Perlman: 'Centennial, Law Colleges are much alike'

by H. J. Cummins

The law college library has almost as many rows of lights, on the ceiling as study tables on the floor. Grayish book shelves with look-alike volumes of legal texts surround the tables. Signs advising, "Consideration means

QUIET," are visible on almost any wall.

The Commons Room of the Centennial Education Program (CEP) greets its visitors with long green shag carpeting, dimmed lights and graffiti on

But a UNL law professor who teaches in both colleges might use Socrates' term "external trappings" to dismiss the dissimilarities. The colleges are "closer than they look," he

Harvey Perlman said he believes "legal education has been doing for a long time what Centennial is trying to do

more trouble acquiring sign

language after he has learned

regular language than if he was

a better chance to grow than a

normal person does, he said.

This is because there are so few

deaf people that any singular

skills one possesses can quickly

elevate him upward in the

hierarchy of organizations for

In a sense, a deaf person has

born deaf," Propp said.

A Woods Fund grant has allowed CEP to hire a part-time lawyer to lead a legal project for the CEP students who wish to take it, and to spend half his day in Centennial College, available to students as a "research person," Perlman said.

He said the two-year project has placed him in CEP this semester, and Wallace Rudolph, another professor of law, there next semester.

Perlman said he sees the two educational programs-law and CEP-similar in three basic ways: they are both "communities" in themselves, they are limited in the number they can accept, and they are both "an attempt to get faculty and students on as even

a plane as possible."
The CEP project is "an opportunity to experiment whether law successfully be taught to undergraduates," Perlman said, adding, "And so far, I think it

"Neither Wallace nor I intend to train lawyers over there," he continued. He said he sees the project, rather, as trying to return law to undergraduate education.

Perlman said of undergraduates, "You can't really claim to have a liberal arts education without confronting the (legal) problem."

Political science and other subjects confront law "tangentially," and that's important, Pearlman said, but they never "focus" on it.

The real legal view is left out of undergraduate studies, as evidenced by the exclusion of lawyers in new interdisciplinary courses, the NU Law College graduate said.

Students attempt, theoretically, to study the society," Perlman said, so they can know what's going on and be able to participate in daily activities.

"And the most pervasive phenomenon all is law," Perlman said.

He added he hopes the course will be offered to all undergraduates although he's opposed to requiring it, or any course, since he's "never felt comfortable teaching a course if the students don't want to be there."

Partially, "I hope the CEP project will take the mystery out of law," Perlman said. He explained he and Rudolph want to teach law on a "broad, philosophical level-explaing the role of law in a society, its limitations, where it comes from, and what you can what you can reasonably expect the

law to do for you. Citizens daily find themselves in administrative positions in their jobs, or organizations they're involved in, Perlman said. He said he believes it's important for them

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Deaf speaker says hearing loss is problem of gradual adaptation

by Steve Kadel

If you're going to lose your hearing, the age of 15 is the best time to do so, George Propp told an audience of 50 at the "Mini-Symposium" on the world of the deaf Friday.

Propp, himself deaf from 15, said at that age a child is strong but still flexible enough to adapt himself to the new

PROPP LOST HIS hearing sophomore at Scottsbluff High School, and transferred to the Nebraska School for the Deaf, from which he was graduated.

"Losing your hearing isn't as much of a shock as most people think" he said. "As time goes on you gradually get used to it."

He spoke verbally and with sign language to his audience, which contained many deaf persons.

"I was once asked during a

speech how much money I would pay to get my hearing back," Propp said. "and I don't think the amount would be very high-if it came down to getting a new car or having my hearing I would probably take

WHILE AT THE School for the Deaf Propp received individualized instruction, an experience that he said shaped his attitude toward education.

"I am strongly in favor of the kind of individualized learning that takes place in open classrooms," he said. "I think it's good that students are allowed to study what they want to learn"

He mentioned reading as the most useful learning skill a deaf person can acquire.

Propp said he soon learned that lip reading was a skill he would never master, and that it took him two years to learn

sign language.
"A PERSON WILL have

'Meet the Profs' show hits the road again

UNL "Meet the Professor" speaking program is being reactivated after several years of inactivity.

According to Asst. Director of Public Relations Ken Keller, the program is designed to introduce faculty members to outstate Nebraskans.

The 16 faculty members who have made themselves available for the program will speak to civic organizations in the state, said the director.

Keller said a similar program was in effect at UNL in the late fifties and ended after 1965 when student enrollment increased tremendously. Faculty personnel were faced with larger classes and couldn't make themselves available for the program as they had previously, he said.

The director said the program was not revived because any great amount of hostility was being felt from the public. He said President D. B. Varner, Chancellor C. Peter Magrath and the faculty liaison committee reactivated it because they felt the University should follow up its responsibility of sharing

faculty talent with people in the state.

The public relations man said UNL's Mortarboards suggested that a student and a faculty member go together to these functions. According to Keller, most civic groups only have about 20 minutes for a speaker to talk and to answer questions and it is impractical

to have two speakers. The director said civic groups are sent a list of the speakers available to them and his areas of interest. Many speeches have already been made throughout the state, he

The first speaker was Dr. John Brasch who spoke to a Grand Island club about marketing. "I felt the program went over well," Keller said.

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League Human Dignity, a group of handicapped and interested persons will meet Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at the Lincoln Center, 15th and N in the first floor auditorium Everyone is welcome. Transportation provided by calling 475-4961 Ext. 58.

A Walk for Development meeting to research past and possible future projects and to organize for another walk will be held Tuesday Nov. 2 at 8:30 p.m. in the Nebraska Union.

The University Health Center will sponsor ed ucational program "Growth and Development of Children" on Thursday, November 4 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the General Arnold Auditorium, 5300 West Knight Drive, Lincoln Airpark West. Dr. Paul Bancroft will be the guest speaker and the emphasis for this session will be on "Infants and Toddlers". Any interested individuals are invited to attend.



