

# University Press to Publish Paperback Series

Books and boxes line the walls. Four desks, each with its own secretary, have their places.

The room is 111 Administration—the hub of the University of Nebraska Press (UNP), the book-publishing arm of the University of Nebraska.

Established in 1941, it has a two-fold purpose:

—First, it is an outlet for meritorious works by scholars on the University campus and at sister schools.

—Second, it is a publishing house for works of special interest to Nebraskans and Mid-Westerners.

The UNP is one of 50 members of the Association of American University Presses, which in 1958 grossed between nine and 10 million dollars, according to Bruce Nicoll, director of the UNP.

Major Publishing Group It is one of the scholarly publishing houses which in

1958 published 11 per cent of the total output of American publishers and about 30 per cent of all non-fiction books, Nicoll commented.

A separate department of the University, the UNP publishing program is carried out with the aid of the Senate Committee on Publications and UNP's board of advisory editors.

The actual manufacturing of the books is not done by the University of Nebraska Press, but by the University printing plant in the West Stadium.

The UNP is part of a unique system of publication. It and its counterparts across the nation are publishing nearly all of the scholarly works written on university campuses, according to Nicoll.

No Fiction, No Texts Neither fiction nor texts can pass the test for publication by the UNP, Nicoll said.

Books that cannot be accepted on the grounds of style and scholarship are likewise turned down, he added.

So what does the UNP publish? Roundup: A Nebraska

Reader, compiled and edited by Virginia Faulkner; The Industrial Structure of American Cities, by Gunnar Alexandersson and Western Story—Recollections of Charley O'Kieffe 1884-1898. These are the titles that catch the on-looker's eye as he steps to the book shelf inside the UNP door.

The University Press is partially subsidized by the University. But 75 per cent of its operating money comes from sales income, Nicoll related.

Ten people comprise the staff of the UNP and the publications department. The leader of the tribe is Nicoll, a man who smilingly refers to himself as a "fugitive from the newspaper world."

In 1936 he reported news for the Lincoln Star. Later he went to work for the Omaha World Herald.

He joined the University staff in 1946 and since then has been administrative assistant to Chancellors R. G. Gustafson and Clifford M. Hardin and a member of the public relations staff.

Successful Authors In 1950 he and Ken R. Keller of the University Public Relations office co-authored the book Know Nebraska. It was selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the 11 outstanding grade school texts published during that year.

Nicoll's office is away from the shelved books and boxes. But it is not away from literature.

His L-shaped desk is piled with papers. From it he easily grabs pamphlets about the UNP and the latest books it is to publish.

In front of his desk is a big chart marked with red and blue check marks. It looks like an attendance record with only 15 members.

These are the members of the UNP fall series of books.

Add Paperbacks A new paperback series, the Bison books, heads the list. Nine of this series of original works and reissues of worthwhile books are to be published in the fall, Nicoll said.

Included in the series are Poems from Old English; Myth and Method, a book of modern theories of fiction; and Journey to the World Underground.

Six hard-back books are also planned for fall publication. One of them is The Trumpet Soundeth, a study of William Jennings Bryan during his tries for the presidency.

Begin Series on Asia

Studies in Asia, 1960, edited by Dr. Robert K. Sakai, associate professor of history at the University, is the first of a series of volumes which will appear annually, presenting

Continued to Page 2



Nicoll

## Japanese Editor Explains Rioting

"The recent demonstrations are an obvious warning that the present nature of Japanese-American relations cannot be taken for granted forever."

This was one of the thoughts of Dr. Kazuo Kawai, third World Affairs Preview speaker.

Kawai, professor of political science at Ohio State University and former editor of Japan's largest English language newspaper, stated a serious need for a thorough reappraisal of the American position in Japan.

Although he said the majority of the Japanese are not pro-American, they are essentially friendly toward the United States. Kawai said he sees for the future "no great change in the generally friendly Japanese relations."

Most demonstrators sincerely thought they were striving for world peace, democracy and the safety of Japan, he said, and thus the majority of the Japanese did not actively oppose the demonstrators.

Youth Misguided The demonstrators may have been misguided, he said, but it is understandable if one looks at the unfortunate past experiences which the older generation of Japanese and Americans unconsciously contributed.

Not Representative It is basically correct that the recent disturbances were Communist inspired and not representative of the Japanese people, he said.

Kawai went on to explain other basic conditions.

"As the result of their traumatic experience, they have now come to have an almost pathological horror of war." That was the way Kawai explained why the Japanese are intensely pacifistic and anti-militaristic.

