

## Burglary endangers ASUN record store

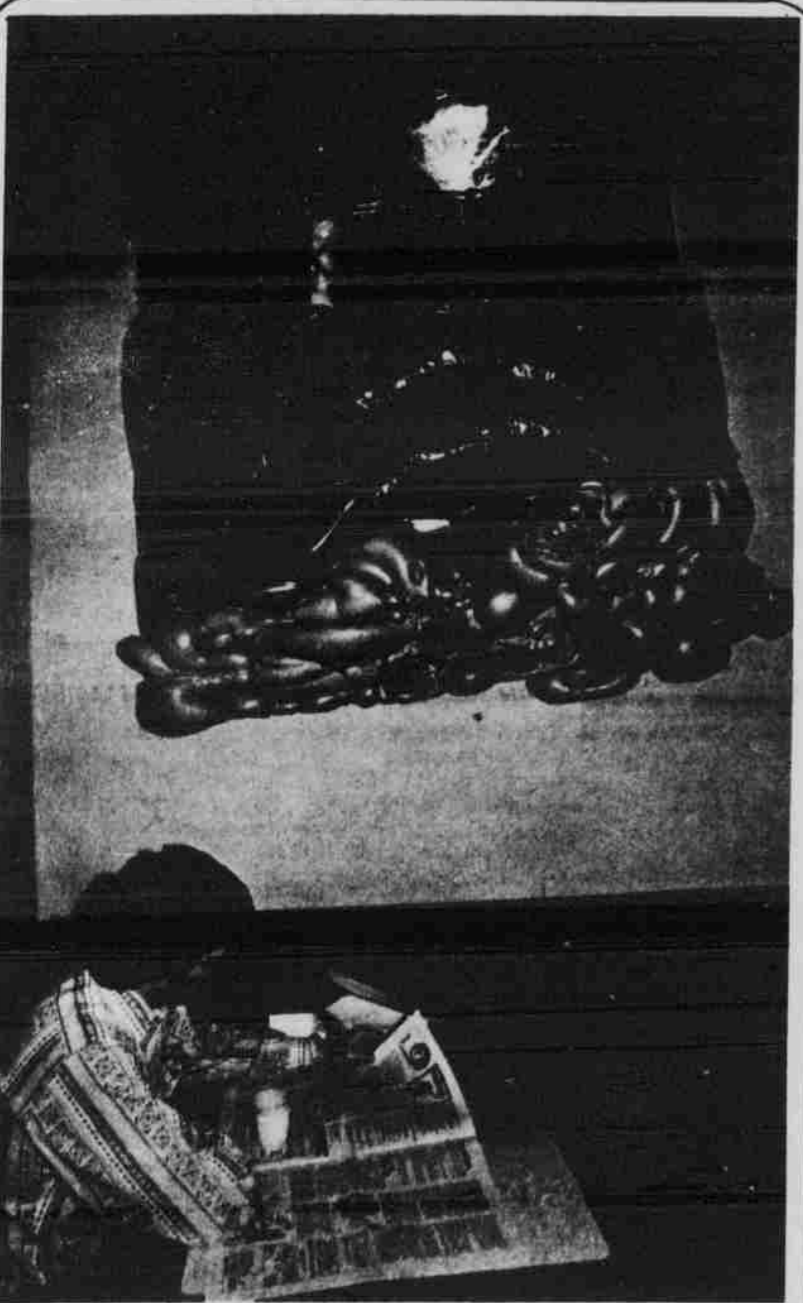
Stereo equipment and record albums valued at more than \$625 reportedly were stolen from the ASUN Record Store in the Nebraska Union last weekend.

Chris McElroy, store manager, said two stereo speakers, a turntable, two sets of headphones and an eight-track player were stolen. About 100 jazz albums also were taken.

The burglary occurred between 5 p.m. Friday and 3 p.m. Sunday, McElroy said. Intruders apparently entered through the store's back window, he added.

The University Personnel Department is checking to determine if the Record Store's loss is covered by the University insurance policy. If the loss is not covered, Student Activities says the store will be in debt from the incident for about eight months, according to McElroy.

"The burglary could put us in danger of being out of business," he said "if the store is not covered by insurance." Campus Security is investigating the incident.



Complaints concerning this piece of art resulted in its relocation to the southeast corner of the South Crib. See story on page 2.

## Bylaws clearly state rights

*This is the first in a series of articles about the newly proposed bylaws for governing the University.*

by Sara Schwieder

The structure of student government remains virtually untouched by the Board of Regents in its final draft of the University Bylaws released Monday by President D.B. Varner.

