

The Madison Survey

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(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Are We Prepared for the Crisis?

"EDUCATION is facing the greatest crisis in its history," writes Dr. C. Gregg Singer, in *United Presbyterian*, August 1, 1940, "because it has denied the exercise of a sovereign God who alone is the only true source of wisdom. The foundation of America is being attacked in its most vital spot, its future citizens. Without Christianity, democratic America cannot endure."

When our forefathers broke with the nations of Europe, risked life itself to make a home for themselves and their posterity on the shores of the western hemisphere, they sensed the need of an educational system that not only would uphold their philosophy of life and government, but one that would prepare youth to understand and develop democratic thinking and living.

The early educators of this country considered the Bible their rule of conduct. Our earlier schools were established to educate Christian workers. Institutions now noted for their athletics were not always such. Many have been the wanderings, the deflections from the strait course, with loss of that earlier vision. Fortunately there are always some representatives of these principles who are living witnesses. For God never leaves the world entirely devoid of representation. Somewhere there

is a Noah, a Daniel, a Moses, or a Paul. And today we still have institutions and educational leaders who cling to a philosophy based on the Word of God.

The Undermining Influence of Evolution.

REFERRING to the effects of the theory of evolution on the schools and the system of education of the United States, Dr. Gregg explains it in these words:

"The new movement in American education completely repudiates the historic aims and purposes which the American school system

has claimed as its sole reason for existence—the training of a Christian citizenship for the preservation of American democracy. Since the Bible is no longer regarded as a divine revelation of what God requires of man, Christian morality is no longer regarded as the sole standard of human conduct. This has affected the methods used and the subject matter taught."

His well-expressed conclusion is that when the Bible was revered as the divine guide, "Curricula were designed to give young people what they needed in order to develop their self-control, their mental discipline, and their Christian morality. What students needed, not what they wanted, was the basis on which schools functioned. Christian morality and good

TALK HAPPINESS

THE world is sad enough
Without your woes; no path is wholly
rough;

Look for places that are smooth and clear,
And speak of those to rest the weary ear
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain
Of human discontent and grief and pain.

— Ella Wheeler Wilcox

citizenship were at the center of the program."

Education Based on the Word

THE Scriptures outline a system of education for the youth of the Church, and of the nation, that excels that of any schools even in earlier days of our own country, a system which if adhered to would have been the saving grace of Israel of old.

Today there the educators who grasp the fundamental principles of that educational philosophy, sometimes but dimly, sometimes more fully. Madison was established to perpetuate the educational philosophy of the schools of the prophets: Its purpose is to prepare men and women to reproduce the works of the Master teacher by ministering to the physical, intellectual, and spiritual needs of their fellowmen.

This philosophy based on faith in the Word of God, calls for a school located on the land. That is basic. Out of that one factor comes a curriculum which closely coordinates theory and practice, work and study, classroom and field activity. It is referred to at Madison as the work-study program in which all students participate.

Students coming to Madison from different countries and from widely separated parts of our own land bring with them certain prejudices born of the environment in which they have been reared that sometimes conflict with the program of the campus. But the yielding of these prejudices as the principles of the school become known, is a fact often commented upon. An atmosphere of faith, hope, courage, backed by divine promises, is a powerful educative force. It transforms character.

The dignity of labor, the necessity of preparation for self-maintenance, the need of independent, creative thinking, the ability to control circumstances rather than to fall under adversity, to maintain health of body, vigor of mind, and clean morals—these are ideals held ever before the youth, ideals that the institution strives to demonstrate in its daily program.

Of necessity this pattern varies in certain vital respects from that of many modern colleges. It calls for sturdiness of character

on the part of both students and instructors as illustrated by early rising, wholesome diet devoid of narcotics and stimulants, voluptuousness and gluttony, and for productive activity.

It awakens a desire to do worthwhile things. It creates a willingness to forget personal aggrandizement, wealth, position, for a saner life devoted to the promulgation and demonstration of Christian living. Often have these characteristics been noted by those who investigate the groups of self-supporting workers in rural communities of the Southland—these teachers, farmers, mechanics, nurses, physicians. "They do not need to talk their religion," said one who came within their circle of influence; "they live it."

Education for Democracy

THE far-reaching effects of the theory of evolution in the fields of education and government are not always sensed in the graphic way they are pictured by Dr. Gregg who is quoted above. On this point he says:

"Those who accept this (evolutionary) interpretation have hailed the present government of Russia as a grand experiment in the direction of real democracy.... They also deny the Christian basis of government and of the American Constitution. The implications of fundamental law for life, liberty, and property are completely ignored, since there can be no such divine law if God is not sovereign. For them there can be no such thing as Christian patriotism, but only class loyalty. . . .

"The church, the family, and marriage are no longer regarded as divine institutions with a divine purpose for the life of man, but merely as human institutions developed by man for his own convenience."

On every side we see these terrifying results, this disintegration of society, the threatened overthrow of democracy with all its blessings, and we seem powerless to stem the tide. For years through an education based on a false premise we have been preparing for the present. The world with its struggles, national and international, is reaping the results of a departure from the simplicity of the gospel plan of living and education for life.

And our beloved land, hailed as the home of freedom, freedom of thought, of government, is approaching a struggle comparable to that of European nations. While freedom lingers, it is our privilege, our duty, to carry on with all our strength in the field of Christian education.

Literature to Diplomats

NEAR the middle of December, Elder Lee S. Wheeler, representing The American Reading Circle, headquarters at Union Springs, New York, a man of wide experience in the ministerial field, joined the family at Madison for a few weeks. Speaking at the vesper service and again at the Sabbath morning service hour, he told of the openings and the hearty reception of his work among many who occupy positions of responsibility in the governments of the world. His particular work is the presentation of the principles of religious liberty as they have been enjoyed in the United States to college and university men, consuls, government department heads, and others, by means of subscriptions to *Liberty* and *Watchman* magazines.

The reception of this literature is illustrated by the response of the Uruguayan Consul to the United States, who writes: "Accept my most sincere thanks for your courtesy in sending me *Liberty Magazine*. The articles contained therein are of unusual interest."

A member of the Agricultural Department of the Government of Venezuela sends the addresses of the people whom he thinks will be interested in such literature as he himself has been receiving.

The secretary to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman sends a list of the government officials in his country to whom the magazine may be sent.

These gift subscriptions of magazines go into the hands of many government officials in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The Effect of Thought

"CHEATING death," is *Reader's Digest* two-word description of a people brought before the public by Alfred Prowitt, writing for *Chicago Daily News*,

under the title, "The Borrowed Timers." So unusual is the story that *The Digest* sent a staff member to investigate before reproducing the article in its November, 1940, issue. We quote briefly:

"Near Ellensburg, Washington, in a thinly populated ranch country, live the Borrowed Timers, probably the world's strangest organization. Each one of them has been given up by doctors and should have died from one to four years ago. But since the colony started in 1936 not one has died. And they are paying their own way by their own work, they are caring for each other, and they are happy. No one who had not seen them would believe that a group of fifteen doomed invalids could be so light-hearted.

"This seeming miracle is due simply to the will to live, and to live helpfully. It is a glowing illustration of the power of mind over body."

The story of their ups and downs, their method of earning a living, their joy, and the spirit of cooperation that exists among them is inspiring. Dr Irving S. Cutter, Dean of the School of Medicine, Northwestern University, is quoted by Mr. Prowitt as saying:

"The Borrowed Timers seem to have achieved a life-preserving philosophy. By accepting fate, by resolving to make their last days useful, by discovering the self-helping outlet of helping others, they extend their own lives.... Just as the well man, by wise and hygienic living, can extend his years beyond the average span, so can the ill, the doomed, stretch and improve his existence through his mental outlook."

Nancy Green, one of the group of Borrowed Timers, mother of five children, given a year or less to live, is quoted as saying, "I guess a person has to get into trouble over his head before he learns how to enjoy life."

Youth's Outlook

THERE is a restlessness in the very air we breathe. Youth, seeing the distress of nations, hearing the calls for service to the country, facing the extraordinary opportunity for earning large wages with-

out sensing the inevitable after-effects, being influenced by all these unusual and unnatural influences—youth is bewildered.

In a letter written by a woman well acquainted with public problems, wife of an outstanding educator of the South, anxiety for youth is voiced in the following paragraphs:

I am deeply concerned, as is my husband, about the thousands of youth who are rushing to factories, or to camps. The war will not last forever, for wars never have. Sanity will come again sometime. When that time comes, these men will return to the country, the villages, the towns and cities. Another terrible depression will follow, far worse than the one in 1930.

The men and women in the schools, especially those who are going to be teachers in the rural districts, should be taught how to make "subsistence homesteads." These teachers should be able to make for themselves a "subsistence homestead" where they can live twelve months in the year, and where *by example*, not by books, they can teach that a man with a small acreage can raise vegetables and fruits enough for summer food and to can for winter use; can have his own chickens for eggs, and his own milch cow.

This teacher should demonstrate that a man can raise enough on this small acreage to reduce his buying to sugar and salt and a few imported things. At every schoolhouse where there are several, or even more than one teacher, the man teacher should be urged to have this "subsistence homestead" in order to teach his pupils daily the importance of making such a home.

This will help people to stay in the country.

We want teachers who will say to youth, "We want you to love the country. We will help you to stay in the country."

THIS is a familiar message. It comes this time from a city-dweller who realizes the necessity of giving youth a love for the things that have real value.

It is identical with the message given by Southern self-supporting rural teachers who for years have been demonstrating the value of private ownership of a small acreage as basis for support of the family with less and less dependence upon the grocery store and imported food stuffs.

Fortunate are the families that have learned self-support from a small acreage before the hardships of war and insurrection make it necessary to flee the cities to save one's life. Truly, now is the time. There is not a moment to lose.

We agree with our friend. God's choice of a home for man is on the land. Each householder should be able to support himself by intensively working a limited number of acres. The time is approaching when such a life will be a necessity for those who desire to exercise freedom of conscience. To their program of self-maintenance is added a program of education for children, youth, and adults, and medical care for the sick and afflicted.

Christmas at Madison

THIS year, as for a number of years in the past, the symmetrical red cedar tree near the Sanitarium, living and green, ablaze with multicolored lights, held nightly vigils with the stars as the Holiday Season approached. It welcomed visitors to the campus; it delighted the hearts of

those whose minds it turned heavenward. It excels in beauty any man-made Christmas token.

In the silence of the evening the voices of the carol singers rang clear and sweet upon the air. They sang beneath the Christmas tree and they sang beneath our windows:

"Silent night! holy night!
All is calm, all is bright
Round yon Virgin Mother and child,
Holy Infant, so tender and mild,
Sleep in heavenly peace."

"It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth
To touch their harps of gold.

"Peace on the earth, good-will to men
From heaven's all-gracious King;
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing."

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Madison Foods - "For the Protection of Your Health"

ONE of the outstanding departments of Madison College which affords remunerative work to students who are earning their way in large part through college, is Madison Foods, manufacturers and distributors of health foods. It is interesting to note that such prominent periodicals as *The Chicago Journal of Commerce*, *Food Industries*, *Printers Ink*, and *Reader's Digest* have given commendatory mention of the work done by Madison Foods' Laboratories in developing tasty foods from the soybean.