All the demonstrators were youngsters taught by the American occupation that Japan must never fight again

under any circumstances, he continued.

"Now they are being told by the Americans that Japan must build up her armed forces. Were the Americans wrong yesterday and right today? If they were capable of such a mistake, what assurance is there that they are really right this time?" Dr. Kawai asked.

American Entanglements To the Japanese "It is the Americans who represent entangling alliances, who are



Kawai

trying to get Japan committed to their side in international politics and who are urging burdensome rearmament."

Communist China has made a relatively good impression upon Japan and tends "to bind the Japanese to the repulsive features of the Communist regime," he added.

Because U-2 planes were based in Japan, many Japanese fear these Americans military bases because they feel there is danger of inviting attacks from American enemies that have nothing to do directly with Japan," Kawai said.

The final problem, Kawai said, is that Japan's older ruling generations were discredited in the eyes of the younger as a result of World War II.

# Summer Nebraskan

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1960

## University Offers Free Counseling Services

A troubled student is ushered into a private room... the young man in the office leans back in his chair, one foot on a drawer, hands clasped behind his head with a note of understanding about him.

In this counseling situation, as in countless others across the University campus, understanding and a program for the individual are very important.

Counseling itself has increased greatly since World War II, according to Dr. Lee W. Chatfield, director of Junior Division.

He credits this boom to "the impetus given counseling by the armed forces." Dealing with servicemen exposed a lot of people to counseling, Dr. Chatfield said.

Now there are advisors, counselors, consultants, directors and doctors for nearly every school and social problem, every ache and pain. Many services are on a free-of-charge, voluntary basis to University students and personnel.

The University Counseling Service (UCS) is one of these. UCS staff member, Harry Canon, listed private interviews and testing programs as chief tools of the counselors.

Pin-Point Problems "We try to pin-point the area giving the student trouble — scholastics, social adjustment, the family or even an imagined problem. Sometimes it is easier for us to draw conclusions about the trouble since we as counselors are not directly involved; but we are to some extent involved, because we try to understand how the student feels," Canon said.

"Take a family argument, for example," said Canon. "Neither party can be very objective, and that's where we come in, if we are asked."



Canon



Chatfield

Students say: "I wish I had more confidence in myself."

"I just can't make the grades I'd like to have."

"I feel sort of alone, pretty much out of things."

"I don't see what good I'll get out of that course."

"My girl and I just don't seem to get along."

"I can't keep up on the required reading in my courses."

"It's a tough decision to make, so I thought that if we talked it over I could..."

"Just talk it over," Canon said. "Sometimes just knowing there's an older person who will listen to them helps matters."

Use Variety of Tests If tests will quicken solutions, they are used — on abilities, aptitudes, interests, personal traits, educational backgrounds. UCS sponsors the study

skills course, one in reading improvement and one in speed reading. These are also free.

"Next fall," Canon said "we will have one part-time and two full-time counselors, two graduate students plus a psychometrician responsible for the testing program."

The Counseling Service may refer a client to additional service centers on campus (and vice versa) such as the next-door offices of Junior Division.

One hundred twenty-five faculty members serve as student advisors, particularly in the area of scheduling. Through these advisors students have their schedules approved, add or drop classes and keep track of their credits.

In addition, there is a board of counselors which consists of one or two representatives from each undergraduate college, Dr. Chatfield said.

The advisors are more directive than actual counselors, he said.

Continued Service After Junior Division, counseling is on a more voluntary basis. "We no longer send students mimeographed forms telling them how to fill out schedules," but he added that assistance is available if necessary.

Several service centers deal in specific areas.

Dr. John H. Wiley, director, said that the speech clinic accepts students with speech and hearing defects on the suggestion of counselors and Student Health, as well as voluntary cases.

"We come in contact with 150-200 University people, to whom the service is free of charge, during the school year," Dr. Wiley said "and probably 50 during the summer."

Summer Emphasis "In the summer our attention focuses more on children in the state than in the University," said Dr. Wiley. "We do considerable work

for the Lincoln Rehabilitation Center, Veterans and Orthopedic hospitals.

"We interview the prospective client, and then set up a therapy program suited to him," he said.

"The number of times we meet with the person varies; in the summer sometimes it's two or three times a week," Wiley added.

People who have had strokes, cerebral palsy or similar disabilities also come to the clinic.

An informal type of counseling occurs in the Home Economics Department, according to Florence McKinney, chairman, and Mrs. Ruby Jingles.

