

WILLIE DIXON

Willie Dixon is the bluesman's bluesman. His compositions read like the "hit parade" of today's blues/rock movement with tunes like "Spoonful", "Black Door Man," "I Just Want to Make Love to You," "The Seventh Son," "Wang Dang Doodie," "I'm Your Hooche Cooche Man," "Bring It On Home," "The Little Red Rooster," "My Babe," "My John, The Conquer Root," "You Shook Me," "Evil is Goin" On," "You Can't Judge a Book by Its Cover," "Tiger In Your Tank," "Do The Do" and "Built for Comfort," all big chart records

The list of blues/rock, pop. folk and traditional blues artists who have recorded Willie's material reads like a "Who's Who" of the contemporary music scene Mose Allison, John Baldry, Chuck Berry, Mike Bloomfield, Blues Project, Paul Butterfield, Cooke, James Cotton, Cream, Bo Diddley, Dr. John, ThyDoors, Jose Fellciano, Lowell Fulson, John Paul Hammond, Juicy Lucy, King Biscult Boy, Al Kooper, Led Zeppelin, Peggy Lee, Norman Luboff Choir, Magic Sam, John Mayall, Buddy Miles, Ricky Nelson, Peter, Paul and Mary, Pointer Sisters, Elvis Presley, Arthur Prysock, Lou Rawls, Otis Badding, Richtenur, Presley, Redding, Righteous Biothers, Johnny Rivers, Rolling Stonms, and Bill Wyman, etc.

IN CONCERT

8:00 p.m.-Pershing Aud.

tickets available: Brandeis, Dirt Cheap,

TOMORROW NITE, FEB. 19th

srit 1\$3,50 In advance-\$4.00 at the door

FREDDIE KING

'Freddie was born and raised Texas, but developed his highly Individual act in clubs of Chicago's southside. Influenced by both T. Bone Walker and B. B. King during his youth, he adopted the high clear intensive vocal styls that B. B. King, Otis Rush, Magic Sam and others had made popular the Fifties, however as a guitarist he was his own man, owing nothing to anyone and it was with an instrumental 'Hide Away,' that he shot to fame. His complex, rocking brand of guitar blues plus sheer technical provers has rarely been equaled."

During the early 1960's Freddle King was the king of the blues, outselling such perennial greats as B. B. King, Jimmy Reed nd Bobby Bland. But by the mid 60's the last burst of Black interest in the blues faded and Freddie King found himself, without an audience. It wasn't until the white revival of the blues in Europe that Freddle King again found the critical acciaim that he deserved. Through the help and interest of such white rock & roll greats as Eric Clapton, Freddle was signed to Cotiliion King Records and then eventually to Leon Russell's own Shelter Rocords. Currently Freddle King has recorded 3 albums for Shelter Records, becked up on these albums by Leon Russell and his

National task force promotes unionization of college students

By Lynn Silhasek

Students will still be electing ASUN representatives this year. And they probably will still be paying student fees for the association next year.

But they should give Randy Miller and his committee time.

As members of the American Studeni Assoc.'s (ASA) Student Union Task Force Committee, Miller and others have been working since last semester on a proposal to set up a national student union with local chapters that would include both the government and the services for which student fees are used.

According to Miller, a Temple University student in Philadelphia, the idea of a student union stems from the contract made between the school and the student. Students may be considered university employes because they agree to enroll and perform in courses in exchange for a degree from the school when they are graduated, he said.

"It's got a hell of a lot of possibilities," said Miller. He explained that the union would be made up of two parts: an aggregation of students participating in collective bargaining with faculty and administration; and a corporation of union members which would provide students with different services.

The union would operate on membership dues, like a labor union, according to Miller.

Students would decide on what services their dues would provide, he said. Dues would be invested in the union to give it a financial base independent from administration and faculty, he said.

With financial independence, students could bargain with faculty and administration about matters that would directly affect students, such as tuition raises, according to Miller.

"The problem with student government (as it now exists) is that it comes through a general fund of the university," he said. "It gets only a percentage of the buget, so that hinders what you can do." ANTERIAS TRASSES OF

With more freedom in providing services, the union eventually could include food co-ops, student insurance plans, student travel bureaus,

additional student programs or free concerts, depending on what students want, he said.

These services can be provided at a cheaper rate than what now is charged students for student fees, Miller said. Dues could be paid in a variety of ways, such as \$1 for each course in which the student is enrolled, he said.

Considering the size of the UNL student body, students would only pay approximately \$5 in membership dues, instead of the \$51.50 in student fees they presently pay, Miller said.

A nationwide movement of campuses toward unionization would depend on the promotion given the idea at individual schools, Miller said.

Students at Temple University do not yet have a union, according to Miller. Students at Stockton College in New Jersey, however, took the initiative toward unionization last year when the student body won collective bargaining rights with faculty unions, Miller said.

Students in ASUN and on the Nebraska Union Board said they doubted a student union could be established on campus.

Both ASUN president Ann Henry and Union Board Vice President Dennis Martin said the union would require mass support which they said UNL students wouldn't provide.

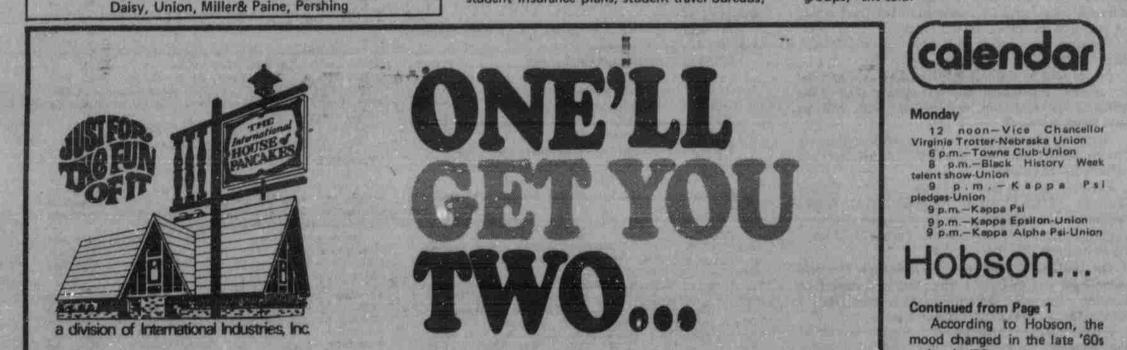
Students may number 20,000, but unless the force is visibly seen, they have no bargaining power, Henry said.

Only about 13% of the UNL student body voted in last year's ASUN election.

Martin suggested, as an alternative, a reallocation of student fees toward student-run programs, channeling the money through ASUN.

Michelle Gagne, 1972-73 ASUN second vice president, who attended a National Student Assoc. Workshop on unionization, said she favored a union to provide services, along with a separate student government.

"Then ASUN could get back to representative things instead of providing these services such as the Associated Students Ko-op only because they weren't provided by other groups," she said.



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and early '70s.

"Probably as a result of activities on campus regarding the war, there developed an air of mistrust," he said. "We're just working out of that. There is more confidence in students now than there was three or four years ago."

Hobson said he was proud of the general development of the University during his time here

"When I came in 1950, enrollment was around 10,000. Now it's closer to 35,000," he said.

"As a result of the merger in 1968, we had the unique problem of coordinating three campuses. Coping with those kind of problems is the real challenge.

"The system justifies its existence if we can get all three campuses to work together. I think we've been able to do that."



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daily nebraskan

monday, february 18, 1974