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**MUTED AND MIXED PUBLIC RESPONSE TO PEACE IN KOSOVO**

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## MUTED AND MIXED PUBLIC RESPONSE TO PEACE IN KOSOVO

American reaction to the end of the air war in Kosovo is mixed. While public support for intervention rebounded in the closing days of the conflict, there is little indication of public exaltation at its end.

Two-thirds of the public (68%) now says the United States and NATO did the right thing in conducting air strikes against Serbia, and approval for the strikes rose to 62% in the final days of the campaign, up nine percentage points since May. Now that the military conflict has ended, a 56%-37% majority approves of American ground troops taking part in a NATO peacekeeping mission.

The peace agreement, however, brought no increase in President Clinton's job approval ratings, and only a thin 46%-40% plurality of Americans think the U.S. and NATO achieved the goals they set out at the start of the air war.

The latest Pew Research Center poll reveals significant concern about the peacekeeping mission. Fewer than one-in-three Americans think the Serbs (30%) and the Kosovo Liberation Army (32%) will comply with the terms of the peace accords, and 40% are *very* worried that U.S. troops might suffer casualties. However, just 21% of the public expresses this level of concern about the financial costs of the peacekeeping mission.

Clinton's overall job approval rating remains at 55%, showing no movement back toward its pre-Kosovo level of 60% or higher. However, approval of Clinton's conduct of foreign policy rose to 52% from a low of 46% in mid-May. At that time, in the aftermath of the accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, support for Clinton's foreign policy leadership and the Balkan intervention had dipped significantly.

The June 9-13, 1999 survey also found a strong partisan reaction to events in the Balkans. A 54% majority of Democrats believe the U.S. and NATO achieved their goals in Kosovo, a view shared by only 41% of Republicans and 43% of Independents. Similarly, there is majority support for U.S. participation in peacekeeping among Democrats (66%) and Independents (55%), but only

	March 1999	April 1999	May 1999	June 1999
	%	%	%	%
<i>Clinton's job rating...</i>				
Approve	62	56	56	55
Disapprove	31	38	34	35
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Air strikes against Serbia...</i>				
Approve	60	62	53	62
Disapprove	29	29	38	32
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100

49% of Republicans concur. The poll also found less support for peacekeeping among women, young adults and less well-educated Americans. (See table, page 4.)

By roughly two-to-one margins, Americans say that the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force to prevent genocide around the world. The public supports the use of force in Europe by 60%-29%; in Africa by 58%-31%; in Asia by 58%-33%. A clear 77% majority of the public says that efforts should be made to arrest and try Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes.

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %
<i>Opinion of U.S. participation in peacekeeping...</i>				
Favor	56	49	66	55
Oppose	37	43	29	40
Don't know/Refused	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Did the U.S. &amp; NATO achieve their goals?</i>				
Yes	46	41	54	43
No	40	44	33	44
Don't know/Refused	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100

### ***News Interest Apathy***

Extensive media coverage of the peace agreement over the weekend did not raise public interest in news out of the region. Conducted mostly after the cessation of bombing, the poll found just 28% of the public are paying very close attention to news about the peace agreement, slightly less than the 32% who paid very close attention to the air strikes in the final weeks.

Public interest in the conflict in Serbia peaked at 47% in April, when three U.S. soldiers were captured near Kosovo. Interest in the air campaign fluctuated between a high of 43% and a low of 32%. Overall, American attention to Kosovo never rivaled that given the 1991 Gulf War. Two-thirds of the public paid very close attention to that conflict.

Various debates about gun control in Congress and state legislatures drew nearly as much interest as Kosovo last week, with 28% of the public paying very close attention to news about these issues. The stories were of equal interest to men and women, and to Democrats and Republicans.

One-in-five people (21%) are paying very close attention to news about allegations that China stole U.S. nuclear secrets, sustaining the level of interest found this spring when the news first broke. Republicans are much more interested in the story than Democrats, with 30% paying very close attention compared to just 17% of Democrats.

The crash of an American Airlines flight in Arkansas drew similar interest last month, with 19% of the public paying very close attention to the story.

