

N.A.N.I. Transfers Control To Church

President Accepts General Conference Call

By John Crowder

Ralph M. Davidson, President of Madison College since the spring of 1961, has announced his resignation (to be effective soon). He has accepted a position with the Auditing Department of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. After a special assignment in California, he and Mrs. Davidson will make their home in Washington, D. C.

A member of the Class of 1934, he was graduated with a B.S. degree in Chemistry, and with an M.S. degree in Mathematics from the University of Tennessee in 1936.

Mr. Davidson taught mathematics and physics at Madison College until 1945, when he was called to head the Mathematics Department at Walla Walla College in Washington State.



President R. M. Davidson

He was treasurer of the Southern Publishing Association for several years; for two years he was administrator of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Woodbury, Tennessee. In 1952 Mr. Davidson was certified as a public accountant in Tennessee and went into private practice with Kenneth C. Knight, Class of 1948.

Mr. Davidson was called back to Madison from Southern Missionary College, where he had been treasurer and accounting instructor.

In addition to his heavy responsibilities as president at Madison College, he also taught accounting and general physics.

Sixteen Senior Nurses Receive Pins

Sixteen senior nurses received their pins at the graduation exercises held in the Helen Funk Assembly Hall, Saturday evening, March 30.

Elder Wayne Foster, Educational Secretary for the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, delivered the sermonette for the ceremony. He warned the graduates "not to be caught up in the world." He went on to say that the world honors those who give of themselves in service for others.

"Advice to Graduates" was delivered by Howard C. Pomeroy, M.D. Dr. Pomeroy advised the graduates to be the best nurses they can and to go beyond the call of duty for each patient.

The graduates are: Ardith Anderson, Elsie Arellano, Newell Brown, Peggy Capps, Marlow Coppage, Dorothy Covrig, Kay Forrester, Barbara Graham, Anna Johnson, Frank Johnson, Dorothy Maxwell, Betty Powell, Pauline Romo, Ann Shrader, Carol Taylor, and Lloyd Trivett.

The Madison College Story

Deeply stirred both by the appeals of Mrs. E. G. White in behalf of the neglected portions of the South and by what they themselves had seen, Professors E. A. Sutherland and P. T. Magan dedicated themselves to the task of establishing a training school in a needy southern region.

Several others were as deeply impressed as these educators and also decided to devote their lives to this work.

A few years earlier Professor Sutherland with his friend Dr. David Paulson, who later established the Hinsdale Sanitarium, was visiting a meeting of young people who desired to go to college.

He was much perplexed because of the large number of promising youth who would not be able to attend a college because they had no way of financing such a venture.

In writing of the experience, Dr. Sutherland says, "Dr. Paulson and I retired to

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Dr. E. A. Sutherland

Many Institutions Established By Madisonites

By Bob Bowes

About 50 self-supporting institutions, including academies, elementary schools, sanitariums, hospitals, treatment rooms, and vegetarian cafeterias, have sprung up throughout the South chiefly and in several foreign countries as a result of the training imparted to Madison College students from its beginning in 1904.

These institutions have been a large factor in the active growth and strength of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the Southern Union.

Of its 1400 graduates, Madison College has contributed 232 to the organized work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, 61 of whom have gone as overseas missionaries. Over 300 have entered self-supporting work, and others have been employed in various professions or in business. About 140 are doctors.

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Tribute To Madison's Founder, Dr. E. A. Sutherland

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, founder of Madison College, forceful and dynamic leader, and a builder and promoter, served as president of the institution from its founding in 1904 until 1946, when he was called to the General Conference. He was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on March 3, 1865, the first child of Joseph and Mary Rankin Sutherland.

Dr. Sutherland was the first president of both Walla Walla College and Emmanuel Missionary College. He also served as president of Battle Creek College, where he had been a student.

After the sanitarium was established, he saw the need for a doctor on the campus and enrolled for medicine—he rode to Nashville and back on a bicycle during his years of training. He received his medical degree in 1914.

