

## Department of Social Studies Announces Teaching Program for 1954-55

DORIS VANCE

(With the endorsement of Mr. W. F. Troutman, Jr.)

No drastic changes are contemplated in the schedule of courses to be offered by the Department of Social Studies in the academic year 1954-55. Western Civilization and United States History will remain the basic subjects in this field of study. A one-semester course in Economics will be continued because of its relation to the department of business and commerce. The policy inaugurated in 1953-54—to restrict the number of courses offered by the department to a bare minimum will be projected into the coming year. Spokesmen for the department insist that such a policy insures better results because it enables the instructor to spend more time in preparation for his teaching and insures his being able to teach more sections, and, at the same time, smaller sections of a given course. The following social studies will be offered in the academic year 1954-55:

Full semester: History 101, History 102, History 201, Economics 203.

Spring semester: History 101, History 102, History 202, Economics 203.

Teaching assignments will be shared in this fashion: Dr. Robert Elliott, Western Civilization and United States History; Mr. J. O. Terrell, Western Civilization, United States History and Economics; Mr. W. F. Troutman, Jr., Western Civilization and United States History.

One feature of next year's program has been dictated by the fact that the teaching personnel will share broadly in the instructional program and therefore will be in need of a standard of uniformity. With this fact in mind, the department has decided upon a rule of action involving the establishment of a minimum average number of pages to be assigned each week from approved reading sources. In Western Civilization the minimum average number of pages to be assigned per week will be 60 during the first semester and 65 during the second semester. In sophomore social studies courses (United States History and Economics) the minimum average number of pages per week will be 80. No term papers or other formal projects are to be required. All reading will be assigned reading, and examinations given by the various professors will be designed to test the student's comprehension of the readings as a whole. Map study will be stressed in all history courses.

Students are reminded that for courses in the social studies textbooks need not be purchased. Following the present practice, fees will be collected from students enrolling in the social studies, and these fees will be used to provide in the library such basic study tools as textbooks, readers, and atlases. In 1954-55 the fee will be two dollars for each person registering in a course in the social studies. Such a plan has been popular with the students during the current year (a fee of \$3.00 was charged) because it enabled them to escape the purchase of expensive textbooks and readers. As in the past, students will be required to buy a study manual from the book store.

Basic readers and the study manual used in Western Civilization are now familiar to most students:

Knoles and Snyder, eds. *Readings in Western Civilization*.

Ferguson and Bruun, *A Survey of European Civilization*.

*Students' Manual to Accompany European Civilization*.

New textbooks and accompanying manuals will be added to basic readers already on hand in the library reserve section for United States History. The text to be adopted next year is described as one of the most widely used of all textbooks in American History.

John D. Hicks, *The Federal Union* (For use during first semester)

*The American Nation* (For use during second semester)

*Students' Manual to Accompany the Federal Union*.

*Students' Manual to Accompany the American Nation*.

Students enrolling in Economics will be introduced to a book of readings in economics, which will be used in conjunction with the present textbook. Textbook and reader are cited as follows:

Dodd and Hasek, *Economics: Principles and Application*, Second edition.

Samuelson, Bishop and Coleman, eds. *Readings in Economics*.

## NATIONAL NEWS

The president of the United States has recently voiced his opinion on two major issues of the day in recent interviews by newsmen. He said today the McCarthy-Army row has cost the United States a loss of international prestige and, as some extent, of national self-respect.

He hopes, he told his news conference, that the incident will provide advantages that are at least comparable to those losses.

The President said that when he expressed a hope for a quick conclusion to the hearing, he meant a quick and witty, effective answer from the principals concerned to whatever the subcommittee considered to be the main issues involved.

McCarthy, informed of the President's remarks, declined to comment on the possible loss of national self-respect. On other points, he said, "The hearings were brought on by the charges of Stevens and Army Counsel John G. Adams. I have no choice but to defend my staff. I think the hearings are a great waste of time, but I didn't call them. I can't call them off."

The charges and denials are an outgrowth of the basic allegations in the hearing: (1) Accusations by Army officials that McCarthy and aides used improper pressure to get favors for draftee G. David Schine, former McCarthy assistant; and (2) by McCarthy that the Army officials tried to "blackmail" him into calling off his probe of alleged subversion in the service. President Eisenhower has praised John Foster Dulles as the greatest secretary of state in his memory and sharply rejected talk of a major U. S. diplomatic defeat at the Geneva conference on Asia.

None, the President said, can count a battle lost while it is still going on.

Pledging unqualified support for Dulles, who flew back from Geneva yesterday, Eisenhower told his news conference the United States will continue to work for a collective security arrangement for Southeast Asia. Dulles' effort to obtain united action to stem communism in that area has so far been unsuccessful. For one thing, the British declined to wait until the Geneva conference on the future of Indochina and Korea is over.

But Eisenhower declined to take the view that Dulles has suffered any defeat. As for the Geneva conference, now nine days old, the President said it "has produced no surprises. The expressed fears of some have proved unfounded."

## DEDICATION

By: DEREK MAYBERRY

To you who soon will leave this phase of training behind to take the next great step in the pathway of success and accomplishment, we dedicate this issue of "The Pilot."

We make this dedication with a deep sense of appreciation, realizing fully what your presence here has meant to the school, to the freshman class as a group, and to each of us as individuals. We have looked for and found in you the spirit of example, the right kind of example, that has been our guide throughout the year. This example touched every phase of our school life. In our spiritual lives, it was to you we looked for guidance. In our scholastic lives, you gave a fine example of self-preparation, of study, of making each moment count. This spirit of example was made manifest in our social life. We soon learned that Gardner-Webb was not all work and study; there were those moments of laughter, of fun, of recreation, of social contact that are vital for a well-rounded existence. And last, but not least, your example was shown in our "home" life—those odd moments so closely akin to our social lives—that they will forever hold a cherished place in our memories. Through your example, we learned a deep sense of co-operation, a sharing, a give and take attitude that brought strangers together and made of them friends.

Yes, we owe much to you, the graduating class of 1954. We have learned much from you—great lessons that we hope will strengthen our character and add zest to our future lives.

We've learned the lesson of leadership and also of being good followers. We've learned to keep our eyes constantly on the goal, overlooking, or surmounting, the obstacles and pressing onward.

For just a little while, our ships have been privileged to sail side by side towards the common goal of future success, but soon they must separate, each seeking the most direct path for the particular part chosen as a future career. Soon our ships will part, the great white sails seemingly sink beyond the broad horizons that stretch ever on and on. Seemingly—yes

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