

**Weather:** Thursday, increasing cloudiness, high in the upper 20s. Thursday night, decreasing cloudiness with a low of 5-10. Friday, mostly sunny with a high around 25.

**A&E:** Can you say 'wasted youth,' boys and girls?—Page 6.

**Sports:** Maurice Ivy prepares to break the Nebraska career scoring record—Page 13.

January 21, 1988

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vol. 87 No. 86

## Smoking, F's cured, hypnotherapist says

By Mary Nell Westbrook  
Senior Reporter

You're getting verrrrrry sleeeeeepy...

Just as your head begins nodding and your eyes start feeling heavy, your muscles relax and a warm feeling caresses your body.

At this state of consciousness, Curt Angove, a Lincoln hypnotherapist, can help a person stop smoking, lose weight, manage stress or earn straight A's at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, he said.

Angove advertises his service in local newspapers and brings in a lot of students, he said.

Although many people may be critical of the benefits of hypnosis, it cannot "fail," he said.

"Some people expect the wave of a magic wand and me to cast a spell," he said. Hypnosis is not a "quick fix," he said.

A normal person will use only 10 percent of the brain's capacity in a lifetime, he said, but hypnosis teaches people how to use the other 90 percent of their brain.

Angove has been practicing hypnosis for five years. For the past two years he has devoted most of his time to therapeutic hypnosis. He also does stage hypnosis, which he will perform Jan. 29 at Walpurgisnacht.

Hypnosis is a conditioning process by which the patient learns "guided imagery" and "progressive relaxation," he said.

When Angove first sees patients, he determines their need and then puts them under for about 25 to 30 minutes of hypnosis, he said.

The patient then receives a tape to practice self-hypnosis at home. The patient can come in for follow-up sessions for the next six months. Angove charges \$100 for seven sessions.

If the initial tape doesn't work for the patient, Angove gives him or her a subliminal tape that works on the person's subconscious, he said.

When a person reaches "receptivity," the message center in the spinal cord acts on passive thoughts, Angove said.

Hypnotherapy has been practiced successfully for more than 30 years, beginning with Sigmund Freud, he said.

Hypnosis is completely safe because "you are in control," he said; the therapist just teaches control.

Angove said a common form of hypnosis is Lamaze, which is a breathing exercise taught to pregnant women to make labor less

See HYPNOSIS on 3

## Child porn bill pending

LB 117 would make possession, sale illegal

By Amy Edwards  
Senior Reporter  
and Eric Paulak  
Staff Reporter

Nebraska legislators gave second-round approval, 30-18, Wednesday to

### legislature NEBRASKA

a bill that makes it illegal for a person to possess child pornography.

The bill, LB117, was introduced by Sen. Carol Pirsch of Omaha, with the intent to also make it a felony charge on second offense to sell, publish, lend, distribute or exhibit obscene materials to minors.

An amendment proposed by Sen.

Stephanie Johanns of Lincoln deleted this part of the bill by a 27-14 vote.

Pirsch opposed the amendment, arguing that a misdemeanor charge would not stop the distribution of such materials to minors.

"In Lincoln there is a problem, and to pay the misdemeanor fine is just a cost of business, and then business goes on as usual," Pirsch said.

Johanns said the unamended bill would exempt people who use the material for educational purposes. But it would not exempt a babysitter with an adult cable channel from a felony charge on second offense.

The maximum penalty for this offense would have been a \$10,000 fine, five years in prison or both. With the amendment, the maximum pen-

alty on the first offense and each subsequent offense could be one year in prison, a \$1,000 fine or both.

Sens. Ernie Chambers and Tim Hall of Omaha and Sen. David Landis of Lincoln said they were also concerned that a felony charge would be too serious a punishment in relation to the crime. The senators said they thought the bill might be used against people for whom it wasn't intended.

Johanns said the felony charges would hurt people who do not intend to distribute the material to minors more than anyone else.

"The more illegal you make something, the more profitable it is for organized crime," Johanns said.

The bill will now advance to final reading.

## Students await annual model U.N.

By Mick Dyer  
Staff Reporter

University of Nebraska-Lincoln students are preparing to take over the United Nations — at least for four days.

UNL and Omaha's Creighton University students, as well as students from universities in Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and several Nebraska high schools will gather at UNL for the 21st annual Nebraska Model United Nations Conference Feb. 10-13 in the

Nebraska Union.

The students will address topics ranging from human rights in Israel's occupied territories to the standardization of the opium trade.

Jeff Kluch, a senior computer science major and secretary general of the conference, said people from a variety of fields are involved each year.

"You don't have to be a political science major to be interested in the conference," he said. "Last year the secretary-general was a physics ma-

major, the year before that an anthropology major."

Delegates have a lot of fun, but the emphasis of the conference is on learning, Kluch said.

"We look at it as being an educational experience," he said.

The four-day conference features a keynote address by Malcolm Toon, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, and a three-day model of the United Nations. Students assume the

See MODEL on 3

## Wellman: poultry may beef up state's economy

By Lisa Richardson  
Staff Reporter

Americans are now buying more poultry than beef, but according to a University of Nebraska-Lincoln agricultural economics professor, cattle producers shouldn't feel corralled.

Allen Wellman said the national increase in poultry consumption could, instead, beef up the state's economy.

"I really think there is plenty of opportunity here," Wellman said. He said poultry, beef and pork industries in the state do not compete with each other. There is enough feed grain in the state for both poultry and beef production, he said.

"Economy-wise," Wellman said, "we'd (the state) probably gain if we'd expand chicken production, and we definitely have the inputs to support it."