Dr. Sutherland always stepped out by faith regardless of any obstacle or seeming hopelessness.

He willingly followed the instruction sent to him through the

N.A.N.I. Constituency Recommends Transfer Of Institution

After operating Madison College, formerly known as the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, as a self-supporting institution for almost 60 years, the constituency recommended to the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists on February 3, by more than a two-thirds majority vote, that it take over the ownership and operation of the institution, and that the college and the sanitarium become part of the organized work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The institution was founded in 1904.

This action is in harmony with the statement appearing in 1914 in the pamphlet, *Ownership and Control of the Madison School*, by Dr. E. A. Sutherland. The pamphlet was printed by the Elmhaven Press in Sanitarium, Napa Co., California.

"On Record"

Dr. Sutherland writes: "The founders of the school have put themselves on record as being willing, whenever it shall appear to be for the best interests of the school and of the Southern Union Conference, to turn over the property to any corporation that the Union Conference may form for holding the same, provided such corporation is qualified to carry out the aim and objects for which the school was founded." p. 9.

The executive committee of the Southern Union accepted the recommendation of the constituency on February 7, subject to the approval of the General Conference officers. On April 4 the General Conference Committee gave its full approval to the plan.

Elder L. J. Leiske, of the Southern Union Conference, says, "The school will continue to operate, giving emphasis to medical-technological and practical arts courses."

Spirit of Prophecy with regard to the plan and operation of the institution.

Dr. Frances Dittes, one of his students, says that as a teacher Dr. Sutherland made lessons unmistakably plain. Rather than com-

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The Madison School

by Ellen G. White

It is in harmony with the leadings of God's Spirit that Brethren Sutherland and Magan and their associates have begun a work at Madison. The Lord guided them in the selection of a location for the school. . . .

The reason these brethren were persuaded to purchase the place now occupied by the Madison school, was because special light was given me that this place was well adapted for the educational work that was most needed there. It was presented to me that this was a place where an all-round education could be given advantageously to students who should come from the North and the South for instruction. . . .

The work that has been done there is approved of God, and He forbids that this line of work shall be broken up. The Lord will continue to bless and sustain the workers so long as they follow His counsel.—(*Special Testimonies*, Series B, No. 1, pp. 24, 30, 31, 32. Published by the Pacific Press Publishing Co., Mt. View, California, 1908.) (Italics added)

New Management, But Same Objectives

While the institution has gone under new management, the purposes for which Madison was established remain unchanged. The founders made plain that "whenever it shall appear to be for the best interests" they were willing "to turn over the property to any corporation that the Union Conference may form for holding the same, *provided such corporation is qualified to carry out the aim and objects for which the school was founded.*" (p. 9 in *Ownership and Control of the Madison School*, by Dr. E. A. Sutherland)

The institutions established at Madison have always had as their primary aim the advancement of the work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church throughout the world. The efforts of the founders were directed especially toward the training of men and women qualified to work as self-supporting missionaries among the people in backward areas of the South.

As times and conditions have changed over the years, so the work of the institution has become more general, and it is anticipated that the institution will now enter upon a new period in its contribution to the development of the educational program of the Church.

THE CHARTER

The charter states: "The general purposes of this Corporation more particularly stated are: The founding of an agricultural and normal school and a sanitarium at Madison, Tennessee, and elsewhere in the United States of America, *for the teaching and training of missionaries, teachers, and farmers, who are willing to devote at least a certain portion of their lives in unselfish, unremunerative, missionary labor for the glory of God, and the benefit of their fellow men.*"

The founders planned three lines of work to be given at Madison during its entire existence: practical arts training, teacher training, and medical training.

May those who are just coming on the scene follow in the path so clearly marked out. (Italics added)

Madison History

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a secluded spot for counsel and prayer. Finally he spoke, 'If I were in your place I would establish a school whose doors would swing open to any young man or woman of worthy character who is willing to work for his expenses. I would never turn away one who had the love of an education and the courage to work for it. You ought to have a large tract of land and provide facilities for student self-support.'"

