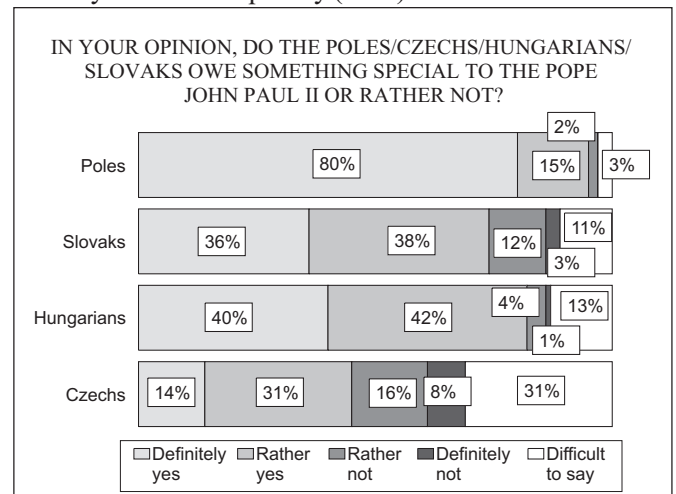
Almost all Poles (97%), two-thirds of the Slovaks (66%), half of the Hungarians and less than two-fifths of the Czech (38%) declare themselves as Catholics. Only one in one hundred Poles, almost every fifth Slovak, more than every fourth Hungarian and more than half of the Czechs declare having no connection with any religion.



Despite the differences in the attitudes of the four societies to the Catholic Church, in each of them the opinion that John Paul II served the world well clearly prevails. This opinion is the strongest in Poland, and relatively the least pronounced in the Czech Republic.

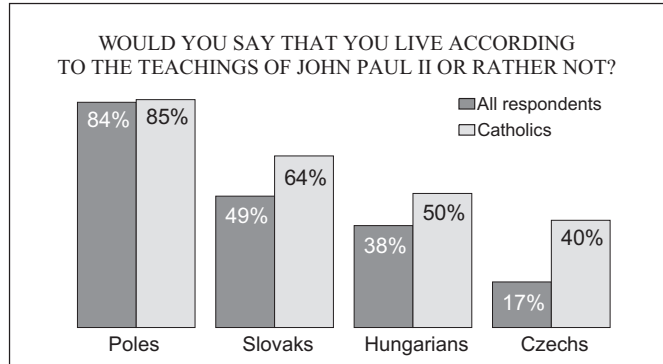


The opinions about the Pope's services for each of the four nations are more varied. They are the most positive in the Pope's country. Almost all Poles (95%) believe that they owe something special to John Paul II. The Czechs appreciate the Pope's services to their country the least frequently (45%).



The Poles also declare more frequently than the respondents from the other countries that the Pope's

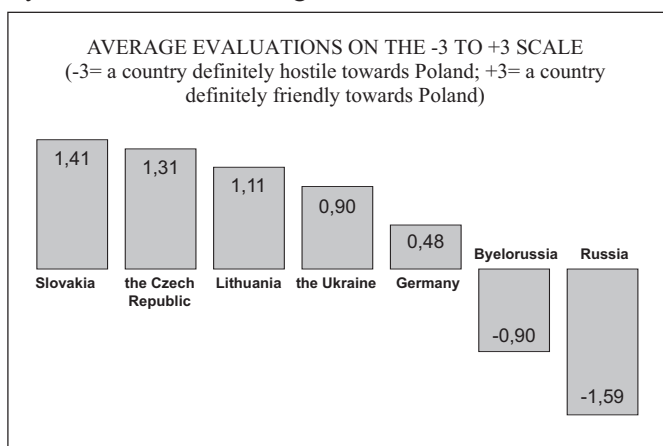
teaching is their guidance in life. The Czechs declare the life according to the teachings of John Paul II the least frequently. In this respect, the declarations of the Catholics also differ from one country to another. The proportion of those who try to live by the Pope's teachings is definitely the highest in Poland, and the lowest in the Czech Republic.



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The Poles, Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks about the Pope John Paul II*, June 2005. Survey executed in May 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N =1052. In the Czech Republic, the survey was conducted by CVVM Sociological Institute) on a sample N=989; in Hungary (TARKI) on a sample N=1042; in Slovakia (FOCUS) on a sample of N=1038.