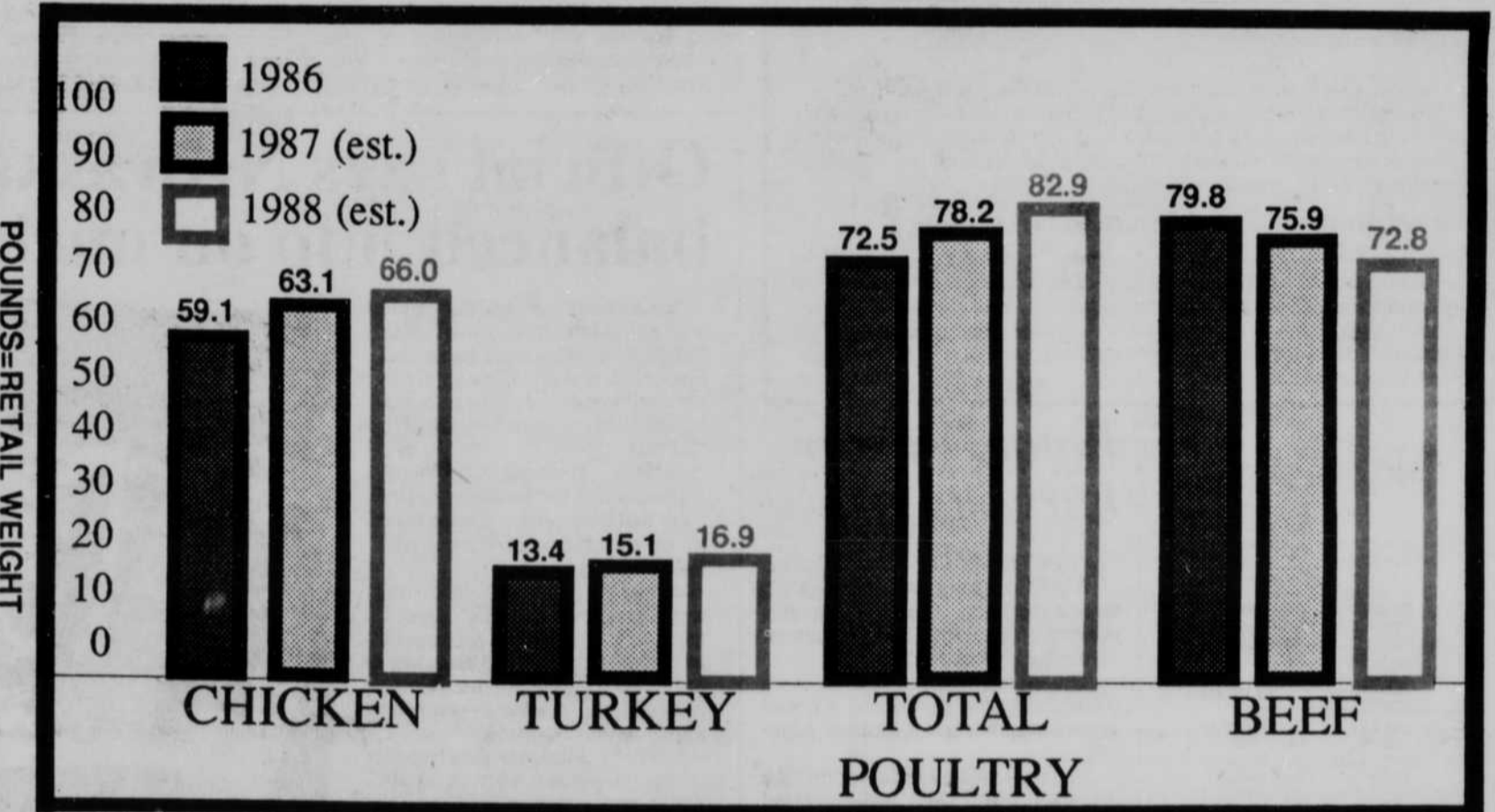
For the first time ever, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has projected that Americans consumed more poultry than beef last year.

Judy Putnam, an agricultural economist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, estimated that 78.2 pounds of chicken and turkey were purchased by the average citizen in 1987, a 5.5-pound increase from 1986. Per capita, beef consumption fell 3.9 pounds to 75.9.

The actual retail weight sold will be released in February.

USDA projections show that poultry consumption will continue to rise in 1988. Americans will buy an estimated 66.0 pounds of chicken, 16.9 pounds of turkey and 72.8 pounds of beef each this year, Putnam said.

Poultry production is already on the rise in Nebraska, said Earl Gleaves, UNL extension poultry specialist.



NUMBER OF POUNDS OF MEAT CONSUMED PER PERSON PER YEAR

Brian Barber/Daily Nebraskan

Turkey production has doubled in the past four years, he said.

Gleaves said one reason poultry production is growing in the state is that Nebraska can supply corn and soybeans for feed more cheaply than other states.

Wellman said he does not expect a big jump in poultry production here. He said that currently, it appears

poultry production is not as profitable as beef production.

"Cattle production can grow, hog production can grow, poultry production can grow," Wellman said. "The rate of growth will boil down to the net returns of each of those enterprises."

Both Wellman and Gleaves said Nebraska's situation is positive. "Other states may be dropping beef

production, but Nebraska is not," Gleaves said. "The low cost of production here lets us compete in all markets."

The increase in poultry consumption is "nothing new," Gleaves said, adding that the trend is about 30 years old. He said the lower cost of poultry and, more recently, health concerns are factors.

Wellman agreed the poultry industry has done a remarkably good job of tailoring its products to consumers, although he said he thinks people are paying for the added convenience.

"They have been tremendously aggressive in expanding outlets for chicken," he said. "Livestock producers can learn from the chicken people."