Professors Sutherland and Magan resigned from Emmanuel Missionary College in the spring of 1904 and came to Nashville to visit Elder Edson White before going on to east Tennessee or the Carolinas to search for land upon which to establish the training center.

Mrs. E. G. White, who was visiting her son Edson at the time, told them that the school should be located near Nashville. Later she indicated that the farm on which the Madison institution is now located should be purchased as the site for their school.

The property was purchased, and on October 1 a company of teachers and students from Emmanuel Missionary College took possession. Some of the group were Professor and Mrs. Sutherland, Professor Magan, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Mrs. N. H. Druillard, E. E. Brink, Charles F. Alden, Braden N. Mulford, Olive Shannon, and Orin Wolcott.

Accreditation

Madison was recognized as a junior college by the Tennessee State Department of Education in 1922. In 1923 it obtained membership in the Tennessee College Association. In 1927 the high school was accepted into the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, and the junior college was accredited in 1928. In 1933 Madison was accepted as a four-year college by the Tennessee College Association, and in 1934 Madison voluntarily dropped its junior college recognition, hoping ultimately to obtain senior college status under the Southern Association.

The first degree class was graduated in 1933.

The Sanitarium

Ellen G. White urged the establishment of a sanitarium as a part of the training institution. Nurses training had begun in 1904-05 with a one-year practical course offered by Mrs. Druillard. The Board voted in 1906 to establish the sanitarium. The two-year training course was introduced in 1915, and the three-year course in 1919.

In 1925 the Madison trained nurses took the first Tennessee State Board Examination for Nurses.

"Ownership and Control of the Madison School"

By E. A. Sutherland

A Brief Statement Regarding the Establishment of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute and Some Facts Concerning the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee. Printed by the Elmshaven Press, Sanitarium, Napa Co., Calif., 1914.

The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute was established in the fall of 1904, on a four-hundred-acre farm, near Madison station, about nine miles from the city of Nashville, Tennessee. It was designated "a training-school for home and foreign missionary teachers," its primary object being to prepare workers to labor in the southern part of the United States, where there is the most urgent call for free schools offering a practical education.

The promoters of the enterprise were a group of men and women who had given their lives to the cause of Christian education, and whose hearts had been stirred by what they had heard and seen of the needs of the backward and illiterate people, chiefly in the mountainous districts of the South.

To The South

Through a study of the needs of the field, and through their own observations in portions of the South, the interest of Professors E. A. Sutherland and P. T. Magan had been thoroughly aroused. In their work in the Battle Creek College and later in Emmanuel Missionary College at Berrien Springs, Michigan, they had encouraged many of the students by study and correspondence, by the circulation of papers, and by the support of workers, to help forward the work in the southern section of the United States, and at the close of the school year at Berrien Springs, in the spring of 1904, these brethren, with Mrs. N. H. Druillard and Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, availed themselves of the opportunity to give their services to the work of education in the South.

The stirring appeals of Mrs. E. G. White in behalf of neglected portions of the

Dr. Dittes Sees College Progress

Fifty-three years ago when Dr. Frances Dittes first came to Madison College, the school was in its infancy, just six years old.

Dr. Dittes, who has been at Madison longer than anyone else except Mrs. Sutherland, says that only a few of the original buildings remain. The building which now houses the Nutrition Laboratory used to be the chapel. Mrs. E. G. White spoke to the students on occasions in this building.

The students lived in small cottages equipped with small round coal stoves.

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South, had been an important factor in arousing the interest of these brethren and sisters to take this step. And they were encouraged by her to take up the burden that now rested heavily upon their hearts. During the session of the Lake Union Conference at Berrien Springs, in May, 1904, Mrs. White said regarding Brethren Sutherland and Magan:

"Several times, even before they took up their work at Berrien Springs, these brethren expressed to me their burden for the work in the South. Their hearts are there . . . The work there should be far in advance of what it is now. We should encourage the men who go there, and hold them up by our faith, by our prayers, and with our means . . . They are in need of more workers. They need school-teachers, they need managers. We have been looking and praying for men to take up the work there, and we are glad that God has opened the way for these men to work in that field."