**PERCENT FOLLOWING EACH  
NEWS STORY "VERY CLOSELY"**

	<u>NATO Air Strikes</u>	<u>Kosovo Peace Agreement</u>	<u>Gun Control Debates</u>	<u>China Spy Charges</u>	<u>Crash of American Airlines</u>	<u>(N)</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	32	28	28	21	19	(1153)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	36	30	29	26	17	(557)
Female	29	27	26	17	21	(596)
<b>Race</b>						
White	33	28	28	21	19	(951)
*Hispanic	29	35	27	23	22	(76)
Black	28	27	31	22	22	(105)
<b>Age</b>						
Under 30	26	21	23	13	9	(264)
30-49	31	27	28	19	18	(490)
50+	38	35	31	30	27	(382)
<b>Education</b>						
College Grad.	43	32	26	27	18	(384)
Some College	38	34	33	25	19	(314)
High School Grad	29	25	30	19	21	(370)
< H. S. Grad.	14	17	16	12	18	(77)
<b>Region</b>						
East	38	32	24	25	18	(235)
Midwest	32	23	29	21	17	(274)
South	32	31	30	22	25	(414)
West	29	25	25	17	13	(230)
<b>Party ID</b>						
Republican	36	31	29	30	17	(311)
Democrat	33	32	31	17	25	(391)
Independent	32	23	24	20	16	(389)

Question: Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely.

\* Small sample size. The designation, Hispanic, is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

## NATO'S MISSION IN KOSOVO

	<i>Sending Peacekeeping Troops †</i>		<i>NATO Achieved Goals</i>		<u>(N)</u>
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
	%	%	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	56	37	46	40	(1153)
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	63	32	47	43	(557)
Female	50	41	45	37	(596)
<b>Race</b>					
White	56	38	46	40	(951)
Non-white	57	34	45	39	(186)
Black	55	36	42	41	(105)
<b>Race and Sex</b>					
White Men	63	34	47	43	(460)
White Women	50	41	45	38	(491)
<b>Age</b>					
Under 30	46	48	44	43	(264)
30-49	62	32	49	39	(490)
50-64	62	35	45	40	(226)
65+	53	34	41	38	(156)
<b>Education</b>					
College Grad.	68	29	48	42	(384)
Some College	57	39	48	40	(314)
High School Grad.	53	41	47	39	(370)
<H.S. Grad.	45	37	33	42	(77)
<b>Family Income</b>					
\$75,000+	65	33	50	43	(187)
\$50,000-\$74,999	70	29	55	37	(209)
\$30,000-\$49,999	60	37	51	38	(273)
\$20,000-\$29,999	51	42	43	43	(149)
<\$20,000	51	40	41	40	(193)

† This question was asked Thursday through Sunday only, Total N=840.

Question: The peace agreement calls for sending 7,000 U.S. troops, as part of a NATO peacekeeping force of about 50,000 troops, to help maintain peace in Kosovo now that the military conflict has ended. Do you favor or oppose sending U.S. troops to Kosovo as part of a NATO peacekeeping force?

Do you think that the U.S. and NATO have achieved the goals they started out with when they began the bombing campaign?

**Continued ...**

	<i>Sending Peacekeeping Troops †</i>		<i>NATO Achieved Goals</i>		<u>(N)</u>
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
	%	%	%	%	
<b><i>Total</i></b>	56	37	46	40	(1153)
<b><i>Region</i></b>					
East	57	35	45	36	(235)
Midwest	59	34	47	37	(274)
South	53	39	46	42	(414)
West	59	38	44	42	(230)
<b><i>Religious Affiliation</i></b>					
Total White Protestant	54	39	48	38	(516)
White Prot. Evangelical	48	43	46	37	(258)
White Prot. Non-Evangel.	60	35	51	38	(258)
White Catholic	64	32	47	41	(222)
<b><i>Community Size</i></b>					
Large City	56	37	45	39	(234)
Suburb	60	36	46	40	(276)
Small City/Town	54	38	49	40	(406)
Rural Area	58	36	41	39	(224)
<b><i>Party ID</i></b>					
Republican	49	43	41	44	(311)
Democrat	66	29	54	33	(391)
Independent	55	40	43	44	(389)
<b><i>Clinton Approval</i></b>					
Approve	62	32	54	34	(642)
Disapprove	47	47	35	50	(398)
<b><i>GOP Congressional Approval</i></b>					
Approve	55	37	48	39	(437)
Disapprove	62	35	46	41	(529)