The manager of Madison Foods, E. M. Bisalski, recently returned from a business trip through Florida. He reports steadily increasing interests in soybean foods which are continually increasing in number throughout the nation. For over twenty years Madison Foods has been one of the leading pioneers in the development of the soybean foods for human consumption.

True to the sentiments expressed in their slogan—"Devoted to the protection of your health"—Madison Foods Research Laboratories seek to develop the type of foods that provide the most wholesome nourishment at an economical price.

Conditions in Florida

AT this season of the year Florida is the mecca for health seekers in the East who require copious ultraviolet rays, orange and grapefruit juice right from the tree, garden fresh vegetables, papayas, mangoes, and a host of other semitropical and tropical fruits and plants, some of which are available only in the sections where they are grown.

Each year the number of health food stores in Florida increases, and that holds

LOOKING FORWARD

"THE dawn of 1941 finds the world in turmoil and our nation at the crossroads of its destiny. In the face of this crisis it is important that America be strong within, that every element of our economic structure 'carry on' with full efficiency."

true for the 1940-41 season, which is off to a very good start in Florida with a large influx of tourists that gives promise to be the biggest season Florida has had in its history. Many stores have been remodeled with the newest type of store fixtures, interior appointments, and service. As a whole, stores are situated in better locations and offer greater values.

Increasing in popularity each season is the soybean milk manufactured by Madison Foods and sold under the trade name of Kreme O'Soy Milk. This was reported as being used successfully in the treatment of infantile eczema by Doctor Samuel J. Levin, Allergy Specialist of the Children's Hospital in Detroit, who wrote an article in detail which appeared in the *Journal of Pediatrics* last July. Reprints

of this article are available for dietitians and nurses. For the laity, this article has been rewritten and appears in the current issue of the *Madison Health Messenger*, a publication made available to the public without charge by Madison Foods.

Kreme O'Soy Milk is a rich-bodied homogenized soybean milk which is in liquid form in hermetically sealed cans ready for use in the place of cow's milk. It is used in the treatment of eczema, stomach and intestinal ulcers, constipation, colitis, the nonmucous-forming diet, and for infants and adults sensitive to cow's milk. It is receiving wider attention continually. It is easy to digest, because it forms a large number of small soft curds in the stomach as compared with cow's milk, which forms a more or less solid, large curd. It is used in the diet the same as cow's milk.

Health food stores in Florida are featuring Madison Kreme O'Soy Milk at the present time, following the interest created by the lectures before medical societies by Doctor Levin and his articles on the subject which have appeared in the *Journal of Pediatrics*, *Treatment Digest*, and *Modern Medicine*.

SIX YEARS ago the first vegetarian and dairy restaurant was opened in Miami Beach. It was received with some reticence, as one might expect. Regardless of its classification as to the type of foods served, the thousands of people who patronize it daily, standing in line for a quarter of a block during the busy hours, testify that the food is good. Today there are ten vegetarian and dairy restaurants in Miami Beach. Two of them were opened this year. They represent large investments and are on a par with the finest restaurants. These restaurants do not serve meat. However, the tasty entrees they serve to take the place of meat are delectable and growing in popularity.

During the past twenty years Madison Foods Laboratories have developed six distinctive, complete protein foods which are used in the place of meat. They are: Zoyburger, Stake-lets, Vigorost, Not-Meat, Yum, and Soy Cheese. With these foods, one may enjoy cutlets, croquettes, sandwiches, roasts, steaks, and

various other recipes in which meats are usually used. They are hermetically sealed in cans ready for use when removed from the can, as cold cuts for cold sandwiches, salads, etc., or they may be prepared in the various ways meat dishes are served. Vegetarian and dairy restaurants serving Madison Foods in their meatless entrees find them very popular in dozens of fine recipes which they feature on their menus daily.

The Church

IN days when so often people endeavor to excuse themselves for not attending church, it is refreshing to read the experiences of Roger William Riis, writing for *The American Mercury*, an article condensed by *The Reader's Digest*, January, 1941. He advises:

"When you go to church you should actively seek something. You must not go like an empty bucket, waiting passively to be filled."

"I am for the churches because they have something for me, and something for civilization," says Mr. Riis, and then he quotes Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle:

"Let God be thanked that there is on earth an institution that has a high opinion of man, declaring that he is in some sense a son of God who has within himself divine possibilities; an institution that transcends race, nation, and class; an institution which is loyally undertaking to embody the spirit of Christ, and in His name to relieve human suffering, promote human welfare, and carry on a ministry of reconciliation among men."

After nonattendance for twenty-two years, Mr. Riis attended a church service as news of World War II filled the headlines of the newspapers.

"And what did the church offer me? A simple, reverent service, featured by a sermon on the permanence and beauty of the church. I found that I was acutely interested in hearing about anything that had permanence, beauty, and unselfish endeavor. It fell on my spirit like water on a desert, and I went out stirred and grateful."

Attending another church, he heard the minister "talk simply and beautifully on 'The Ascending Life.' Without a trace of sanctimonious heroics, he conversed informally about the insistent demand of life to rise, to grow, to improve itself. Christianity, sticking closest to Christ's difficult but challenging teaching. That is

the great asset of the church. The more vigorously the church proclaims it, the more people respect and follow that church.

"It turns one's attention to higher things. Man *does not* live by bread alone; he requires some cultivation of the spirit. Even in a church where the min-

He says further that the critics of the churches do not know what they are talking about. Many of these critics do not attend church, and he adds:

"Successful churches are those whose clergymen set forth uncompromising. It was adult, it was spiritual; and to me, personally, it was helpful."

ister was dull, the music bad, the interior ugly, I have been compelled by my very presence there to think about things loftier than my daily affairs. That has been good for me.

"William Penn said, 'Men must be governed by God or they will be ruled by tyrants.' The world today is his witness."

Training a Gunless Army

IN the *Chattanooga News-Free Press*, issue of December 31, 1940, practically a page was devoted to pictures of the medical corps in training at Southern Junior College, and an article concerning their work. Captain C. D. Bush and C. C. Blackburn, both members of Madison College family were in charge. Under the headlines—"80 Students Complete Two Weeks' Intensive Work in Non-Combatant Line of Duty as Part of Defense," J. B. Collins writes:

"Our Uncle Sam, flexing his muscles for national defense, will be presented shortly with an army arm that won't cost him a cent. It's a new gunless, self-trained corps of youths whose lives are dedicated to 'saving life—not destroying it.' This writer visited Southern Junior College, Collegedale, about 16 miles east of Chattanooga, yesterday where 80 students, in cooperation with Seventh-day Adventists throughout America, have completed two weeks' intensive training in 'non-combatant' line of duty under national defense.

"The Junior College has become a training station similar to those over the nation who will turn out thousands of young men shortly who are ready and able to take their places in the front lines in event of war—but who seek to aid the wounded, not to slay their fellow-man, even though he be declared an 'enemy.'

"One of the vital tenets of the Seventh-day

Adventist is 'not to kill'—time of war being no exception. But they want to do their part for their country, and they have found a way to 'do their bit' without using guns.

"The 80 young men have been trained to take care of the wounded on the battle field. They have a thorough knowledge of first-aid.

"Capt. Calvin D. Bush, United States Army, retired, in command of the medical corps at the college, expressed the objective of the corps and the reason for forming it:

"Just because we won't kill, doesn't mean we don't love our country and are not willing to defend it. We are just as loyal as anyone. We are not "conscientious objectors," we are "non-combatants." There is not one of these boys who is not willing to lay down his life for his country.

"These men are not only volunteers, but they are paying for this training out of their own pockets. It isn't costing the Government a cent."

"The boys purchased their own uniforms, made their equipment, and paid their expenses while at college.

"Their training is similar to that received in the medical corps of the regular army, but this training does not take the place of the year's training required of draftees...they will take that too. But their training as draftees will be in the medical unit, where they will continue their present course."

A New Term Begins

STUDENTS returning from holiday vacations and new entrants registered on the 6th of January. The winter quarter at Madison College holds an unusually rich program for college students, including a number of new courses in practical lines.

As usual, at this season of the year, Julius Gilbert White is conducting a two-weeks' health institute. Both his lectures and his classes are open to college students and give college credit. A special treat has come to us this quarter. Professor Arthur W. Spalding, Secretary of the Home Commission, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, is giving two classes which will continue for six weeks; one, in Social Relations of Youth; the other, Social and Family Relations. The large enrollment in his classes shows the interest on the part of students.

Fortunate also is Madison in having F. E. Young on the campus. He comes as a student; but since he has had a number of years experience in the teaching of welding, he has a class of about twenty young men for the winter quarter in

electric and oxy-acetylene welding.

A number of mature students are on the campus at present for special work in medical evangelistic and other practical courses. The enrollment approximates four hundred.

A large class of medical cadets has again been organized, with a four-hour drill period once each week.

Last week-end Elder J. D. Livingston, for many years Bible teacher at River Plate Junior College, Argentina, was a campus guest. After a year on furlough in the United States, he is on his way back to Argentina. He addressed the students at the vesper service Friday evening, January 3, telling of experiences with young people in South America; and again spoke at the Sabbath morning service hour.

Madison has a number of Oriental students. Two Japanese young men, the brothers, Victor and Yoshio Seino, have now been joined by their sister, Miss Dorothy Seino, a recent arrival from Japan.

The family is anticipating a musical program of rare merit by Lawrence Goodman, noted concert pianist, who has become especially interested in Madison and its distinctive type of education.

Conditions in war-torn Europe were presented in a most realistic way by six reels of pictures dealing with world affairs last Saturday night.

A New Horse Barn

ALMOST the only remaining reminder of the days when Madison College property was purchased thirty-five years ago, so far as buildings are concerned, is the old horse barn. For years there has been talk of building new quarters for the horses and the mules, and now definite plans are shaping. The men of the Agricultural Division have a mind to build, as they have had many times in the past, but it is now more urgent than ever. The spirit is moving, and all departments of that Division stand ready to contribute.

But some outside help is needed. Indeed some help has already been received:

for the roofing is here, valued at approximately\$500.

The proposed barn will have a 5-foot foundation, 36 by 100 feet, the stone to be gathered or quarried on the place. The material and labor for constructing will cost approximately..... \$500.

Trees on the farm are to be cut, hauled to mill, and sawed for the rough lumber of the structure, estimated cost\$350.

Sheeting, siding, flooring, and other material which must be purchased outright, approximate cost,.....\$750.

Hardware, windows, etc.,.....\$250.

Labor, very largely by students,.....\$600.

Many friends of Madison have a deep interest in the development of the agricultural work of the institution. Quietly, slowly through the years, under the hand of men who are respecters of the soil, lovers of rural life, the Madison College farm has been improving. It is producing hay, corn, wheat, alfalfa, 60 acres at present, for 30 head of work-stock, 60 fine milk cows, and nearly as many head of young stock.

The Agricultural Division is a strong factor in the education of young men whose college career is dependent on their earning expenses.

It has been months since *The Survey* has presented any appeal for financial assistance. It is believed that here is a problem which it will be a pleasure to some of you to help us solve. Who sees enough in this project and is able to lift by a donation of \$500?

How many are willing to share in the project with \$100, or \$50, or \$25, \$10, \$5, or even less?

