

Board votes to maintain closingtime

The Nebraska Union Board voted Tuesday to kill a motion that would have extended union hours during finals week.

The motion failed because of lack of student interest and the belief that extending the union's hours would waste student fees, said board member Frank Kuhn.

In the past, union hours have been extended beyond the regular 11 p.m. closing time. By 1 a.m., traffic in the union had died down and by 1:30 a.m. "there was hardly anyone left in the union," Kuhn said.

In other business, the board discussed recruitment of at-large members for this summer and the fall 1985 semester through an informal application process. The board will have a formal process in the fall.

Newly-elected vice president Lisa Edens said recruits aren't expected to make any committments now.

For more information, call Edens or newlyelected board president Missy Huckfeldt in the Nebraska Union office, 472-2181.

Space allocation for both Nebraska unions have been proposed, and the board will vote April 28 to determine the allocations.



On the cutting edge of fashion Barbara Eager of Lincoln. The owner of Que Barbara swim and sportswear, Eager Que Barbara, see page 10. For more on haute conture, see stands in her living room wearing some of the "all occasion the fashion guide inside.

sportswear" she designed and manufactured. For more on

Administrator says Africans Chinese, U.S. scientists to study farm conditions must learn food technologies UNL will lead a joint study by the enthusiastic. The NOAA and the State

By Eric Dodds Staff Reporter

"A hungry child knows no politics." With this idea in mind, Julia Chang Bloch, assistant administrator of the U.S. Food for Peace in the Agency for gan administration was deliberately International Development, said the slow in getting food aid to Ethiopia. U.S. government will contribute more than \$1 billion worth of aid to faminestricken Africa in 1985.

Bloch spoke at the Nebraska Union Tuesday as part of a two-day conference food crisis because, Bloch said, the on the African food crisis.

"Food aid alone cannot solve Africa's food emergency," Bloch said, stressing that African countries must increase food self-reliance through increased food production, institution building, use of appropriate technology and increased involvement of small farmers in food policy.

reliance on foreign aid, she said. Food aid is partially used to cushion the impact these changes will have on famine victims.

Bloch denied charges that the Rea-

"We did not know the magnitude of the problem until probably September" of last year, she said. The United States could not respond automatically to the food aid chain is an extremely long and tortuous road of logistical, financial and organizational problems. The United States did not want to send food to a country and have it rot on the docks because there were no trucks to transport it into needy areas.

Food aid in general doesn't have the priority that it should, she said, mainly

African countries to help reduce their media has done a good job of bringing the African food crisis to the attention of U.S. citizens, she said.

> But, Bloch said, the "ordinary American" doesn't understand the real causes of the crisis. Many reasons extending beyond the drought - have caused it, she said.

African governments have given low priority to agriculture. Many have followed policies that subsidize food for urban poor but have done nothing to help the small farmer with production. Africa has suffered from an environmental degradation, including soll erosion, deforestation and the destruction of trees for firewood, she said,

Africa has not benefited from the miracie seeds of the "green revolution" se many Asian countries have, but the United States is developing seeds which

arketing students hoost hotels advertising

United States to compare the climate and agriculture of the North China Plain and the North American Great identified for the plains study: Plains.

Norm Rosenberg, program coordinator and director of the UNL Center for photosynthetically active radiation; Agricultural Meteorology and Climatology, said the program's goal is to help increase and stabilize food and fiber production in the North China Plain and the North American Great Plains. The two areas are similar in climate, soils and crops, Rosenberg said.

Rosenberg went to China in 1981 to tial plains productivity. see agricultural and meteorological research stations. It was proposed that Chinese and U.S. scientists collaborate on a program to explore productivity in the two plains regions.

The U.S. National Oceanic and

People's Republic of China and the Meteorology Administration of China signed an agreement in 1981.

Five possible projects have been

Physical climatology:

Measurement of insulation and

Agricultural microclimatological measurements for comparing production functions and water-use efficiencies;

Understanding moisture stress 8 and drought;

Ecological changes and poten-

The Chinese are especially interested in the control of wind and water erosion, drought management, the uses of windbreaks and irrigation scheduling he said.

UNL wants to test some Chinese The United States needs to make "because there is no American support can meet Africa's dry-land farming" Atmospheric Administration and the techniques for inter-cropping and pelicy changes in its actions toward for our foreign aid programs." The needs, she said.

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