## **ABOUT THIS SURVEY**

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates among a nationwide sample of 1,153 adults, 18 years of age or older, during the period June 9-13, 1999. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on either Form 1 (N=582) or Form 2 (N=571), the sampling error is plus or minus 5 percentage points. For results based on either Form A (N=384), Form B (N=393) or Form C (N=376), the sampling error is plus or minus 6 percentage points.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

The sample for this survey is a random digit sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. The random digit aspect of the sample is used to avoid "listing" bias and provides representation of both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed). The design of the sample ensures this representation by random generation of the last two digits of telephone numbers selected on the basis of their area code, telephone exchange, and bank number.

The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, telephone exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone numbers in the U.S. Only working banks of telephone numbers are selected. A working bank is defined as 100 contiguous telephone numbers containing three or more residential listings.

The sample was released for interviewing in replicates. Using replicates to control the release of sample to the field ensures that the complete call procedures are followed for the entire sample. The use of replicates also insures that the regional distribution of numbers called is appropriate. Again, this works to increase the representativeness of the sample.

At least five attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were re-contacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If there is no eligible man at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who is at home." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

Non-response in telephone interview surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population, and these subgroups are likely to vary also on questions of substantive interest. In order to compensate for these known biases, the sample data are weighted in analysis.

The demographic weighting parameters are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 1998). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

The weights are derived using an iterative technique that simultaneously balances the distributions of all weighting parameters.



**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS**  
**JUNE 1999 NEWS INTEREST INDEX**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**June 9 - 13, 1999**  
**N=1,153**

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
June, 1999	55	35	10=100
May, 1999	56	34	10=100
April, 1999	56	38	6=100
March, 1999	62	31	7=100
February, 1999	64	30	6=100
Mid-January, 1999	66	29	5=100
January, 1999	63	30	7=100
Late December, 1998	71	27	2=100
Early December, 1998	61	32	7=100
November, 1998	65	29	6=100
September 21-22, 1998	62	33	5=100
September 19-20, 1998	55	36	9=100
Early September, 1998	61	33	6=100
Late August, 1998	62	32	6=100
Early August, 1998	63	28	9=100
June, 1998	59	32	9=100
May, 1998	62	28	10=100
April, 1998	62	28	10=100
March, 1998	65	26	9=100
Early February, 1998	71	26	3=100
January, 1998	61	30	9=100
November, 1997	58	31	11=100
September, 1997	58	29	13=100
August, 1997	59	32	9=100
June, 1997	54	34	12=100
May, 1997	57	34	9=100
April, 1997	55	34	11=100
February, 1997	60	32	8=100
Early February, 1997	57	30	13=100
January, 1997	59	31	10=100
November, 1996	57	34	9=100
July, 1996	54	38	8=100
June, 1996	54	38	8=100
April, 1996	53	39	8=100
March, 1996	55	38	7=100
February, 1996	51	39	10=100
January, 1996	50	43	7=100
October, 1995	48	42	10=100
September, 1995	45	42	13=100
August, 1995	44	44	12=100
June, 1995	50	40	10=100
April, 1995	47	43	10=100
March, 1995	44	44	12=100

**Q.1 CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
February, 1995	44	44	12=100
December, 1994	41	47	12=100
November, 1994	48	40	12=100
October, 1994	41	47	12=100
Early October, 1994	38	47	15=100
September, 1994	41	52	7=100
July, 1994	45	46	9=100
June, 1994	42	44	14=100
May, 1994	46	42	12=100
March, 1994	45	42	13=100
January, 1994	51	35	14=100
Early January, 1994	48	35	17=100
December, 1993	48	36	16=100
October, 1993	44	42	14=100
September, 1993	49	35	16=100
Early September, 1993	43	43	14=100
August, 1993	39	46	15=100
May, 1993	39	43	18=100
Early May, 1993	45	37	18=100
April, 1993	49	29	22=100
February, 1993	56	25	19=100