Mrs. Jingles instructs a Marriage and Family Relationships course which encourages the girls to discuss questions about marriage as well as personality problems.

Psychological Clinic Another area indirectly connected with counseling but primarily a training center

Continued to Page 2



Wiley



McKinney

## Pittenger: 'Number Two' Man to Hardin

By the Summer Nebraskan Staff

"Glad you called. I haven't had a good problem all day."

A pair of elevated knees press against a dark walnut desk, forcing the lean body in the swivel chair back at about a 45 degree angle; long, slender hands cradle the telephone with experience and with a gentleness approaching affection.

He listens attentively to the details being fed into the phone, makes a note or two on a scratch pad, and then comments briefly. "This is a touchy one all right. Give me a little time to check it out, and I'll call you back."

The phone goes back on its hook, two hands are clasped behind a thin neck, and James S. Pittenger, veteran trouble shooter, begins to study a problem containing a load of dynamite for the University of Nebraska.

The 41-year-old Pittenger has been Assistant to the Chancellor at the University of Nebraska since 1955, handling a myriad of problems reaching both within and without the academic pale, but normally rooted within.

"Pitt," as he is known by the University community, is a professional "Number Two" man by training and by choice, although his experience covers three years as an aide to America's highest military brass in Europe during World War II, four years as administrative assistant to ex-Nebraska Governor Val Peterson, and five years as assistant to Chancellor Clifford Hardin.

What does a "Number Two" man do? Basically, he's a buffer between the boss and the outside world and, adds Pittenger, ways one step away from the top position. As he puts it, "I'm constantly in the



PITTENGER—Chancellor's "Number Two" man and University trouble shooter.

position of sticking somebody else's neck out."

He didn't add that the sensitive neck, be it military, political or academic, had better be protected 95 times out of 100 or the trouble shooter quickly becomes an extra-trouble shooter.

Handling explosive problems—be they

the result of mixed signals on a bombing raid, a political caucus or last Saturday's football game—hasn't caused the bespectacled administrator to lose any weight.

At 115 pounds, Pittenger hasn't any weight to lose. Distribute this over a five foot nine inch frame, and you have a physique that wouldn't qualify for scarecrow duty in a good-sized Nebraska cornfield.

But when that figure is draped over chair and desk, as it is most of every week, it appears almost endless, a giant loose in a toy house. He dominates his efficiency furnished office in the third floor suite of the Administration Building reserved for the Chancellor and staff.

Ulcerless Executive Pittenger, according to close associates, is an even-tempered (no ulcers) administrator whose calmness, acquired concern for the other man's problem and ready joke have the effect of a cooling shower on a hot summer day. It's hard to be mad when you're laughing, and Pittenger uses the joke effectively in setting the stage for problem discussions.

"I've always been working with long range programs," Pittenger says, "and it doesn't pay to antagonize a guy today. You'll probably have to work with him again tomorrow."

The direct order is used only as a last alternative. He emphasizes that being a "Number Two" man demands an even temper.

"You can't blow your frustrations up (to the boss), and you can't blow them down (to the staff)."

Whenever he is tempted to blow off steam, he hurriedly calls up a 1952 picture from his memory file.

At the time, Pittenger was an "advance man" for the Eisenhower campaign forces, handling arrangements for Ike's personal appearances. He was in Cincinnati completing details for Ike's first meeting with Sen. Robert A. Taft following the Republican national convention. The situation was tense at best.

Leonard Hall, later to become the G.O.P. national chairman, phoned Pittenger the night before Ike's Cincinnati stop to indicate the campaign train might arrive earlier than scheduled.

Pittenger and Hall had never met. Fearing a disastrous blowup if either Eisenhower or Taft had to await the other for long, Pittenger asked Hall to phone again unless the train would arrive as scheduled. There was no second call, and the train did arrive early.

Pittenger spotted Fred Seaton (then an Eisenhower campaign aide, now U.S. Secretary of the Interior) emerging from the train with a group of men. "I ran up to Fred and really blew my stack," Pitt recalls. "I called Hall everything in the book."

After tactfully trying to derail the tirade, Seaton finally said, "Why don't you tell Hall this yourself? He's standing right beside you."

Fortunately, Taft himself arrived early, the greeting between Ike and Taft was

Continued to Page 2



Far Eastern Institute Presents Artist, Political Expert

See Page 3

For Summer Viewing For Summer Reading 'Night Must Fall' At Howell Theater

See Page 4