The original plan of these brethren for their work in the South was to go to some quiet place in the Carolinas or eastern Tennessee, and there purchase with their own money a small farm, and develop slowly, a self-supporting work.

After arriving at Nashville, they were joined in their tour of inspection by Mrs. E. G. White, Elder W. C. White (her son), and some of the workers already in the South. When Sister White learned what they were planning to do, she told them "that there was danger of underestimating the work to be accomplished," and she counseled strongly that a large farm be purchased and broader plans be laid for the school . . . She was very positive in her assertion that God would have them settle near Nashville, where they could come into close touch with their brethren, and with institutions located at that center.

In harmony with these counsels the brethren modified their original plan, and decided to locate on the four-hundred-acre tract they now occupy . . .

The property became, to all intents and purposes, a gift forever to the objects for which the institution was founded."

The Charter

The laws of the State of Tennessee were such that they (the founders) of the institution were able to incorporate under an act called the General Welfare Act, in such a way as to secure the object

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Lloyd Fitch Elected ASMC President

Clark To Compete in National Oratorical Contest

Ross Clark, senior secondary education major, won first place with his oration on tobacco at the annual American Temperance Society oratorical contest held on Sunday evening, April 7. Mrs. Judith Butzman, with her oration "The Killer in the Bottle," was a close second.

Mr. Clark leaves for Walla Walla College in Washington State on Friday to participate as Madison College representative at the national ATS oratorical contest. Oratorical winners from all Seventh-day Adventist colleges will participate.

Mr. Clark's oration, entitled "Has It Happened to You Yet?" and introduced by his singing of a popular cigarette radio ad, skillfully brought out the effects of tobacco on various systems of the body.

The judges were Miss M. Gafford, Mr. L. J. Larson, and Gaston Wallace of the Southern Publishing Association.

Strong Leaders Guide Madison College

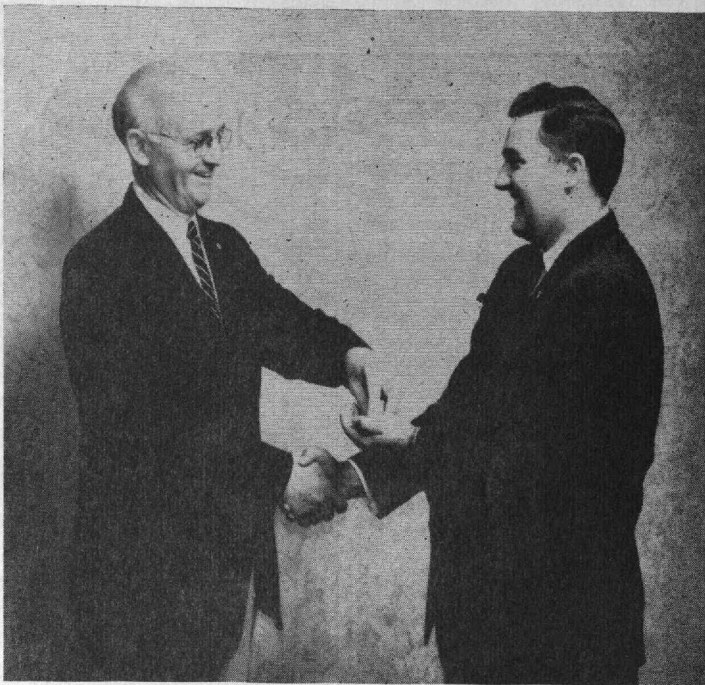
Several outstanding men and women, aside from Dr. E. A. Sutherland, guided the training of the students and the progress of Madison over several decades.

Without the guidance and encouragement of Mrs. Ellen G. White, events at Madison College might have taken another course. When she was visiting her son Edson, who was working with the Southern Missionary Society in Nashville, she met Professors E. A. Sutherland and Percy T. Magan, who were looking for a school site in the mountains, and said to them, "There is a farm here which the Lord wants you to have to start your school . . . The Lord wants you to start a training school there (on the Nelson Place, as it was known then)."