Any help, large or small, will be appreciated. The project is an urgent one. It should be completed while farm labor can be spared.

You who are farmers, and you who are not farmers but who are interested in Madison and its educational set up, let us hear from you. Be free to ask questions. Address Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Agriculture a Basic Element in Training Christian Workers

WHEN Madison was established thirty-five years ago, could present-day world conditions have been foreseen, no wiser selection of a site for a training school could have been made. Such is the verdict of men of political insight, of agricultural leaders, of men understanding the philosophy of education and the part Christian workers are to play in maintaining democracy and protecting society against the assaults of world dictators.

Madison was fortunate in having sound advice when the property was purchased; wise in holding the acreage it had at first and adding to that acreage as the years passed and as the institution developed into what is called a unique educational project.

The founders of Madison were aware that they had before them an unbeaten track, a new road to build, for the institution to which they were committing their lives "must not pattern after any schools that had been established." It was "to be a sample school." It was "not to follow the methods that have been adopted in our older established schools. There is among us too much clinging to old customs, and because of this we are far behind where we should be."

Here is advice on the negative side,

given in the early days of Madison. Equally strong was the instruction as to what should be done, and it is out of the constructive advice given that Madison has developed. For Madison not merely owns acres. It is not a school and a farm. It

is a school on a farm in which agriculture is to be the A B and C of the educational system, a fundamental factor in the training of workers for the world as a mission field.

THE church is fortunate in having Bible instruction for its guidance in matters of education. To the children of Israel was committed the sacred mission of bringing the gospel to the world. That nation was settled in a new land and its every member was to contribute to the mission of the nation as a whole. In the economy of Israel "every family had a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling. Thus were provided both the means and the incentive for a useful, industrious, and self-supporting life. And no devising of man has ever improved upon that plan."

Rural life for Israel was intended to make of its youth a group of useful citizens, industrious citizens, capable of self-support. Therein lay the divine way of preventing poverty and all its attendant

EARTH'S ARISTOCRACY

THE earth has blessings hidden in her depths for those who have courage and will and perseverance to gather her treasures. Fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens.

—*Work and Education*, by White

ills. There was to be no dole, no gulf between men because of extremes of wealth and poverty. Every man had within his own hands the means of providing for the physical needs of himself and his dependents, and every child was taught to till the soil and to live by its products.

It is in harmony with this philosophy of education that the promoters of the new school in the South were bidden to "establish schools away from the cities. . . Such an education can best be worked out where there is land to cultivate, and where the physical exercise taken by the students can be of such a nature as to act a valuable part in their character-building, and fit them for usefulness in the fields to which they shall go."

AS agriculture is a basic industry, recognized as such by historians and economists who measure the strength of a nation by its agricultural status, so the teaching of agriculture by theory and practice constitute a basic factor in Christian education. In the hands of strong teachers it is a broad cultural subject, the basis for an effective work-study program. Reared, as most of us have been, in schools of the city pattern, it is difficult to appreciate the deep-rooted value of this broad rural system of education.

"Had there been agricultural and manufacturing establishments connected with our schools, and had competent teachers been employed to educate the youth in the different branches of study and labor, devoting a portion of each day to mental improvement and a portion to physical labor, there would now be a more elevated class of youth to come upon the stage of action."

The value of this type of education is estimated in "stability of character," "perseverance, fortitude, and courage to surmount obstacles." Youth so educated "will not be swayed by a wrong influence, however popular."

What a blessing youth so trained would be under present conditions! Perhaps, had we as a nation conducted our educational work on such a basis, we would not today be facing such overwhelming difficulties from strikes, insurrection, revolution, and disloyalty in various forms.

Manual Activities

AGRICULTURE presents a varied program for students in a rural school.

There are also other related industries to enrich the curriculum of manual activities. To us was the instruction given:

"Because difficulties arise we are not to drop the industries. Under the guidance of experienced workmen, carpenters who are apt to teach, patient and kind, students themselves should erect buildings on the school grounds. . . .

"Students should be trained to manage all the different kinds of work connected with printing. . . .

"Small fruits should be planted, and vegetables and flowers cultivated."

"The industrial instruction should include the keeping of accounts, carpentry, and everything that is comprehended in farming. Preparation should be made for teaching blacksmithing, painting, shoemaking, cooking, baking, laundering, mending, typewriting, and printing. Every power at our command is to be brought into this training, that students may go out equipped for the duties of practical life."

Culture of the genuine type—ability to do in the most efficient way whatever needs to be done—is the result of the educational system thus outlined. It affords "unseen advantages which cannot be measured or estimated."

It is no easy matter to attain the ideals set forth in these quotations which outline a system of education for a Christian training school, and for Madison and its rural affiliated schools in particular. "Much depends upon laying our plans according to the word of the Lord, and with persevering energy carrying them out. More depends upon consecrated activity and perseverance than upon genius and booklearning." Simplified methods, entered into heartily, will bring joy, health, success.

A Lesson to the Community

THE beauty and fertility of the land will increase under the cultivation of conscientious farm managers. Divine wisdom may be sought in the promotion of this project. As says the prophet Isaiah, referring directly to agricultural pursuits, "This cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working."

The people of the community may know next to nothing of the work in the classroom, but when students and teachers unite in the development of a farm, when broad acres, fine trees, wholesome vegetables, healthy stock are products of an educational institution, the work cannot be hidden.

"The school and all its surroundings should be object lessons, teaching the ways of improvement, and appealing to the people for reform, so that taste, industry, and refinement may take the place of coarseness, uncleanness, disorder, ignorance, and sin."

Training for Service

MADISON was established to train young men and women for Christian service. They are prepared to enter hard fields, there to support themselves by the work of their hands. While sports and games afford physical exercise for students in many educational institutions, at Madison a work-study program, a day divided between mental and physical exertion, preserves nerve tone, gives mental alertness, and a skill of hand that enables young people, equipped to meet the situation, to enter any field, home or foreign, to which they may be called.

Today Madison finds itself surrounded by an increasing number of institutions for national defense. Intelligent agricultural workers are in demand as a recognized factor in this program. It is evident that as close coordination of school and sanitarium is necessary for the proper education of leaders and administrators in the world work of the church, so the school that meets the emergency of today must make agriculture a vital factor in its training.

Madison Agricultural Advocates

THIS is the name of a new agricultural club organized recently on the college campus. It has three types of members: active, collegiate, and associate. The first group is working on the land; the second is made up of young men who are majoring in agriculture in their college course; to the third group belong interested helpers and members of the teaching faculty.

The personnel is interesting. Clayton Hodges, vice-president of the club, is a North Carolina lad who plans to follow Professor Frank Judson, head of the Dairy Department, and round out his agricultural course at the University of Tennessee. The members come from Arkansas, California, Colorado, North Carolina, Missouri, North Dakota, Mississippi, New York, Wisconsin, and two are from Shanghai, China. Geographically, at least, this is a representative body.

The two young men from China are Robert Koo and John Liu. Mr. Koo came to Madison especially for instruction in agriculture, and with the purpose of returning to his homeland to work with the soil. James Hermen, the president, is an Ohio boy, born on the land, and especially interested in raising beef cattle. As for myself, the secretary, I say the farm is the place for me, and Madison is my choice of a training school.

The objectives of the club are to stimulate interest in rural life, diversified farming, home gardens, and a love of a home on the land; to increase knowledge of agriculture, one of the most useful of the sciences; and to promulgate the educational principles of Madison, in which agriculture and rural life play an important part.

Madison College affords students practical experience in dairying, poultry-raising, general farming, fruit-raising, and gardening, while at the same time it gives students an opportunity to earn a large portion of their college expenses.

Just now, while general farming is at a low ebb because of the weather, the farm crew is intensely interested in the erection of a new horse barn. We are cutting trees for rough lumber, collecting rock, and digging for the foundation. We are hoping for a bit of assistance on this late project from friends who are interested in boys and their education on a self-supporting scheme.

—Roscoe Davis

Rural School Problems

SEVERAL weeks ago a group of Madison teachers were guests of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Michigan, and were afforded opportunity

to visit a number of the schools and other educational projects financed by that organization. Mr. Henry J. Ott, president of the Foundation, speaking last summer before the Conference on Community Life, held at George Peabody College, Nashville, on the major problems of community life, problems that must be faced by every rural educational center, is quoted by *The Peabody Reflector*, January, 1941, issue:

"Some persons believe that the major problems of community life are unemployment, economic maladjustment, the divorce rate, unruly youth, the falling birth rate, inadequate medical care, and similar deficiencies of present-day society. Undoubtedly, from a national viewpoint, these are the major social ills.

"It is my belief that these are symptoms of a more deep-seated problem and that the roots of many of our troubles lie in the nature of the training which people have received. Most of our formal schooling has been focused upon making a living rather than upon how to live effectively and satisfyingly. We have not developed in people a philosophy of community living, and an emotional determination to share one's responsibility in the interest of group well-being."

It is Madison's objective to prepare young people for fuller community service. It is to meet these community needs that each rural unit, an offspring of Madison, is devoting itself.

How Madison Becomes Known

FROM a Pacific Coast city comes this: "In September my sister sent me the January, 1940, *Coronet*. More recently, *Madison Health Messenger* has come into my hands through The House of Better Living in Los Angeles. I have been interested in health and diet for years and would like to learn more about Madison College."

A student in Baylor University, Texas, writes: "I am doing a bit of research concerning self-supporting colleges and want to know more about Nashville Agricul-

tural Normal Institute [more familiarly known as Madison College]. I am particularly interested in Dr. Sutherland and the things that he has accomplished."

A Nursing Sister in a Mission Station in Natal, South Africa, writes: "In reading through an old *Reader's Digest* of May, 1938, I came across an article ["Self-Supporting College," by Weldon Melick] in which your institute and methods are discussed and your work described."

This young woman tells of the ill health of many of her students because of improper diet and lack of knowledge. "I do so want to help them. At the moment they are given too much starchy food. Consequently, they have stomach trouble. I feel you can help me in my small effort."

She is asking for methods of handling the soybean, how to make the milk, varieties best adapted to that section, and so forth.

A friend sends a marked copy of *The Patterson* (New Jersey) *Morning Call*, issue of January 20, 1941, in which the column by Felicia P. Kornreich, food chemistry reporter, contains these paragraphs:

Mrs Koch wants to know all about Zoyburger, because she ate it at a friend's house; she claims it was a disguised hamburger, believe it or not. However, Zoyburger is a product put up by Madison College.

Zoyburger—Listed as a meatless loaf, made of soybeans, gluten, peanut meal, soy sauce, and vegetable seasonings.

A most economical, complete protein food, it is not a concentrated food, but a natural one made by a special process in which soybeans and soy sauce are used. It appeals to those who like the meat flavor, and may be used when their doctor or their religion forbids them to eat meat. A simple way to prepare Zoyburger:

Zoyburger Steak
(Vitamin B and G)

Place one-half-inch slices of Zoyburger in a well-oiled pan, cover each slice with chopped onions and vegetable salt. Cover the onions on each slice with canned tomato juice; bake in medium oven till onions brown. Serve with green vegetables as the protein portion of the meal instead of meat. Savita gravy can also be used if desired.