Q.2 Do you approve or disapprove of the job the Republican leaders in Congress are doing? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the job the Republican leaders in Congress are doing? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
June, 1999	37	46	17=100
May, 1999	38	44	18=100
March, 1999	38	47	15=100
February, 1999	37	51	12=100
Mid-January, 1999	36	51	13=100
January, 1999	38	50	12=100
Late December, 1998	39	56	5=100
Early December, 1998	38	49	13=100
November, 1998	41	48	11=100
September 21-22, 1998	44	44	12=100
September 19-20, 1998	46	41	13=100
Early September, 1998	44	37	19=100
Late August, 1998	48	36	16=100
Early August, 1998	43	37	20=100
June, 1998	42	38	20=100
May, 1998	40	41	19=100
April, 1998	41	40	19=100
March, 1998	43	39	18=100
January, 1998	43	41	16=100
November, 1997	41	43	16=100
August, 1997	42	44	14=100
June, 1997	33	50	17=100
May, 1997	40	44	16=100
April, 1997	40	44	16=100

**Q.2 CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
February, 1997	44	42	14=100
January, 1997	38	47	15=100
November, 1996	40	43	17=100
July, 1996	38	48	14=100
June, 1996	36	50	14=100
April, 1996	39	46	15=100
March, 1996	35	51	14=100
February, 1996	33	53	14=100
January, 1996	36	54	10=100
October, 1995	36	51	13=100
September, 1995	36	50	14=100
August, 1995	38	45	17=100
June, 1995	41	45	14=100
April, 1995	44	43	13=100
March 1995	43	39	18=100
December, 1994	52	28	20=100

Q.3 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling the nation's foreign policy? **[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER AS DON'T KNOW. IF "DEPENDS", PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the way Bill Clinton is handling the nation's foreign policy? IF STILL DEPENDS, ENTER AS DON'T KNOW]**

		May	April	March	Sept	Sept	Jan	June	Oct	July	Oct	Sept	Aug	<i>Newsweek</i> June 30-July 1
		<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1993</u>
52	Approve	46	51	56	61	54	52	39	50	38	39	47	52	49
37	Disapprove	43	39	34	30	34	39	52	42	53	46	33	25	35
<u>11</u>	DK/Refused	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Q.6 Now I will read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past month. As I read each item, tell me if you happened to follow this news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely? **[INSERT ITEM; ALWAYS ASK "b1" and "b2" IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING "a"; ALWAYS ASK "g" LAST; ROTATE REMAINING ITEMS]**

		Very <u>Closely</u>	Fairly <u>Closely</u>	Not too <u>Closely</u>	Not at all <u>Closely</u>	DK <b>(VOL.)</b>
a.	NATO air strikes against Serbian forces	32	42	15	10	1=100
	May, 1999	32	38	19	10	1=100
	Late April, 1999	41	39	13	7	*=100
	April, 1999	41	37	16	6	0=100
	March, 1999 <sup>1</sup>	43	32	15	9	1=100
	February, 1999 <sup>2</sup>	11	30	28	30	1=100
	Mid-January, 1999 <sup>3</sup>	9	21	24	44	2=100
	March, 1998 <sup>4</sup>	5	12	26	55	2=100

**ALWAYS ASK "b1" and "b2" IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING "a":  
ASKED WEDNESDAY ONLY [N=324]:**

b1.	Efforts to reach a peace agreement with Serbia	30	35	23	12	0=100
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**ASKED THURSDAY - SUNDAY ONLY [N=830]:**

b2.	The peace agreement between NATO and Serbia	28	39	20	12	1=100
c.	Debates about gun control legislation in Congress and state legislatures	28	37	22	12	1=100
e.	The crash of an American Airlines flight in Arkansas	19	38	25	17	1=100

**ALWAYS ASK "g" LAST:**

g.	Accusations that China stole nuclear technology from U.S. laboratories	21	34	22	21	2=100
	May, 1999	18	24	24	31	3=100
	March, 1999	19	24	24	32	1=100

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<sup>1</sup> In March 1999, the story was listed as "NATO air strikes against Serbian forces in Kosovo."