The 414-acre run-down farm with outcropping rock over much of the acreage became the nucleus of the 600-acre campus of today's Madison College.

Throughout the years Mrs. White sent instruction and counsel with regard to the type of education to be offered at Madison. She especially stressed a combination of the practical with the spiritual.

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Mr. L. A. Watson, ATS Sponsor, and Ross Clark, Oratorical Contest Winner

She became a charter member and remained on the board of the college until 1914, the year before her death.

Dr. P. T. Magan

Working hand in hand with Dr. Sutherland was Dr. Magan, who in 1915, eleven years after the founding of the institution, was called to the College of Medical Evangelists in Southern California, where he served as dean and later as president for many years. A Christian of great courage, leadership, and faith, he was one of the strongest bulwarks during the formative years of the institution.

M. Bessie DeGraw

Another co-founder was Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, (much later she became Mrs. Sutherland), a woman of great intellect, leadership, and charm. She taught, studied, organized departments, directed the academic training in the college, and set herself to do any task that needed to be done, scholastic or menial.

Before coming to Madison she taught at Walla Walla College four years, at Battle Creek College four years, and at Emmanuel Missionary College three years. Mrs. Sutherland is the only living founder of the original group.

"Mother D"

Another woman of great talent and activity was co-founder Mrs. Nellie N. Rankin-Druillard, who began her work at Madison at an age when most people retire from active labor. She received a message from Ellen White saying that if she would give her talents and time to Madison the Lord would give her many more years of life. Mrs. Druillard, affectionately known as "Mother D," lived to be 94.

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She used her unusual business talents in God's work over the years. In Africa she was secretary-treasurer of the South African field; she was treasurer of Emmanuel Missionary College; in her later years she sponsored the founding of the Riverside Sanitarium for the colored race.

Dr. Floyd Bralliar

An author of several books, a great teacher, and an expert in horticulture and gardening, Dr. Floyd Bralliar was an indefatigable worker at Madison until his death in 1951. Before coming to Madison he was professor of pedagogy at Union College, Educational Secretary in the Central Union Conference, and later on head of the Hillcrest School Farm for colored students. At Madison Dr. Bralliar was professor of biology and later dean of the college. He wrote hundreds of articles on horticulture and was garden editor for several newspapers.

OWNERSHIP

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they desired . . . Under this act provision is made for the legal ownership of schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitariums, benevolent associations, and other institutions not established for the purpose of private gain.

The Madison school farm, the buildings thereon, the cattle, the machinery, and all other personal property, under the terms of this act, became the property of The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute. No property of any name or nature pertaining to the estate could be held individually by or in the name of any trustee or person.

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Students Elect Eight ASMC Officers

Lloyd Fitch, senior nursing student from Long Beach, California, was elected president of the Associated Students of Madison College for 1963-64 at the ASMC elections held on Student Government Day on April 4. Eight other officers were also elected to various posts. David Martin, present ASMC president, reports a record vote of 88 per cent.

George Smothermon, business major, retained his position as treasurer for another term. John Crowder, sophomore premed student, was chosen *Madisonian* editor, and Don Johnson, a printing student with previous training, was elected editor of the year book, *Cumberland Echoes*.

Jim Merklin, sophomore nursing student from Washington State, was elected executive vice-president, while Charlotte Smith and Esther Minesinger were chosen religious vice-president and social vice-president, respectively. Both girls plan to complete nurses training next March.

Carolyn Williams, freshman nursing student from Knoxville, was elected executive secretary.

Lively campaign speeches, vigorous and at times humorous electioneering, continually punctuated by enthusiastic applause, during the 11:30 assembly hours, set the pace for the election of the 1963-64 ASMC candidates.

The ballot box was open and busy during the entire afternoon of Student Government Day as the students voted between classes and working hours.