Yours for health and happiness,
(Signed) Felicia P. Kornreich

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

February 19, 1941

Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium A Human Interest Story

A PRODUCT of the *Asheville Citizen-Times* contest for human interest stories appeared in the February 2 issue of that newspaper as an article by Don Shoemaker, accompanied by a full page of photographs, entitled "Institute Teaches Service to Humanity—Students Work and Learn at Pisgah School—Sanitarium, Farm and Dairy included in the Community."

Pisgah is one of the more mature units of the self-supporting group of community workers of the Southland. Professor and Mrs. Waller came to Tennessee in the early days of Madison, and after filling positions on the faculty for a time, they gathered about them a group and pioneered a new community project in North Carolina. The institution, located at the foot of Mount Pisgah, is an outstanding example of the combined work of farm, school, and medical institution in the training of Christian workers. We are pleased to quote liberally from Mr. Shoemaker, who tells how the half-completed Fleetwood Hotel on the brow of Jumpoff Mountain, long abandoned, was bought for a song, the salvaged material being fashioned into Fleetwood Hall, one of the main buildings on the grounds of Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium.

Early History

"THERE was a humor in the name Fleetwood Hall," says Mr. Shoemaker, "a concession to the reincarnation on a poor boy's schoolgrounds of a rich man's 'paradise lost.' Poor, but only by worldly standards. Fleetwood Hall and the cluster of thirty-one buildings surrounding it are rich in humanity, rich in the philosophy that pervades an institution where willing young men and women may build the foundation for lives of service in a community of world brotherhood.

"The Pisgah institution was founded in 1914. It administered first to the youth of the mountain region, offering a home and an educational opportunity in days when public rural schooling was sparse. The theory from the first was 'work and learn—learn by doing.' It has never lost sight of that objective.

"The 120 students work half the day and study the other half. They produce what they eat—milk, vegetables, wheat harvested from the fields and baked into bread for the table. They do their own printing. When a field is to be plowed, a

building to be raised, a walk to be paved, the job finds willing and earnest hands.

"Pisgah Sanitarium came later, in 1920. Both school and medical institution are part and parcel of a self-contained community. The sanitarium affords opportunity for converting into operating cash the labor of the students. The two cancel out in the larger purpose of service to humanity.

"I FOUND this unique campus and hospital grounds nestled in, and up the rim, of a valley tucked back before the gaze of Mount Pisgah, a dozen miles in the distance.

"Professor E. C. Waller, president of the institute and secretary-treasurer of Pisgah Medical and Educational Association, in manner is more that of a resourceful and efficient businessman than that of a teacher. He spoke briskly and confidently. He had every fact, every figure, the details of every project at his fingertips. I soon saw the necessity of this, for the Pisgah institution is a community in itself, earning in cash just enough of its way to support several hundred individ-

uals, and operating small industries for maintenance and the training of its students.

"The institution is controlled by a board of trustees that owns all the property and oversees a school on the secondary level, and the sanitarium.

"The trustees and faculty members are Seventh-day Adventists and their teachings are practiced in the institution. The religious atmosphere is inescapable, although unostentatious. As Professor Waller put it, 'Every person should serve humanity; that is our philosophy.' And the atmosphere of the place is that of a great many people intent upon doing just that, or learning how.

"The school draws students from all over the country: Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, and, of course, North Carolina. Representation between rural and urban sections is about equal.

Courses Offered

"THREE courses of study are offered: the academic, the general, and a nurses' course which does not fit for registration but is ample for ordinary cases of sickness. Students in this course must have had at least two years of high school and must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years.

"The general course is intended for those who do not plan to attend college. Dairying, printing, mechanics, carpentering, typing, and other trades are offered in the four-years, as well as many of the standard academic studies.

"I visited the print shop, a tiny building housing two fairly modern power-driven presses. *The Pisgah Outlook*, a small, neatly published school paper, is an output of the print shop. Professor Waller explained that printing, like several other trades, is carried on commercially to only a slight extent.

Other Industries

"IN 1940 the farm of more than two hundred acres produced three hundred bushels of wheat, which was harvested, threshed, and cleaned at the school,

then ground into whole-wheat flour, and baked into bread. The dairy consists of thirty-five milk cows.

"On the hillside, a crew of men and boys were digging a new well. The water system needed new sources of supply and the cost will be approximately \$1,000. The institution's latest project is the manufacture and sale of a dietary food, *Bilder*, a rice product in powder form for health drinks or cereal.

Pisgah Sanitarium

"THE sanitarium consists of a twelve-bed hospital with a well-equipped operating room, X-ray equipment, nursery, a classroom for student nurses, and a second building for non-surgical cases. The second building contains facilities for health treatments, the 'Battle Creek method of diet, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, sun baths, and massage. There is a well-stocked pharmacy and a diet kitchen where trays are filled for patients. Vegetables were the basis of the diet. Three registered nurses were in attendance, assisted by blue-uniformed student-nurses.

"In the hall a young woman was manipulating a small PBX switchboard on a county line which keeps all parts of the institution in touch with the outside world.

No Time for Organized Play

YOU will find the modern school man half-athlete; or at least, athletic-minded. Pisgah studiously avoids organized sports. The school bulletin explains: 'The variety of work engaged in affords ample opportunity for exercise, eliminating the necessity for athletics.' Fifty academic students and twenty student nurses work their own way through school. Even paying students must work a minimum of two hours a day in harmony with the idea of learning-through-working. 'Students work in order to understand the reasons for it,' explained Professor Waller, illustrating it by work in the dairy department. The boys use a well-known farm manual of dairying. When they sterilize milk, they know not only the textbook reason, but have had opportunity to observe the results of the process.

Rules and Regulations

"DISCIPLINE is maintained fairly easily. Regulations are strict. No smok-

ing, no drinking, no extreme fads. Cosmetics are barred; jewelry outlawed. Church attendance is required. Tardiness to school duties is punishable by labor fines.

Other Campus Activities

THE center of activities, both social and educational, is Fleetwood Hall. Around a dozen tables the institution family takes its meals cafeteria style. The monthly cost of board averages from \$8.00 to \$15.00. The kitchen is manned by students under faculty guidance.

"The girls room on the upper floor of Fleetwood Hall, while the boys live in cottages scattered about the campus. The nurses have living quarters on the upper floor of Assembly Hall, the building which contains chapel and classrooms.

"There is piano, violin, orchestral, and choral instruction. It would be 'serious music,' of course, for jazz is frowned upon. In the library, I have found such magazines as *Life*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, and a dozen other familiar periodicals and newspapers.

"In answer to my question concerning Pisgah's attitude toward world conditions, Professor Waller told me that Seventh-day Adventists are opposed to war. However, like other institutions of the denomination, Pisgah is busy with plans for participation in national defense. Seventh-day Adventists, not sharing the absolute pacifist stand, willingly serve their country in humanitarian capacities. Consequently, the school has been giving courses in first aid and elementary medical work.

IT IS APPARENT that the young people and their instructors at Pisgah have found a settled life in a period of turmoil. Two thousand youth have passed through its doors. More than 85 per cent have earned their own expenses. Their book learning may not be as fancy as some; their quarters are not as commodious as in many institutions; but the richness of human experience, of toil and sacrifice, of learning while doing, is theirs in an estimable degree. That, it seems to me, is a considerable accomplishment."

Trees

FOR many years Dr. Floyd Bralliar, member of Madison College Faculty, has contributed articles to southern newspapers on garden topics and has lectured to the garden clubs in Nashville and other southern cities. To one of the elite clubs of Nashville he recently talked on the subject of "Trees." Here are some of the things he says all of us should know about the king of the vegetable world.

—Editor

"Trees are the noblest of the plant family, the aristocrats of the vegetable kingdom." It has been said that there is no more worthy work than to plant a tree, unless it be to plant two trees. The man who said this should have added that it is futile to plant a tree unless one plants a variety that can be expected to succeed in the ground where it is planted.

These United States of ours have more than six thousand varieties of native trees, the largest number known to be native to any country on earth. We have not only this grand array of trees, but we have the largest trees on earth, and also the tallest trees on earth. Some of the tallest trees on the Pacific Coast have been found to be four hundred feet tall.

Trees vary greatly in many respects. Some trees make no true bark at all, merely forming an epidermis of live grown tissue, known as the cambium. These trees must be handled very carefully when

transplanted, for bruises will kill them, either the spot where they are bruised, or the whole tree dying. The holly is a good example of this. In fact, trees with a smooth bark have very thin bark and are easily injured by bruises. The thickest bark is that found on our giant trees of California, which is about thirty inches thick.

The oak, recognized as the king of trees, is seldom planted for ornamental purposes, as the majority of people think it is a slow grower. As a matter of fact, it is one of the most rapid growers of the hardwood trees. There are 145 species of oaks in America.

Many call the maple the queen of trees. The beech is considered one of the most beautiful, and the magnolia the aristocrat of the tree family. Some of the most indispensable trees in order of their importance to mankind are: first, the coconut, on which many people rely for a liveli-

hood; second, the orange; third, the apple.

The bamboo is said to be food, raiment, and house to many millions of southern Asia. The mango is the staple article of food of the one-fourth of the world who live in the tropics. These trees have only begun to reach our markets in a few places.

A Word from Friends

FOR YEARS, Reverend John Theissen has been a missionary in India under the auspices of the Mennonites. He spent a year on furlough, his home being Bluffton, Ohio. He writes that he and his family are returning to India, March 1, via San Francisco on S.S. President Cleveland. After telling of his work in the United States and Canada during this year, he adds:

"But in all my travels in this land, my few days of observation at Madison College are outstanding. Though the time was far too short, yet the benefit received shall bear its fruits in India.

"May I ask that you kindly send *The Survey* to us in India again. Enclosed is a dollar bill to help with the postage.

"My farewell greetings to all good friends at Madison."

A FRIEND in the East writes: "My sister-in-law has a fine daughter who finishes high school in the spring. If possible, I would like to see her enter Madison. She is a girl of excellent habits and character, talents, and general ability. Please send *The Survey* to them with copies of the recent past which tell about the institution. A dollar is enclosed for the publishing fund."

"THANK you for *The Survey*, which I always appreciate. Two favors I ask of you. I would like extra copies of two numbers of *The Survey* which discussed 'Democracy.' I am working up an article on that subject. The second request is: Tell me how to make soy butter." This letter comes from a reader in Victoria, B. C.

"PLEASE be good enough to send me a half-dozen copies of *The Survey*, issue of

December 18, 1940," writes a friend living in the nation's capital.

THE SECRETARY of the Young Men's Christian Association in one of Indiana's large cities writes for information concerning Madison College "in behalf of our many young men who come to the Association for advice and counsel. We have heard many favorable comments on your college and the fine work it has accomplished with young people."

Campus Items

FOR the past two years Miss Eileen Mulford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, formerly of Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, has been teaching in Collonges on the French-Swiss border not far from Geneva. The school was closed by the German invasion. Miss Mulford became Mrs. Henri Douault last June, and she and her husband were under appointment as missionaries to Madagascar, but this plan was interfered with by the conditions in France. Last Sabbath these young people, recently arrived from Lisbon, Spain, gave a first-hand story of conditions in France, and their difficulties in securing passage. They will spend some time with Mrs. Douault's parents near Coalmont, Tennessee, on the Cumberland Plateau, happy in the peaceful atmosphere of Altamont Pines.

