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Americans split over TV, papers as top source for political news

NEW YORK (AP) — When it comes to learning about candidates, roughly the same proportion of Americans get their news from television as from newspapers. In either case, most say they get enough information to make informed choices, according to a Media General-Associated Press poll.

Forty-two percent of the 1,464 adult Ameri-cans in the nationwide telephone poll said newspapers were their prime source of information about candidates. Thirty-nine percent said they learned about candidates primarily from television news programs.

The rest of the respondents got most of their news from a variety of sources: magazines, radio, political advertisements and friends.

Overall, about two-thirds of the respondents said they got enough information to make informed choices, while about one-third felt they were not getting enough information.

Many of those who did not get enough information said they wanted more unbiased back-ground information, and they also thought more in-depth coverage, more debates, and personal appearances by candidates would be useful. Respondents were asked, "Where do you get

most of your information about political candidates," and the answers provide a portrait of how diverse groups of Americans get their political news

Younger people preferred TV more fre-quently than older people: 43 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds used it as their primary source of information, compared with 36 percent of 35- to 54-year-olds, 37 percent of 55- to 64-year-olds, and 40 percent of those over 65.

College graduates preferred newspapers more frequently than those who were less educated: 55 percent of college graduates got most of their information from newspapers, compared with 45 percent of those who attended college but did not graduate, 36 percent of high school grad-uates, and 28 percent of high school dropouts.

White respondents were about equally split between television and newspapers but blacks preferred television to newspapers for their political news by a 52 percent to 26 percent margin.

Among registered voters, 44 percent said newspapers were their primary source of political news, while 38 percent preferred television. Among those who were not registered, 29 percent said newspapers were their main source of news, and 46 percent said television.

Those who were not registered to vote were

also more likely than registered voters to a plain that they did not get adequate informat to make informed voting choices.

Forty-five percent of men and 39 percent women said they got most of their political in mation from newspapers. Television was ferred by 37 percent of the men and 41 percent of the women

Respondents in the Media General-Associ Press poll included a random, scientific same of 1,464 adults across the country Sept. 8-17 with all sample surveys, the results of Media eral-AP telephone polls can vary from the ions of all Americans because of chance varia in the sample

For a poll based on about 1,400 interviews, results are subject to an error margin of 3 centage points either way because of chano riations in the sample. That is, if one could! questioned all Americans with telephones, this only 1 chance in 20 that the findings we vary from the results of polls such as this one more than 3 percentage points.

Of course, the results could differ from of polls for several reasons, including difference exact wording of questions, in the timing of inte views and in the interview methods.

Republicans expect to gain in gubernatorial elections

WASHINGTON (AP) - Republicans are almost certain to score gains in governor's races Tuesday, but it would take a sweep of 10 tossup contests for them to come out of the 1986 elections with their goal: a majority of the nation's governorships.

A survey of the races by Asso-ciated Press reporters in the 36 states electing governors this year found Democratic candidates appeared safe in 11 states and leaning ahead in two more.

In five other states the Republican was safe and four more states were leaning GOP

The remaining 14 states, a surprisingly large number, remain tossups going into Election Day. But Republicans must win 10 of those 14 neck-and-neck races if they are to capture a gubernatorial majority for the first time since 1969.

"There's just too many close ones to call," said Chuck Dolan, director of the Democratic Governors' Association.

In an election-year arithmetic that favors the GOP, Democrats find

themselves defending 27 of the 34 governorships they now hold. The GOP, with 16 governors, is defending only nine.

The races that could go either way on Tuesday are largely in states now held by Democrats — Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Hawaii, Arizona, Alaska, Wyoming, Alabama and Wisconsin.

Three of the too-close-to-call races are in states now held by the GOP: Oregon, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

Most of the endangered Democratic governorships are being vacated by popular incumbents. But two Democratic incumbents are trying to withstand fierce GOP opposi-tion: in Texas, where Gov. Mark White still slightly trails the man he defeated four years ago, former Gov. Bill Clements, and Wisconsin, where Gov. Anthony Earl has been pressed by Republican legislative leader Tommy Thompson.

The Democrats' most prominent governor, possible presidential can-didate Mario Cuomo of New York,

has an easy race for his second term Also expected to win are Democratic incumbents in Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Massachusetts, Georgia, Ar-kansas, Connecticut and Ohio. Also regarded as safe are Democratic can-didates in Idaho and Maryland.

In Vermont, Democratic Gov. Madeleine Kunin is leading but could fall short of the 50 percent she needs to keep the three-way race from being decided by the legis-lature. Colorado, a state the GOP had hoped to gain, also leans Democratic

California Gov. George Deukmejian appears likely to win a second term against Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, one of two candidates seeking to become the first black elected governor in that state. The other black is long-shot GOP nomi-nee William Lucas in Michigan.