The final draft of the bylaws represents nearly a year of work by the University Governance Commission and many hours spent by the regents discussing and revising the bylaws. The document outlines the University power structure, the role of the Board of Regents and touches nearly every facet of University life.

About 400 copies of the revised bylaws will be circulated at the three University campuses prior to a public hearing on the bylaws to be held Nov. 9. Final approval by the regents is scheduled for Nov. 10.

The only major change concerning students is a clause requiring the "official representative of the student body"—ASUN—to be designated by a majority instead of a plurality of the students voting. A referendum may have to be held in the March ASUN elections to fulfill that requirement.

The role of the Council on Student Life (CSL), a board of student, faculty and administrators concerned with all non-academic aspects of student life, is not clearly defined. It may be in competition with ASUN for the "official representative" title, but the regents did not arrive at a final determination of CSL's relationship to ASUN.

The section on "Responsibilities and Rights of Students" is a fairly specific statement protecting the student from infringement.

Apparently in the wake of controversy about homosexual and feminist speakers during last year's Time-Out Conference on Human Sexuality, the bylaws now state that "students should be allowed to invite and hear any person of their own choosing (campus speakers) and that... the institutional control of campus facilities should not be used as a device of censorship."

The bylaws also clearly state that students may join any associations they choose that operate within the law and University regulations.

A section on "demonstrations" states that "students are free to express their beliefs and concerns in a variety of ways," but that they

must remain within "the framework of existing rules and laws." In case of disruption of University activities, however, the chancellor may impose temporary sanctions including suspension, the document says.

The bylaws specify that student disciplinary procedures be designed "in consultation with appropriate student representatives," and that those rules be enforced through "clearly defined channels" with certain guarantees to the student preceding the disciplinary action.

If the University takes disciplinary action against a student, bylaws guarantee him the right:

- to be informed in writing of the charges against him;
- to present evidence in his own behalf;
- to maintain status as a student and to attend classes while his case is pending, unless his presence is an "immediate harm to himself or others;"
- to a hearing before a board that includes student membership.

A hearing will be given only in cases involving expulsion or suspension. The regents changed that section from the former provision for hearings "for students who deny charges brought against them" or "upon request of the student involved."

Several years ago a student was arrested in his dormitory room for possession of marijuana after University police illegally entered his room. A clause in the revised bylaws protects students against "unwarranted or unreasonable entry and search" in University housing.

The student newspaper is to have editorial freedom so long as it abides by the canons of ethical journalism, the bylaws state. A publication board with faculty, students and professional journalists will supervise it. The board will have a majority of student members.

An intricate system for student appeals on grades is outlined in the bylaws.

Each college also must have student evaluations of its teachers, the bylaws say, providing that the faculty is protected from "capricious and uninformed judgments."

The proposed bylaws also would protect the student against unauthorized release of confidential information. The student must give consent for release of his records, "except under legal compulsion or where the safety of others is involved." Governmental or University-approved research and analysis, however, may be conducted if names are deleted or kept confidential.

*This is the first of a seven-part series on wine written by Fine Arts staff member Larry Kubert.*

by Larry Kubert

"Wine, Women and Song!"

How many times have we heard this phrase repeated in one of those old French Foreign Legion movies? Probably quite a few. The expression has been around for a long time.

The combination of those four words usually brings an immediate reaction. We imagine a person reveling in "supposedly" the most enjoyable pleasures. Whether that's true or not, what is true is that wine is one of man's most solid and faithful companions.

Wine augments man's meals. Without it, eating just would not be the same. Or like an old French saying, "A meal without wine is a day without sunshine."

Patience and slowness are the order of the day when eating a meal accompanied with wine. It has to be, since wine is meant to be sipped, not chugged, in order to appreciate the bouquet and taste of one of nature's most desirable products. Enjoy! Savor it!

Wine can be made from all sorts of substances: grain, fruits, flower petals, and most commonly from grapes.

The difference between the juice which comes from the grapes and wine is simply the process of fermentation. In fermentation the natural grape sugar is acted upon by yeast, converting it first to alcohol and carbon dioxide, and unless protected from the air, into vinegar.

After the sugar has fermented and becomes alcohol, the carbon dioxide is allowed to escape, thus leaving what is called still wine, the wine which commonly accompanies food.

Of course, to make really good wine is a little more complex. In addition to fermentation, the kinds of grapes used



and exactly where they were grown are exceedingly important.

No one really knows who first discovered wine, but suffice it to say, wine was drunk in ancient Persia, Egypt and Greece. As civilization moved to the West, so also spread wine.

With the historical Dark Ages, so came the dark ages for wine. The Greek and Roman art of maturing wines in

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Wine —  
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