The campus S.D.A. church year-end report shows a membership of 469, composed largely of students and faculty members, the net increase for the year being 40. The treasurer reports income from tithes, \$9,934; Harvest Ingathering and other mission funds, \$4,772. This is a total of over \$14,700 contributed to the work of the denomination. In addition, approximately \$900 was donated for local expenses.

The Nashville Red Cross Institute, held January 22 and 23, was attended by Professor J. G. Rimmer, of Madison College faculty. The institute was studying problems of national defense through first aid, life saving, and home and farm accident prevention. An organization is being perfected throughout the nation for prompt and efficient aid by the Red Cross in accidents. Plans were formulated for assisting the families of soldiers, and as the Red Cross is the only organization permitted to work in army camps, it will furnish various necessities to men in hospitals and aid those who may be called home by serious illness.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

March 5, 1941

The Home of Madison Foods

“Devoted to the Protection of Your Health”

WHILE still in its infancy, Madison began the manufacture and distribution of health foods. This project was one important factor in the education of students, and it also provided remunerative work for young people who came here in search of Christian education.

The initial campus industries, such as agriculture in various forms, simple mechanical shops, and medical work represented by Madison Rural Sanitarium, were supplemented by a health food plant. A food factory formerly operated by Nashville people was purchased, the building wrecked and rebuilt on the campus. With most meager equipment, Madison set students to baking whole-wheat bread, crackers, and making other foods for home consumption and for Nashville and more distant markets. From these small beginnings has come the present Madison Foods, known widely throughout the country.

For nearly forty years Madison has emphasized the importance of a balanced diet, one consisting of an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables, a moderate amount of whole grains, nuts, honey, dairy products, et cetera. The bill of fare in

the college cafeteria is plain but wholesome. Healthful eating is a part of the educational program of each student, for physical energies are measured very largely in terms of a wholesome and well-balanced diet.

EDUCATION DEFINED

EDUCATION does not mean teaching people what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. It is not teaching the youth the shape of letters and the tricks of numbers, and then having them turn their arithmetic to roguery and their literature to lust. It means, on the contrary, training them into the perfect exercise and kingly continence of their bodies and souls. It is a painful, continual, difficult work to be done by kindness, by watching, by warning, by precept, and by praise, but above all—by example.

—Ruskin

This interest in nutrition on the part of the founders of Madison College as one of the basic factors in the educational program, provided the impetus for establishing a food production department. Its laboratories have been busy developing a variety of foods from fruits, vegetables, whole grains, soybeans, and nuts, using the natural

products as nearly as possible in their native form and preserving to the utmost the food elements originally contained in each.

The production department has been busy developing mechanical processes for making these foods for market consumption. The sales department has placed the foods on the market and has made them available to the consuming public.

Growing Interest in Foods

FOODS have always been man's first line of defense. Foods supply the fighting mechanism of the body with its ability to repulse infection and disease. It is foods

that furnish energy for the mechanical skills that characterize this generation, the airplanes, the warships, tanks, and munitions, speaking especially of present defense programs. The outcome of the present world conflict undoubtedly will be determined very largely over the problem of foods. Hence the whole world has become unusually food-conscious.

During recent years many leading publications have focused considerable attention upon the importance of vitamins and minerals in the daily bill of fare. Vitamin and mineral preparations have appeared and now rival closely the numerous laxative preparations on the market.

During the last fifteen years much of our regular table salt has been enriched with sodium or potassium iodide as a help to those suffering from low-iodine goitre. About ten years ago Vitamin D was added to certain cereal food products and to milk by way of reducing the occurrence of rickets in infants and children.

More recently several cereal foods have been enriched with Vitamin B1 and rivaflavin. This progress of food enrichment has gained such impetus that it will be a question only of weeks before the staff of life will be offered to the general public at large, enriched with Vitamin B1 (thiamin), nicotinic acid, rivaflavin, and iron. Vitamin-fortified yeast has already appeared on the market, from which the breads can be enriched with new life.

The customary procedure in the manufacture of many widely used food products removes from the natural raw materials much of the mineral and vitamin content together with the roughage. Science has pointed out definitely the danger, from a nutritional point of view, of these refining processes. To people in general is given the refined, the devitalized foods, while the rich germ of the grain and the roughage containing most of the minerals and vitamins are fed to the stock. To eat flesh food in order to secure the minerals and vitamins is not only a roundabout way of procuring essential food elements, but an expensive way, as well.

Madison Foods is working in harmony with these progressive ideas. The factory

is a beehive of activity, well staffed,—E. M. Bisalski, Business Manager; K. P. McDonald, Treasurer and Assistant Manager; J. H. Malone, Cashier and Bookkeeper; Miss Bessie McCorkle, Secretary; J. H. Miller, Production Superintendent; Fred Kirkwood, Head Baker; H. M. Mathews, Superintendent, Soy Dairy and Cannery. The clerical work and the chief load of labor are carried by college students working under the supervision of department heads.

Close cooperation exists between the food manufacturing department and other campus industries. To illustrate, the attractive labels used in packaging the foods for the market are a product of the campus printing department. From the Rural Press also comes *Madison Health Messenger*, 125,000 copies every second month, which reaches the public through the distributors of Madison Foods.

Recent Improvements

THREE additions have been made to the plant during the past three years. Two offices have been added and the equipment of the offices has been improved by the addition of an Ediphone; a metal executive Globe-Wernicke desk with a linoleum top; the latest model Marchant calculator at the billing desk; Triner airmail scales at the mailing desk; twenty-five drawers of all-metal Columbia letter-filing cabinets (suspension type); three Royal typewriters; an Underwood-Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine; a Hedman ivory-key check writer; and other incidental equipment.

The Bakery is a department of the food production division. During the past few years the following equipment has been added to increase production, efficiency, and quality: A high-speed 1½-barrel dough mixer; a J. H. Day rounder; a Thomson one-man moulder; a Union steel revolving oven; a Hobart cake dough mixer.

To the main food production department has been added the following pieces of equipment: a 5-barrel Champion mixer; two Panam automatic can sealers (Continental Can Company); glass-lined cooking kettles, all-metal stainless-steel-top

tables, a Standard Knapp labeling machine with a maximum capacity of 700 cans per minute. In the shipping department, an Underwood-Elliott-Fisher bill-of-lading machine, and a Better Packaging automatic tape moistener.

With this additional equipment and the careful organization of the production and sales department, it has been possible to increase production 700 per cent over a period of the last seven years.

Since Madison College is known far and wide for its pioneer work in the development of soybean food production, it is natural that most of the foods are made from soybeans, or contain some soybeans. As a major campus industry, the factory employs a large number of students who are given opportunity to earn their college expenses. They deal in a very practical way with the very common realities of life and they learn the true place of food in national defense and in personal efficiency and achievement.

Passing the Information

YOUNG PEOPLE have been writing, "I read of Madison College in the February 1 issue of *Forward*. I want to know more." In this issue Ross L. Holman writes under the caption, "Soybeans and College Degrees," devoting a number of paragraphs to the opportunities af-

forded students at Madison. We quote:

"It remains for a college near Nashville, Tennessee, to take soybeans and not only find a large number of new products into which they may be processed, but actually to sell them over the United States," the revenue assisting students to meet the expenses of their education. "Among the soybean products are meat, bread, cheese, breakfast foods, sweet milk, buttermilk, and soy coffee. The college has built up a reputation for these foods based on their health value. . . ."

Out of war-torn Europe, from Athens, Greece, comes a letter from a pharmaceutical chemist, who is asking for yet more information than he has so far received concerning "the manufacturing processes of soybean, especially that of soybean flour and concentrated foods."

The spirit of the loyal defenders of Greece is evident in this paragraph from the chemist's letter:

"Beg your pardon for the delay in answering your kind letter, but we are all terribly busy these days fighting the arrogant barbarian who imagined that he could enslave us. The Hellenic spirit which enabled us to fight other barbarians during our three-thousand-year history will strengthen us to beat off this one also to an ultimate victory. Eternal Hellas cannot be enslaved."

Macaroni vs. Beef

THE above caption as a headline in newspapers has caught the attention of millions of Americans in the last few weeks, as the lack of stamina on the part of the Italian armies in Libya and in Greece has been contrasted with that of the Germans in their blitzkrieg in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France. Newspaper writers are not necessarily noted for their accuracy, sometimes lacking facts as they click off a catchy title on their typewriter for the early morning news. This seems to be especially true in the instance of the above-mentioned caption. Newspapers gave the impression to the American public that while the Italians were attempting to fight on macaroni, the Germans' stomachs were filled with beef. We quote from the January, 1941, number of *Food Industries*, which gives the facts in the case: —P. A. Webber, Professor of Chemistry, Madison College.

IN Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France, German foot soldiers marched day after day, covering 25 to 30 miles in 24 hours in all kinds of weather and over varied terrain, with little or no rest, and arrived at their destination ready to do the prescribed job. Word got around that the Germans were using drugs in the form of anti-fatigue tablets. If there

are such pills, no mention has been made of them in the German newspapers, but an analysis of the ration throws some light on the German soldier's ability to perform.

"To the lowly soybean, the German High Command attributes a great deal of the success of the army ration. The basic components of the ration are meat and sausage which featured the World War

ration have been replaced by an ersatz known as 'Edelsoja.'

"Edelsoja is a soybean flour, with a high protein content of 40 to 50 per cent and fat and carbohydrates. The flour is added to soups, bread, pastry, and macaroni. The soldier thus is supposed to get his balanced needs of protein, fat, and mineral salts without the use of meat, milk, or eggs. The savings in bulk tend to simplify the problems of packing and transporting. The German soldier can carry in his haversack a three-day ration of soybeans, and reserves are not difficult to deliver. The High Command confidently feels that with supplies of soybean rations, the Army can march anywhere without grave concern about its subsistence."

Campus News

Madison College graduates put out a mimeographed sheet, *The Alumni Network*, the January issue of which contains items of equal interest to graduates and others. The vivacious editor, Mrs. Lucile Crockett-Hilgers, class of '36, is a member of the Madison College campus group and the mother of two small children. Here are gleanings from *The Network*:

Herbert Hewitt, class of '39, is principal this year of New Orleans Academy.

Grace Lin, class of '40, is taking post work at Windber, Pa., Hospital.

Lillian May, of Cincinnati, class of '36 from the dietetics course, is working in the same field in the Salem, Ohio, City Hospital.

Homer Barrett, Pikeville, Kentucky, class of '38, passed away in his home town early in December, 1940, leaving a wife, the former Florence Morris, and a three-months-old babe.

Miss Lily Lane, class of '39, a major in dietetics, spent a year in graduate work in California. In December, 1940, she became Mrs. Albert McCorkle, and, as a member of Madison College staff, has charge of Madison Sanitarium Kitchen.

Frank Judson, class of '38, received the master's degree from Tennessee State University in 1940, and married Miss Velma Close, graduate nurse of Loma Linda, California, Sanitarium. He is teacher in the Agricultural Department of the College and head of the dairy.

On the first floor of Druillard Library Building two thousand square feet of space has been

converted into a commodious Faculty Committee Room. It has modern neon lights and a damp-resisting floor covering of asbestos and tile.