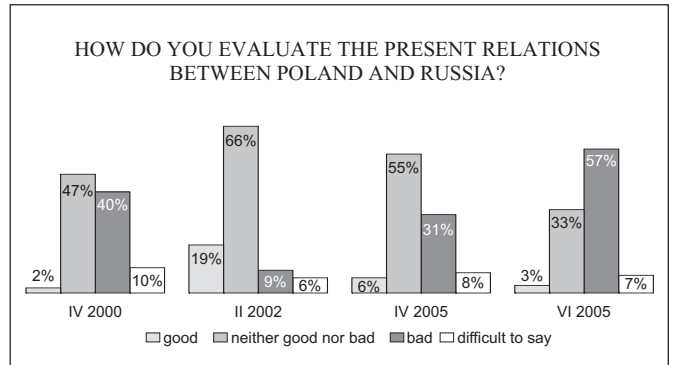
RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

The Poles regard most neighbouring countries as friendly towards Poland. The attitude of the Southern neighbours, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, to Poland is the most commonly seen as positive. The attitude of two out of seven neighbours of Poland, namely Russia and Byelorussia, is seen as negative.



More than half of the respondents (57%) evaluate the present relations between Poland and Russia as bad. Only 3% evaluate them as good. The opinions about the Polish-Byelorussian relations are relatively more positive, although the negative evaluations also outnumber the positive ones (41% to 7%).

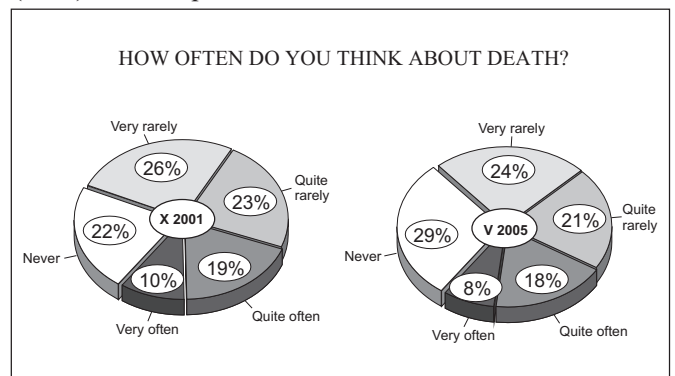
The controversies around the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II in Moscow, which gained a lot of publicity, had a very strong effect on the perception of the Polish-Russian relations by the Polish public opinion. Compared with April 2005, the proportion of those Poles who evaluate these relations as bad almost doubled. For the first time since we started monitoring this issue, a clear majority describe the current Polish-Russian relations as bad.



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The Poles' opinions about the relations between Poland and its neighbours*, June 2005. Survey executed in June 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N =1037.

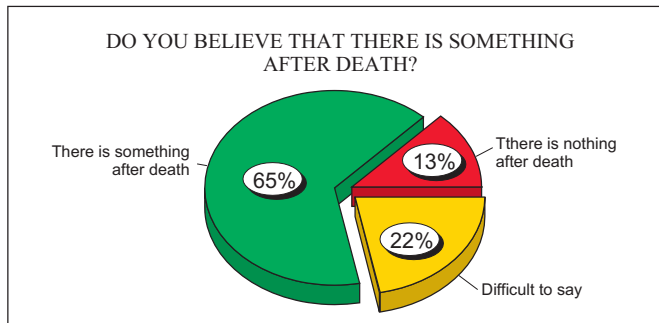
THE ATTITUDE TO DEATH

Death is definitely not one of the everyday topics of interest for the Poles. Thoughts about death are pushed far back. More than a quarter of the respondents (29%) admit that they never think about death. 45% think about it rarely or very rarely. Only one in four respondents (26%) often or quite often think about death.



Twice as many women (35%) as men (16%) think about death often or very often. The frequency of such thoughts grows with age. Persons aged 65 or above admit to thinking about death often or very often four times as frequently as the youngest ones (aged below 25) (55% and 14% respectively).