Students Take Charge Of College

Ed Smothermon, senior class president, took the helm of the college on the annual Student Government Day, April 4.

Ed Barton, senior elementary education major, replaced Mr. Homer Lynd as academic dean, while George Smothermon faced the problems of Mr. R. O. Forrester as men's dean. Lolita Townsend, as dean of women, kept a watchful eye on the feminine residents of Williams Hall.

Eva Campbell stood in for Mr. Oakes as registrar, and Nancy Rosenboom successfully headed the cafeteria.

All classes were taught by students.

The major administrative officers were elected by the students on March 28, and the teachers for the individual classes were chosen by the regular instructors.

Activity began around the president's and dean's offices about 8:00 a.m. Here caucus meetings, poster-making, and speech writing occupied the time as last-minute preparations were made for the ASMC election campaigns which were held at the 11:30 assembly program.

Both lunch and supper were served on the lawn. The ballot box was open and busy during the afternoon as the students voted between classes and work hours.

Lively games on the recreation area and a film closed the day.

The Signers

The charter with the State of Tennessee was signed on August 4, 1905, by Stephen N. Haskel, Nellie H. Druillard, M. Bessie DeGraw, E. A. Sutherland, George I. Butler (president of the Southern Union Conference), P. T. Magan.

Practical Christianity Is Week of Prayer Theme

"Practical Christianity for Youth" was the theme featured by Elder E. M. Peterson, MV Secretary of the Columbia Union Conference, during Spiritual Emphasis Week at Madison College, March 22-30.

"Adventist young people can have a happy and wonderful experience every day of the Christian life," said Elder Peterson, "but one little sin can make life miserable unless one makes it right."

Some of the topics presented were "My Son Give Me Thine Heart," "The Victorious Life," and "The Mountain Top Experience." Presented in a manner especially suited for young people, the messages brought a renewed consecration to the students and faculty. The meetings held twice daily at 11:25 a.m. and at 6:30 p.m., were climaxed by an inspirational testimonial service Friday night when many young people told of their thankfulness for being Christians.

Each evening Elder Peterson spent time counseling in the women's and men's dormitories. During the day he visited students in the pastor's study. The theme song was "Let the Lord Lead You." Elder Jack Just, head of the Music Department, arranged the special music for the week.

HI-SCHOOL HI-LITES

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Associate Editor Lenneta Paddock
Circulation Manager Bevin Brown
Adviser Mrs. Margaret Wilson
Reporters: Margie Milom, David Titsworth, Martha Hatch, David Jennings, Elizabeth Ann Larson, Phil Brooks, Martha Kelley, James Dyke, Linda Brashears

Seniors, Juniors, Visit Washington, D. C.

By Larry Bowes

Meeting Tennessee's Senators to Washington, Albert Gore and Estes Kefauver, and Local Representative Richard Fulton, high-lighted the annual senior educational trip to Washington, D. C. This year, as last, the juniors joined the seniors. The students left the campus on March 13 and returned on March 19.

The group consisted of 35 persons — 12 seniors and 14 juniors, the class sponsors, the drivers, and their families.

A tightly packed program included visits to the White House, the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court, the National Art Gallery, the Smithsonian Institution, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Lincoln Shrine, and other national buildings and monuments, besides the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the Review and Herald, the Columbia Union College.

The group worshipped at the Takoma Park Church on Friday evening and at the Sligo Church on Sabbath morning. The afternoon was spent at the Botanical Gardens and in the Natural

History Division of the Smithsonian Institution.

The following took part in the tour: seniors: Annette Burke, Charlotte Stark, Marietta Andrus, Juanita Kunau, Loretta Sullivan, Rita Knight, Jim Combs, Gerald Cruzen, Lawrence Evans, Jim Herman, Eddie Reynolds, and David Titsworth; juniors: Nellie Campbell, Angie Chism, Sandra Dorris, Penny Hancock, Martha Hatch, Mary Jane Keimig, Martha Workman, Arnold Andrus, Larry Bowes, Charles DeArk, Ronnie Herman, David Jennings, Jack Porter, Steve Yoshimura; senior sponsors and their family: Elder and Mrs. Jack Just, Connie, and Alan; drivers: Mr. W. W. Workman and Mr. George Reid and Richard.