In January Dr. George Thamason, Los Angeles, member of the staff of the College of Medical Evangelists, paid Madison his first visit. He has friends here and has watched the growth of the institution with a sympathetic heart. In a plane trip from California to Miami, Florida, and return, he had a few hours' wait at Nashville, which gave him opportunity to make a flying visit to the campus. It was a pleasure to see him.

Out of the mountains of Kentucky and from a native daughter, Mrs. Mildred Davidson-Creighton, class of '40, whose heart is bound to the children of the mountains, comes word that "we have been able to make excellent connections with the 'Save the Children Federation' of New York City. With the help of Dr. Voris, whom I met at Madison, and the W.P.A. we have established five school lunchrooms. The one at Carrie on Mill Creek is now an S.C.F. Demonstration School. We hardly dared hope for a lunchroom here, as the community is so poor, but we called a community meeting to talk over matters. That week, one man donated trees; another cut them down; others hauled them to the mill. The millowner donated the use of the machinery, and the mill hands gave their time. Dad and Lon [her husband] built the room on the back of the school. We donated the roofing; the tax commissioner, a window; the teacher, the nails. We had a pie supper and raised money for the stove and utensils. When we failed to get a W.P.A. cook, the women volunteered. We have two for each week day and five substitutes. The children bring much of the food."

Some readers may catch an inspiration to help this plucky little teacher and her cooperative neighbors as they struggle to meet the needs of Kentucky mountain children.

In the February 15 issue of *The Medical Evangelist*, mention is made of two former Madison students:

Dr. J. Wayne McFarland, who left here in '35, now of White Memorial Clinic, Los Angeles, is reported to be taking special work at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. John H. Kendall, whose early education was at Madison, and who for a number of years has been in private practice in Richland, North Carolina, has been called into Army service at Camp Blanding, Florida.

Dr. John Bralliar, son of Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Professor of Biology, Madison College, who took his medical training in the Medical School of Tennessee State University, Memphis, is in Army service at Camp Meade, Maryland.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MARCH 19, 1941

Madison's Expanding Program

TWO corporations, both chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, are concerned with the operation of Madison College. The first of these, Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, through its trustees, holds the property, leasing it to the second corporation, Rural Educational Association.

The leasor and operator of the institution in all its parts, college and industries, known as Rural Association, has a constituent membership of something over one hundred. The constituents in annual session elect a Board of Directors of nineteen members. These directors, responsible for the detailed operation of the institution, also hold an annual meeting and delegate to their Executive Committee the responsibility of carrying on the work of the institution in harmony with the general action of the Board.

From earliest days Madison has operated on a self-supporting basis. It has had the support and encouragement of many valuable and generous friends, who have made possible its work by furnishing money for a large part of the equipment of the institution. It has been the policy for the faculty to maintain this equip-

ment and to meet the operating expenses of the institution.

Such a faculty group, more permanent than a similar group in many institutions, on whose shoulders rests the financial responsibility as well as the intellectual

training of youth, must of necessity be vitally interested in the economics of the institution, its earnings, and its spendings. Quite different is this arrangement for faculty members and commissioned workers than a position to which one may be hired and

from which one may be fired at the discretion of one in authority. In other words, the working group at Madison realizes that individually they are largely responsible for the success of the institution of which they are an integral part.

At a time when the world is struggling to maintain the democracies, here in this institution is a democratic setup. Democratic ways may seem slow in their accomplishments, slower sometimes than autocratic methods, yet democracy has a power that none can gainsay, a longevity that autocracy cannot approach. The satisfaction that attends working under these conditions is a remuneration far in excess of the ordinary wage check. The

PRAYER IS POWER

PRAYER is the most powerful form of energy that one can generate. . . . If you make a habit of sincere prayer, your life will be very noticeably and profoundly altered. Prayer stamps with its indelible mark our actions and demeanor. A tranquility of bearing, a facial and bodily repose, are observed in those whose inner lives are thus enriched—*Dr. Alexis Carrel, Reader's Digest, March 1941.*

atmosphere is conducive to growth. Workers are inspired to carry responsibility, financial and otherwise. Connection with a growing project injects life into those who participate.

Annual Meeting

THE annual meetings of constituents and Board of Directors of Rural Educational Association were held on the eighteenth of February. Both were well attended. In addition to a number of residents on the campus, there are on the Board of Directors representatives of the units; President J. C. Thompson, of Southern Junior College; President J. K. Jones, of the Southern Union Conference, and Professor C. A. Russell, the Union Educational Secretary; President C. V. Anderson, of the local conference; and M. V. Tucker, representing Southern Publishing Association, Nashville.

In his report of 1940 activities, President of the Board, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, called attention to momentous changes in world conditions, many of which have a direct bearing on our work as a denomination and specifically on our work here in the Southland. "It behooves us as a group to be devoutly thankful for the peace which pervades the atmosphere of the campus, a condition of which I am especially conscious whenever I return after an absence of a few weeks. Of possible dangers, such as fires, storms, and deaths, we have been remarkably free this past year."

The school year of 1940 gave us a student body of 520. The enrollment so far this year is 446. In August, 22 graduated from college courses, and 11 completed the nurse-training course. Nearly every member of this group either continued his education on the graduate level or went directly into some phase of Christian service. This is Madison's reward for placing Christian training within the reach of many who, without the aid of its remunerative work program, would be denied a college education.

THE leading article in *The Survey's* last issue told of additions to equipment and the material progress of Madison Foods, one of the leading departments of the institution operated by Rural

Educational Association. Other departments have also seen additions and improvements.

Madison Sanitarium has grown piecemeal. It began in the early days as a simple cottage or two. As strength to care for patients and demands from patients increased, cottages were added. It is now a 125-bed institution with surgical and psychiatric as well as general sanitarium departments, still on the cottage plan with every room on the first floor and each one opening to the out-of-doors. There are open courts, shady nooks, and hundreds of feet of covered porches, making it possible to reach every part of the institution without exposure to the weather.

North Hall, the surgical patients' section, has been renovated; West Hall has doubled its capacity, caring comfortably for 28 guests, affording an attractive sun parlor and having an air-conditioned heating system. Many rooms in other sections have been reconditioned, and cement floors have replaced the wooden porch floors.

Students are especially pleased with the girls' new dormitory, gift of friends, which is approaching completion, and which is already occupied in part by twenty young women.

Approximately \$2,000 has been spent on new equipment for the Dairy Department, bringing it to the standards set by the State Health Department in harmony with the 1939 code for dairies. Work on the horse barn, to which your attention was called a few weeks ago, is progressing.

Increasing business of the institution called for an enlargement of the business offices in Administration Building, a change that was made last fall. Two years ago sanitarium business offices encroached on the faculty committee room in that same building, much to the inconvenience of the faculty. Compensation came this winter when commodious quarters were made on the ground floor of Druillard Library, furnished and well lighted, the gift of interested friends.

Besides these and other changes visible to the eye, there has been progress not so

easily described. The institution operated by Rural Educational Association is a coordination of interests and businesses: A medical institution with a complete setup, staff of associate physicians, a number of other physicians who care for their surgical and medical cases here, nurses, graduate and under-graduate, supervisors, dietitians, and others; a food manufacturing plant and distributing center for health foods that are widely known; a college with its instructional staff responsible for laboratories, the housing, feeding, and work, as well as class program of 500 students, and dependent for its support upon the income from the work of students in the industries, farm,

shops, and the cash they pay.

The policy of the year just ended has been to develop a plan of operation by which the group representing each division of the plant will be responsible for the financing of that division. Where formerly interdepartmental business was carried as book accounts, now interdepartmental charges are paid in cash each week-end along with the invoices rendered by off-campus firms.

In an era of inordinate spending, Madison is endeavoring to develop a system of sound economics that will produce a generation of sane men and women, conservative in their tastes, with good judgment, and haters of debt.

Industrial Education in China

AT the Sabbath morning service, March 6, Dr. P. E. Quimby, for sixteen years a teacher in China, now heading the department of theology, Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, related in a most interesting manner the experiences and triumphs of the principles of Christian education in the great mission field of China.

Imperial aggression for the past century on the part of so-called Christian nations of the West made China suspicious of Christian missionaries, and especially of Christian colleges and universities. After the revolution of 1925-1927, led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, with the setting up of a new order in China with the capital at Nanking, most stringent regulations were placed upon Christian educational institutions. Teaching the Bible and attendance at religious services were prohibited, and registration with the Chinese Department of Education and strict inspection of every phase of their educational program were requirements.

Most Christian colleges, thinking there was no escape, submitted with little or no protest, but not so with China Training Institute. The authorities of this institution explained the threefold principles of education—the harmonious development of the physical, mental, and spiritual powers—as fundamental to the life of their institution. The shifting of these

foundation principles, said they, will wreck the entire superstructure.

Government authorities were firm in their demands; leaders in the Institute were equally firm in maintaining their stand. It seemed from a human point of view that the school would be closed Days and weeks of negotiation lengthened into months with no indication of conciliation.

But "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." At the critical moment when hope was all but gone, there came to the attention of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek the splendid program of book study combined with work on the farm and in the industries at China Training School. So favorable was the impression made by this practical form of education that these great leaders in China demanded that teachers from China Training Institute direct a similar program in the schools of the Government. Dr. Quimby was the man asked to lead in this work, and for several years he acted in that capacity.

Thus it came about that China Training School was not forced to close its doors, nor to conform to the restrictions of the Government, but instead, it received special favors from the educational authorities.

Intensely interesting is such an experience to Madison students and teachers. All through the years it has been known that the principles of education advocated

at Madison will be acceptable in many foreign countries and that they will give those who are true to them a recognition, a standing place that will make their efforts effective.

Concerning the work at Madison, Dr. Quimby says:

"I like to see things being done—new things in a new way and old things in a new setting. It takes courage and faith to pioneer, but the results are gratifying. This is the inspiration I received at Madison.

"I am glad to become acquainted with the home setup at Madison College and somewhat familiar with the system of units carrying their program throughout the South. This has interested me in the entire program of self-supporting missionary work of the Southland as sponsored by Madison."

Life in a Self-Supporting Unit

SELDOM has there come to our notice a description of life in one of the self-supporting community centers so realistic as appeared in *Fletcher News Letter*, February, 1941, issue, over the signature of Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, Director, Nurse-Training School, Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. It is a talk from the heart of one who is wholesouled in her devotion to the work of her institution, of one who sees in the service at hand a blessed privilege of working with the Master. We quote that article in part:

LIFE in an institution such as this is great! It is full! It is fur! Never two days alike. For always and ever present with us is a group of 120 restless youth, vibrant with life, energy, and enthusiasm. All must be fed, taught, directed in study and work, and provided with opportunities for spiritual, mental, and physical development. And so we spend our days in an effort to interest, inspire, and guide these young feet into paths of righteousness. There are days of disappointment, to be sure, and possibly we are inclined to discouragement when we find some who stubbornly resist guidance, and we must resort to strong disciplinary measures. And our hearts ache a bit as occasionally we find one who cannot "take it." Fortunately, such experiences are not the outstanding events of all days. We do see some results. We are

encouraged by evidences now and then of growth, of successful achievement, of developing maturity, of ambitions stimulated, and of increasing interest in spiritual things.