<sup>2</sup> In February 1999, the story was listed as "NATO efforts to end ethnic conflict in Kosovo, Serbia."

<sup>3</sup> In Mid-January, 1999, the story was listed as "The massacre of 45 people in Kosovo, Serbia."

<sup>4</sup> In March 1998, the story was listed as "Ethnic conflict in Kosovo, Serbia."

**ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...**

**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=582]:**

Q.21F1 (WEDNESDAY ASK: "Do"/THURSDAY-SUNDAY ASK: "Did") you approve or disapprove of NATO forces, including the United States, conducting air strikes against Serbia to force the Serbs to agree to the terms of the peace agreement and end the fighting in Kosovo (PRON: KO-seh-vo) ?

		May	April	March
		<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1999</u>
62	Approve	53	62	60
32	Disapprove	38	29	29
<u>6</u>	Don't know/Refused	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
100		100	100	100

**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=571]:**

Q.22F2 All things considered, do you think that the U.S. and NATO made the right decision of the wrong decision to conduct air strikes against Serbia to force them to agree to the terms of the peace agreement and end the fighting in Kosovo (PRON: KO-seh-vo) ?

68	Right decision
22	Wrong decision
<u>10</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK ALL:**

**ASKED WEDNESDAY ONLY [N=313]**

Q.23a There's been some talk about sending 7,000 U.S. troops, as part of a NATO peacekeeping force of about 50,000 troops, to help maintain peace in Kosovo once the military conflict has ended. Do you favor or oppose sending U.S. troops to Kosovo as part of a NATO peacekeeping force?

46	Favor
49	Oppose
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**THURSDAY - SUNDAY ONLY [N=840]:**

Q.23b The peace agreement calls for sending 7,000 U.S. troops, as part of a NATO peacekeeping force of about 50,000 troops, to help maintain peace in Kosovo now that the military conflict has ended. Do you favor or oppose sending U.S. troops to Kosovo as part of a NATO peacekeeping force?

56	Favor
37	Oppose
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ROTATE Q.23c and Q.23d**

**ASK THURSDAY - SUNDAY ONLY [N=840]:**

Q.23c How worried are you that U.S. troops might suffer casualties as part of their peacekeeping mission in Kosovo — very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried?

40	Very worried
39	Somewhat worried
14	Not too worried
6	Not at all worried
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK THURSDAY - SUNDAY ONLY [N=840]:**

Q.23d How worried are you about the financial cost of sending U.S. troops to Kosovo as part of a peacekeeping mission — very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried?

21	Very worried
36	Somewhat worried
24	Not too worried
17	Not at all worried
<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.24 Do you think that the U.S. and NATO have achieved the goals they started out with when they began the bombing campaign?

46	Yes
40	No
<u>14</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ROTATE Q.25 AND Q.26:**

Q.25 Do you think the Kosovo Liberation Army will comply with the terms of the peace agreement or not?

32	Yes
51	No
<u>17</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.26 Do you think the Serbs will comply with the terms of the peace agreement or not?

30	Yes
56	No
<u>14</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

Q.27 Do you think efforts should be made to arrest and try Yugoslav President Milosevic (**PRON: Mee-LOH-soh-vich**) for war crimes or not?

77	Yes
14	No
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK FORM A ONLY [N=384]:**

Q.28FA In the future, do you think that the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force IN EUROPE, if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another, or don't you think so?

60	Yes
29	No
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK FORM B ONLY [N=393]:**

Q.29FB In the future, do you think that the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force IN AFRICA, if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another, or don't you think so?

58	Yes
31	No
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	

**ASK FORM C ONLY [N=376]:**

Q.30FC In the future, do you think that the U.S. and other Western powers have a moral obligation to use military force IN ASIA, if necessary, to prevent one group of people from committing genocide against another, or don't you think so?

58	Yes
33	No
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused
100	