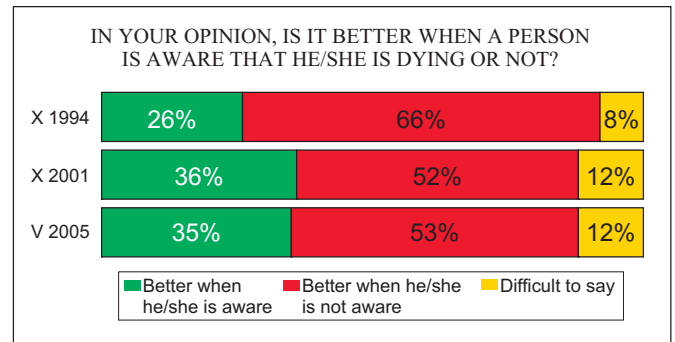
Although as many as 97% of the respondents declare their Catholicism, only two-thirds (65%) express a belief that death is not the end of our life - that there is something after death.



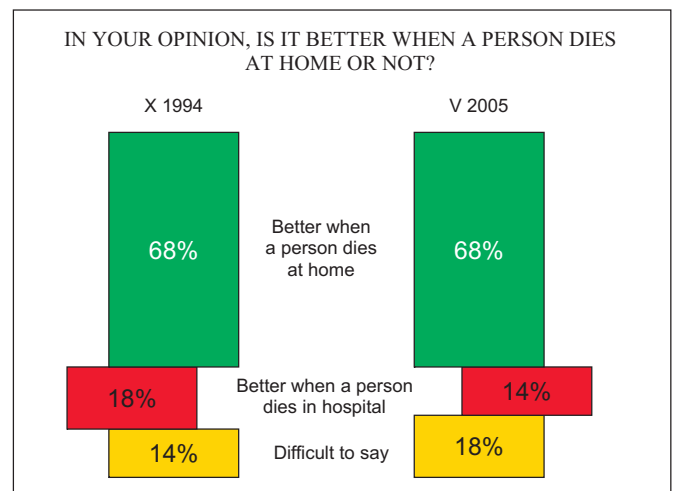
Most of those who believe that death is not the definite end of human existence, asked (in an open question) to specify what there is after death, mentioned another life (78% of the answers), although they described it in different ways. Almost two-fifths (39%) mentioned the other, new, further life in general terms, or described it as the afterlife. Almost a quarter (23%) referred to the religious doctrine in this context, speaking about the eternal life, the eternity, the eternal happiness, the Kingdom of Heaven or being with God. Every tenth respondent (10%) focused on the quality of life after death, speaking about a better, happy, carefree, painless or peaceful life, without illness, wars and conflicts. 6% of the respondents described life after death as spiritual life, the life of souls or the life in spirit. Every fifth answer (20%) contained such concepts as: Resurrection, Heaven, Hell, penance (Purgatory) or the Last Judgment. Less commonly, the existence after death was described in terms of another reality (another dimension, energy) or the meeting with dead relatives (2% of the answers each), or the migration of souls or reincarnation (1% each).

Two months ago, the whole world could almost witness the dying of the Pope John Paul II, who demonstrated how to pass away with dignity, being aware of death. In spite of the moving example of the Pope's death, most Poles believe that it is better when a person

does not know that he/she is dying. Only one in three believe that it is better to be aware of death.



Although nowadays most people die in hospitals, the majority believe that it is better when a person dies at home.



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The attitude of the Poles to death*, June 2005. Survey executed in May 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1052.

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

- ◆ Tax for the year 2004
- ◆ Thoughts and memories of the Poles after the death of John Paul II
- ◆ Support for the political parties before the parliamentary election
- ◆ Support for euthanasia and specific actions associated with it
- ◆ Preferences in the presidential election
- ◆ Political party preferences in June
- ◆ The Parliament in the public opinion - summary of the term
- ◆ Social moods in June
- ◆ Opinions about the job market and the perceived threat of unemployment in June
- ◆ Evaluation of the situation of Poland on the international scene
- ◆ Evaluations of the work of public institutions
- ◆ A drop in the ratings for the government and the Prime Minister
- ◆ Trust in politicians in June
- ◆ Opinions about advertising
- ◆ Evaluation of the first year of Poland's membership in the European Union

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