Today was a typical one. Breakfast was interrupted by a call to a special meeting of the Recreation Committee, for youth must play as well as work and study. And we spent a good hour planning a George Washington social, and next week a march in the Hendersonville gymnasium under Professor Kaelin's capable leadership. Then there was the mail—piled high and needing attention. There were encouraging letters from our nurses affiliating at the University of Virginia, a letter or two from an alumnus, inspirational and helpful, and the usual number of applications from young people seeking admission to our school of nursing. Interruptions were many, and varied the problems—student nurses, supervisors, and workers, and finally a hurried visit from my own fifteen-year-old daughter, who unceremoniously rushed in, breathlessly wanting an answer *now* to youth's eternal question, "When do we have recreation?"

Every day has its problems—difficult, knotty ones at times; every day, its joys. Fortunately it is easy to forget the hard and the bitter, and I like to think of the experiences that help. Just now my mind goes to a young lad, a tray carrier at the sanitarium, who, I am sure, left a trail of cheer and good will over his path this morning. True, his teachers groan over his indifference to acquisition of knowledge, and I am sure patience is severely taxed in efforts to suppress his superabundant energy often unwisely directed. But he had a ready smile, and eagerly he sprang to open the door for me as he said cheerily, "How are you this morning?" I liked it, and was glad for the contact we have with youth. For while we give to them, sometimes our all, they in turn give to us. The closer we work with them the better we know them, the richer and fuller will become our own lives. Even our own youth will be renewed, and we shall be blessed.

Pisgah Needs a Water Supply

DRY summers have reduced the water supply in Pisgah Institute's ten-year-old well. A new well has been drilled, but to make this water available at school and sanitarium, an electric line, a pipe line, and a pumphouse are needed, cost approximately \$900. Friends have provided one-third this amount. Will other friends kindly help Pisgah Institute secure \$600 to complete the project? Pisgah is educating boys and girls, giving them work for their expenses. Your help will be well placed. Address, Professor E. C. Waller, P.O. Box 1331, Asheville, N. C.

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APRIL 2, 1941

Food for National Defense

By Dr. Frances L. Dittes

THE National Advisory Defense Commission is quoted as saying, "Defense is planes, guns, ships, and the protection of our front-line defense at sea from Newfoundland to Trinidad." Undoubtedly this is true, but defense means even more than fighting equipment in the generally accepted sense of that term.

In order to preserve and develop our democratic way of life, our peace and prosperity, it is of prime importance that we be physically strong, strong in both body and spirit. For efficiency, therefore, it is vital that we build for health, for the physical fitness and social well-being of all our people. People who are hungry, undernourished, ill, cannot contribute much to national defense.

It has been said by Dr. James S. McLester, "Nutrition now occupies the center of the stage." We must learn to eat for health rather than for pleasure. Sufficient knowledge in the field of diet and nutrition is now available to enable us to build a superior generation of people, provided, of course, this knowledge is embodied in the daily living of our population.

The healthful diet is a simple one. It contains an abundance of the protective

Condensed from a paper read before the Housewives' League of Nashville, February 21, 1941, by Dr. Frances Dittes, Department of Nutrition, Madison College, and dietitian, Madison Rural Sanitarium.

foods—milk, fruits, vegetables, and whole-grain cereals. With malnutrition in evidence on all sides, with the well-to-do as well as the poor, it is evident that people need instruction in matters of diet and nutrition.

OUR EXAMPLE

CHRIST in His labors took His position by the lakeside and in the great thoroughfares of travel where He could meet people from all parts of the world. He was giving the true light; He was sowing the gospel seed; He was rescuing truth from its companionship with error, and presenting it in its original simplicity and clearness, so that men could comprehend it.

—*"Acceptable Service"*

FOOD played an important part in World War I. It has been stated, however, that the weakest link in the defense program lies not in the Army mess halls but at the American dining table, among the soldiers-to-be, with the mothers and the yet unborn.

Every housewife should be prepared to serve well-balanced meals. She should understand the wise and economical selection of food. In many instances it is wise for housewives to organize study groups dealing with such subjects as proper foods, economy in the purchase of foods, the proper preparation of foods, the children's school lunch, and other diet problems of the home.

The German blitzkrieg has become a familiar term. We are told that although Europe faces famine, yet the German soldiers are apparently well fed, judging by their endurance during most trying campaigns.

Feeding the German Army
WE LEARN that the German High Command gives due credit to the soybean as a part of its army rations.

The basic components of canned meat and sausage, staple articles in the soldiers' rations of World War I, have been replaced at the present time by a substance known as "Edelsoja." Edelsoja is a soybean flour with a high protein content, 40-45 per cent, and fat and carbohydrates. This flour is added to soups, bread, pastry, macaroni, and other foods, thus balancing for the soldier a diet of protein, fat, and minerals, without the use of flesh food, milk, and eggs.

The German soldier can carry in his knapsack a three-days' ration of soybeans. The High Command feels that with a supply of soybean rations, the army can march anywhere without grave concern as to its subsistence.

Facing a shortage of tin, the German army has converted tomatoes, cheese, and applesauce into powder, thus making possible their packing in paper containers.

Bratling powder is a mixture of soybean, grain, and milk albumins, spiced with herbs, which may be added to other dishes, and which the Germans claim is so highly nourishing that it supplies a food cheaper than other vegetables and flesh foods.

The small amount of meat in the German military diet is made to go a long way by the addition of germinating grains, soybeans, barley, and rye, which have a high vitamin content. They add a pure vitamin C to candies and other sweets, which may be used as an anti-scorbutic. Germany uses the American quick-freezing methods for fresh meats, vegetables, and milk.

A concentrated food called "Pemmi-kan," containing smoked meat, bacon, soybean flour, dried fruits, whey, tomatoes, yeast, green peppers, cranberries, and lecithin, a form of fat taken from the soybean, is issued by the Germans to their tank, fortress, mountain troops, and air crews. This food contains all the substances needed to build up the body. It all goes to show what can be done to develop foods that will maintain the health of soldiers and civilians.

The Meat Without Bones

BECAUSE of its unusual composition, the soybean may be converted into many wholesome articles of food. It has a fat of high quality, a low starch and

sugar content, which is helpful in planning low-cost dietaries; a high percentage of lecithin, a nerve-tissue essential; an excellent quality of iron, which is highly recommended for blood-regeneration; and sufficient lime to support normal life.

Overstocking

WHILE, according to Dr. Sherman, even a 20 per cent margin on caloric intake may be questionable, yet of minerals, especially of lime, he shows that a 200 per cent margin above the level of actual requirement may be necessary for the best permanent nutritional results.

Likewise, in the case of vitamin A, beneficial results have been demonstrated by intake up to four times the minimum requirement; and from four to eight times the amount of vitamin C necessary to prevent disease, is important for abundant health. So long as vitamins and minerals are obtained from food sources—and not from concentrates—there is no danger of getting more than the body can use with safety and benefit.

The important thing for families to know is that public health depends upon the use of less foods artificially refined; a greater, if not the entire, use of cereals and breads rich in minerals and vitamins which are largely lost in the process of refining; and an abundant use of fruits and vegetables, many of which may be eaten raw. It is generally conceded that the use of milk and milk products should be increased to the point that each adult uses a pint and each child a quart a day.

If these simple instructions are cheerfully carried out, the rest of the dietary problem will take care of itself.

The great problem of national defense today is to see that each man, woman, and child is brought up to par physically, in order that each may give his best to the country.

The Soybean as Human Food

IN HIS THESIS entitled, "The Merits and Possibilities of Green Vegetable Soybeans as a Food," Thomas A. Rogers, Department of Chemistry, Central State Teachers College, Stephens Point, Wisconsin says:

"The possibilities of green vegetable soybeans in the realm of nutrition are beyond conservative prediction. It can be stated without fear of con-

tradition that as an economic source of valuable and wholesome dietary elements, the green soybean probably has no peer in the vegetable kingdom. . . .

"Research has substantiated the fact that the protein of green edible soybeans contains not only the indispensable amino acids for normal body functions but also those which are readily assimilated by the body. The statement was made recently that the green soybean protein is better than any other, as it contains all the amino acids, whereas the other bean protein must be supplemented by the proteins of milk, eggs, and meat. . . .

"While the soybean is a vegetable, it possesses proteins of greater value and richer proportion of essential components than most animal foods. In fact, soybean protein is equal to the proteins of meat, eggs, and milk."

AN article, "The Magic Plant," by J.L. Newman, in *Nature's Path*, September 1940, gives these quotations from Mr. Rogers and summarizes the virtues of the soybean in part as follows:

The Food Question from Various Angles

That many people are interested in food problems is evident from various sources, letters from *Survey* readers among others. Recent articles concerning Madison Foods as a campus industry have brought interesting responses.

A New York reader says:

"For many years I have watched the growth and interesting developments at Madison. We have been hoping we could carry on something similar in one of our New York rural areas. This year we are planning a Farm Camp, the campers to do a large share of the work.

"Realizing how important a well-balanced diet is to the welfare of the community and the nation, it is one point we want to stress. In the district we have chosen it is also important to supply this balanced diet at minimum cost. Do you sell your foods, shipping them direct to the consumer?"

"I understand that some varieties of soybeans will do well as far north as New York. I should like to try some on our camp this summer. If they do not turn out well, they will still have been good for the soil and the cattle.

"Do you have any students who have had experience in canning who could work with us this summer? In the present state of world affairs much thought will be given to the subject of food. We will have young boys who later may be called into service, and I believe it will be helpful to build them up physically and to teach them the importance of producing, preserving, and eating these valuable food elements."

"The protein of the green soybean is easily available, 90-95 per cent digestible.

"The green edible soybean is an unequalled source of protein for human consumption.

"Another of its unique nutritive qualities is the richness and digestibility of the oil.

"Because of the low percentage of carbohydrates it is recommended as an excellent food for diabetics.

"A readily available source of calcium, phosphorus and iron. . . . Contains good supplies of potassium, magnesium, sulphur, and copper. . . . Contains all the elements needed for healthy bone development and maintenance.

"Very rich in vitamin A; good source of vitamins B and G; a small amount of vitamin C."

Why not raise soybeans in your garden? Eat them as a fresh garden vegetable. Can them for winter use. As to soybean products, you have access to the health foods manufactured and distributed by the factory on Madison College campus.

This letter touches a responsive cord. When have you seen a letter which touches so many of the Madison ideas in so brief a space? We tell the writer how and where to get Madison foods in her own city, or, by direct shipment, from Madison. We tell her of Madison-trained dietitians, and invite her to follow her own suggestion to visit Madison, hoping that while here she may contact someone capable of helping put across this New York project.

"In the present international emergency it seems possible, according to our information from foreign relief organizations and elsewhere, that a shortage of high-grade, digestible protein materials may develop at any time," writes E. L. Rhoades, Soy Flour Association, headquarters, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

"Considering such a possible emergency, we have been cooperating in experimental work with the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, and with the Division of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, looking toward practical utilization of soybean products.

"I am advised that you more than anyone else in the country have a grasp of the problems of palatability, flavor, and so forth, involved in this problem. I hope, therefore, to visit you the next time it is convenient for me to be at Nashville."