A comparatively new type of work arising out of Madison's influence is that for handicapped children. The Cave Springs Home for Handicapped Children in Pegram, Tennessee, is operated by Mrs. Julia Grow, R.N. and B.S., of the Class of 1956.

Institutions which have sprung up overseas as a result of the work and influence of Madison College are located in Japan, Honduras, and Mexico.

UNITS

(From page 1)

In Madison's dawning years a program of neighbor visitation was actively carried on. Under this program the students and faculty would actually live with people in the surrounding area for a period of time and teach them the fundamentals of health, hygiene, and agriculture.

Public health programs have consistently been part of Madison's community service; and today the Madison Hospital offers a six-week nurses' aide training course each quarter. The course is free, and community folk are encouraged to attend.

Schools—Hospitals

Some of the better known self-supporting academies are Fletcher in North Carolina, Little Creek near Knoxville, Laurelbrook in east Tennessee, and Pine Forest in Mississippi.

From the very beginning the object has been to establish small schools in many areas, and to combine with each school a small sanitarium-hospital manned by Christian physicians and nurses, where the local population might get Christian medical help under Christian personnel, and where the students might learn the basic principles of medical care.

Another feature of each institution (known as a "unit") has been the operation of a farm, both to provide food for the institutional family and to serve as a training ground in agriculture, recognized by Madison College as a basic and necessary science.

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Unusual Lyceum On Predatory Birds

Assisted by a Lanner Falcon, a Martial Eagle, and a Harpy Eagle, Mr. Jim Fowler, one of America's leading authorities on birds of prey, on April 6 presented Madison's most unusual lyceum this year.

In his demonstration Mr. Fowler sent the Lanner Falcon flying over the audience. Built for speed, the Lanner Falcon may reach a speed of 200 miles per hour in a dive and over 100 miles per hour in a level flight. Falconry is one of the oldest sports in the world, dating to 2000 B.C.

Mr. Fowler pointed out how the builds of the different birds adapt them for their environment.

At the close of his demonstration the explorer-ornithologist showed the actual filming of his capture of the first Harpy Eagle in the verdant rain forest jungles of British Guiana.

Mr. Fowler, who has studied birds for the last ten years, said he chose predators, which are necessary in the balance of nature, because they are the least understood of all animals.

SUTHERLAND TRIBUTE

(From page 1)

paring student with student, he measured how far the student as an individual had gone in his performance and grasp of the subject.

Dr. Sutherland always stood for what he believed, regardless of the consequences—and he always took an open stand.

In 1950 Dr. Sutherland returned to Madison College, where he lived until his death on June 20, 1955. During his last years, as

DR. DITTES

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"We had two hour-long chapels each day, and once each week an evening period was devoted to discussion of the week's events, as well as to taking action on disciplinary matters," she continued.

"It was in this weekly meeting that one obtained permission to go to town or to take a campus leave. Student offenses were made public and were dealt with by a committee."

Dr. Dittes was graduated from Peabody College in 1928 with a B.S. degree, in 1929 with an M.A. degree, and in 1935 with a Ph.D. degree. Her major field each time was nutrition and her minor field, chemistry.

At Columbia

"While I was working on my doctorate," she said, "I spent one year at Columbia University studying under such outstanding nutritionists as Dr. Henry Sherman and Dr. Mary Swartz Rose."

During her own education she continued teaching classes in nutrition and chemistry. She was an inspirational and a brilliant teacher, and many students chose her classes, for she was able to teach the difficult subjects in her field very simply.

Before she retired in 1958, Dr. Dittes had been chairman of the Nutrition Department for many years. She still frequently assists in the Diet Department in Madison Hospital.

during his earlier years, he was valued as a guide and counselor both by Madison and by the many institutions established by former Madison students.

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