Among states leaning Republican, Illinois Gov. James Thompson was leading over Adlai Stevenson, a Democrat running under a thirdparty banner.

Exile invents game touting coup intrigue

MIAMI (AP) — Have a har-kering to be president, but find elections too bothersome?

Then try playing Internationa Intrigue, a board game invented by a Bolivian exile for anyon who has ever dreamed about top pling a government.

Domingo Linale, 43, the game's inventor, is a veteran plo ter. He served as a provincial gov ernor after a 1971 coup, an played a part in the last successful military takeover in 1980. Whe ber that regime was overthrown 1982, he fled.

"I tried to make the game a realistic as possible," said Linale, naturalized U.S. citizen, from h ward suburban home in Miami. "This

is as close as you can get." In International Intrigue, players can choose whether to defend GI the government or try to take i of to over. The players also decide whether they prefer to be the right wing or the left.

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Nuclear weapon elimination 'unwise'

WASHINGTON (AP) - Eliminating all nuclear weapons without building up NATO forces would give the Soviet Union an overwhelming edge in Europe and the ability to conquer that continent quickly, say congressional, Pentagon and West European experts.

We will need a massive build-up in conventional weapons if we have

Waraw Pact forces would have a 21/2to-1 edge in firepower over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, counting troops, planes, tanks and personnel carriers

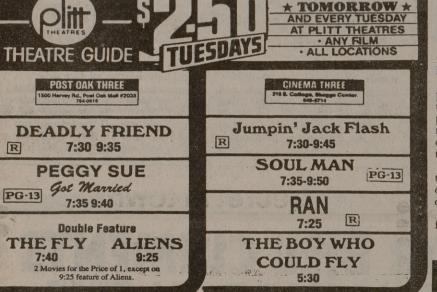
NATO could defend Europe even if the Warsaw Pact held a 1¹/₂-to-1 edge, the report says, but West European countries over the years have balked at U.S. calls to increase the

Pentagon spokesmen, asked to de-scribe how eliminating all nuclear weapons would affect the balance of power in Europe, said they were on White House orders not to comment

They are on record, however, as saving that the Soviet Union enjoys a significant edge in non-nuclear forces in Europe and that without that the White House says Reaga agreed to in Iceland.

Reagan and Gorbachev has Bispi gen H mered out a deal whereby all inte mediate missiles would be ta from Europe, the Soviet Unicould keep 100 warheads about radio to star medium-range missiles in Asia m the United States could retain the

Please same number in America.



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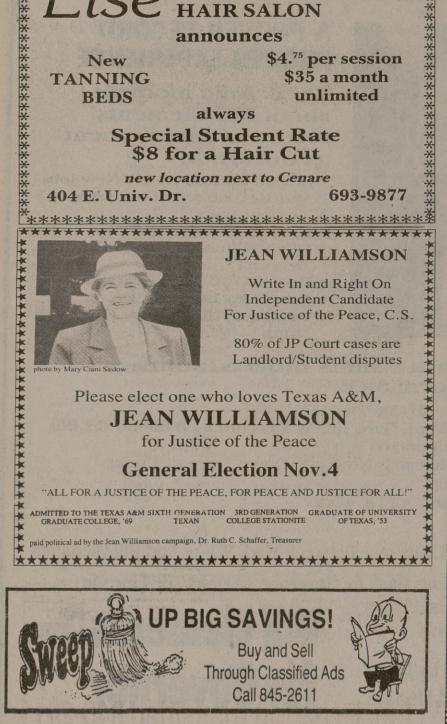
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no nuclear deterrent," said the author of a congressional study on the impact of arms control proposals ad-vanced at the stalemated Iceland summit.

"If you ask experts how long it would take NATO to capitulate, pes-simists say three days and optimists say 30 days," said the congressional staffer, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

anonymity. The report, which has not been released, concludes that within two weeks of mobilization, Soviet-led

size of their forces.

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev says President Reagan agreed to the total elimination of all nuclear weapons at the Iceland meeting, and initial statements by administration spokesmen concurred.

But the White House now says that Reagan had in mind a deal that would have maintained the nuclear deterrent in Europe, and that ap-pears to be the only formulation acceptable to U.S. and NATO military officials.

the nuclear threat, the U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization probably could not withstand Soviet attack.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., considered one of the leading military experts on Capitol Hill, has criticized proposals for the elimination of all ballistic and all nuclear weapons, saying that either could jeopardize NATO.

European leaders have voiced concern over some of the proposals

Three weeks after the lo summit, which reached an impas over Reagan plans for develop advanced anti-missile weapons, U.S. and Soviet sides differ on what was agreed upon in Iceland.

Administration officials say the although Reagan cited the elimination of all nuclear weapons as 2 eventual goal, he agreed only on proposal to phase out ballistic mis siles over 10 years, starting with ab percent reduction in strategic delin ery systems.