WITH a donation to *The Survey* publishing fund, another reader living in the state of New York, a young man recently called to the country's service, writes:

"For some time I have very much enjoyed reading *The Survey*, not only because of its interesting articles but because of the school behind it, which to me represents a thrilling adventure in this dark age of world history when the clouds seem to hide even the suggestion of a pioneer frontier ahead.

"Some of your most interesting subjects are articles on food and diet. Many people in this country are undernourished, not because of financial limitations but because they are ignorant of food values." This young man is interested also in the rural life subjects presented from time to time and the problem of bringing people from congested centers to homes on the land."

AFTER reading "Self-Supporting College," in *The Reader's Digest* about two years ago, I have enjoyed *The Madison Survey*, and have become very much interested in soybean foods.

"I am a woman of forty-five, mother of four children, with a twelve years' teaching experience. I would like to learn all I can about these foods, and with supplies obtained from you, to open a small restaurant and store. So far as I have learned, the foods are very little known in my part of the state."

—A Pennsylvania Reader

I READ with much interest your March 5 issue handed to me by a friend," writes a Washington, D. C., correspondent. "I am much interested in what you are doing in the field of agricultural education, and especially am I interested in the Madison food industry."

These letters received within the past few days indicate a growing food-consciousness which should receive attention and serve to direct the energies of many of the self-supporting units into channels of usefulness in this time of world stress.

Wanted—A Spanish Nurse

FROM the office of Dr. W.C. Dunscombe, Medical Director of South Porto Rico Sugar Company, comes word that the Doctor has purchased St. Mary's Hospital at May Aguez, is having the place remodeled, and plans to begin operation about the first of May.

Dr. Dunscombe is a physician of wide

experience, having been superintendent of Kobe Sanitarium and Hospital in Japan for five years, medical director of the work in South Africa for another five years, and has been connected with various medical institutions in our own country.

"We are seeking a nurse who can serve as superintendent of a nurse-training school—one who has the missionary purpose and pioneer spirit," writes Miss DeLena Hill. "Spanish is the native language, and one taking the position must have very good command of that language.

"I have visited your institution many times and know that you are in a position to help us in the selection of a nurse. Madison workers are well trained. Anything you can do to help will be appreciated."

Unfortunately, Madison does not have a Spanish-speaking nurse qualified to fill the position of superintendent of a training school. Some reader may find this an appealing offer.

THE last week-end in March brought a number of friends to the campus, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Forrest Bliss and Mrs. Elsie Brownsberger, Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, N. C.; Neil Martin, of El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama; J. T. Wheeler, Pewee Valley Sanitarium, and Ira Wallace, Lockport, both of Kentucky; Elder W. D. Frazee and Mrs. Frazee, Medical Mission, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Archie Page and Mrs. Lela Morgan from Birmingham, Alabama, Unit; Herbert White and Henry Scadsheim, Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Mich.; Julius Gilbert White, who was from the lecture field; these and others came for a study of missionary projects and activities.

Six of the fourteen members of the Medical Mission, located at 2515 Fairfields Avenue, Baton Rouge, La., under the leadership of W. D. Frazee, are former members of the Madison College group, writes George McClure, former head of Madison's Printing Department, who is now editor of *Medical Mission Press*, the Mission's medium of communication. "A splendid spirit of self-sacrifice and service exists."

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Missionaries from Twelve Foreign Lands

ONE of Madison's educational neighbors is Scarritt College, Nashville, well-known training center for missionaries operated by the Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among its students are men and women preparing for work at home and in foreign fields, and other men and women home on furlough after years of service in foreign mission work. For several years, Scarritt College has offered a special Short-Term School during which special courses are given to those who are about to return to foreign lands. Fifty men and women, seasoned workers in the mission field, are attending this short course March 24 to April 29. Four weeks of the term are devoted to classwork and research seminars, and the last ten days to the travel seminar.

It was Madison's good fortune to be on the itinerary for these good people in one of two days set apart for field trips. They spent Monday, April 7, on the campus, forty-two of them, representing twelve foreign lands. They were accompanied by our friend, Miss Mabel K. Howell, Head of Scarritt's Department of Missions, who comes frequently to Madison; and by Dr. A. J. Walton, Director of Rural Church Work, Methodist Board of Missions, whose home was in Nashville for many years, but who, upon the union of the Methodist Episcopal South with the Methodist Episcopal North, was transferred to New York City.

The company was piloted by Dr. P. A. Webber, Head of Madison's Department of Chemistry, who spent eighteen years in educational work in Japan. A gracious host he makes.

This group of Christian workers is especially interested in various features of Madison as a

training center for Christian workers. They visited Madison Rural Sanitarium. In the Sanitarium parlor, Dr. Floyd Bralliar outlined to them some of Madison's fundamental principles of education. Halting at Demonstration Building, outstanding features of the Health Education program were presented by Misses Elma Rood and Gertrude Lingham of the College faculty, and Professor Frank Judson gave them an insight into the agricultural program; Gerald Boynton introduced them to mechanical phases.

AT noon the visitors became luncheon guests of the Nutrition Department, headed by Dr. Frances Dittes, aided by students in the Department of Nutrition, who served luncheon in the Nutrition Lunch Room, the menu featuring the use of the soybean.

GOD bless all nations—
All we must love—
Stand beside them, and guide them
Through the night, with a light
from above.

"On the mountains, in the valleys,
O'er the ocean white with foam,
God bless His people
Wherever they may roam."

Soya Cream Tomato
Soup
Bran Wafers
Soya Cheese Balls
Spring Salad
Soy Butter Muffins
Soy Doughnuts
Ice Cream
Soy Koff with Cream

The Program

DURING the lunch hour, Mrs. R. B. James and Mrs. Clara Goodge sang, the company joining in the chorus of "God Bless America," changing

the wording a bit to meet the situation:

"God bless all nations—
All we must love. . . ."

Two Japanese students in costume rendered an attractive musical skit.

Dr. Dittes' paper, "Nutrition and the Missionary," contained information on the subject of the balanced diet, mineralized foods, vita-

mins, and kindred subjects, that elicited from her a promise of copies for the personal use of the guests.

"Can Madison Be Reproduced in the Mission Field?" was answered by Miss DeGraw, who explained Madison's system of extension work and its rural community centers, two score, or more, of them in various parts of the Southland.

THERE followed a half hour of general discussion and observation led by Miss Howell. "It is Madison's adherence to basic principles that are capable of reproduction that gives me faith in this institution. It is doing a most commendable work in training students for the mission field," said Miss Howell. Questions were raised in regard to the use of the soybean, one of the missionaries from China saying, "I have been working with the soybean for twenty-eight years in China. This meeting has been very inspirational to me."

Another, speaking from her experience as a mission worker in Africa, told of the school with which she is connected where a practical program of work accompanies the teaching, saying, "This visit to Madison is very encouraging to me. I am going back to my field to find some further use for our by-products of the soybean."

A worker from the Congo region of Africa "was impressed with the combination of work and study as he finds it at Madison. Some of our people have expressed the idea that when a missionary turns his attention to agriculture, he is backsliding. After this, I shall see that every one I recommend for mission work spends at least some time at Madison."

"What is needed in the mission field more

than almost anything else," said one of the guests, "is people who can care for themselves, people who are self-reliant, who are boosters in the face of difficulties, who are self-supporting. These basic principles of the Madison system are just what we need to build character in India, men and women who can stand on their own feet."

Referring to the philosophy of Madison, Dr. Walton, Director of Rural Churches, stated that he was interested in administering a half-million dollars to poor preachers, money that the ministers and their patrons should be earning for themselves. He described one-time rich agricultural land in the state of Georgia that has been allowed to wash into the rivers as the result of ignorance or indifference to vital principles of agriculture by men belonging to the rural churches, men who never "caught the relationship between the conservation of soil and the religion they shouted. Today that region has no churches, and the once rich land is gone. Poor soil makes life poor. Then here comes a school that is teaching us how to save that soil. I am interested in the philosophy that is back of Madison as a training center. We must get over our sanctified selfishness and go to work."

It was a happy, a profitable day, so all agreed, for both guests and their hosts.

THE class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

Can Madison Be Reproduced in the Mission Field?

A Digest of the Answer

MADISON has several distinguishing characteristics, as you have already learned, characteristics that describe the objectives of the institution and which shape its educational curriculum.

The purport of the question is, Do these characteristic features of Madison's system of education equip students to work in mission fields?

Madison is fortunate in having a mission field close at hand, the mountain regions of the South, its rural communities with their crying need for soil conservation and for rehabilitation, its children and adults needing to be taught a way of life that will lift them above the dead level of their forefathers. Thousands are living far from any source of medical care, struggling on in their sickness, fighting a losing battle with disease, undernourishment, unnecessary fatigue, poverty.

In its fifty or more rural community centers, Madison is demonstrating its efficacy as a training center for mission fields. Let us analyze the situation.

1. Soil Conservation

THROUGH its agricultural training, young men and women are qualified to enter rural communities as missionary farmers, men with a zeal to help where everyday help is needed. A group purchases a tract of land—often worn and run-down land—and on it they settle as permanent members of the community. Their farm projects are the same as those of Neighbor A. on the right, or Neighbor B. who lives higher up the creek. Hard work backed by scientific knowledge enables these farmers in the course of a few years to demonstrate better methods of cultivation, to introduce better varieties of seed, to change livestock from scrubs to good-grade milkers. It puts in roads as a cooperative project; changes the one-crop method to diversified farming; encourages the vegetable garden, which in turn changes the daily diet; introduces canning at home and in the new farm center so that mineralized foods, vitamin content, diversified diet, and many other changes are brought about.

Is such a farmer a missionary? Will his

experience on a rocky mountain farm in the Southland help him or hinder him if he is transplanted to some foreign field? We have seen such men go abroad, and they find standing room. We have students from foreign lands who have come here to get this type of training in order to carry it back to their homeland.

2. Food Preparation

CLOSE to food production is food preparation, the feeding of the family. Madison teaches its women students—and many of its men also—to prepare food in a scientific manner in order that the well may keep well; for the growing child to grow normally healthwise; for the sick as a fundamental means of recovery from disease, for much illness is traceable to improper or impoverished diet. Madison goes further. Through its food manufacturing department, it is experimenting, making, and distributing foods, a work needed in any country.

The soybean is coming into prominence very rapidly, and to Madison others are looking for leadership. The secretary of the Soy Flour Association wrote us a few days ago that since the world is facing a protein shortage, their Association is in counsel with The Quartermaster's Corps of the Army and the United States Department of Agriculture. By them he is directed to Madison as a place that is leading in soy food problems.

We feel that God has given us an insight into some things that will help us to help others win the war.

3. Medical Missionary Training

AT Madison, a close union exists between school and medical work. We train nurses, both men and women, and help young men into the medical school. Thus is prepared another group for the mission field. With all these, the Bible is taught, and the life of the Master is held always before the young people in order that whatever their work may be, they will be inspired by a spiritual outlook.

In each field students receive practice as well as instruction, and their spirit of sacrifice, the spiritual life they develop, makes them desirable workers in foreign fields.

The young doctor who locates in an isolated section of the South either as a lone practitioner, or who, in company with others, develops a medical and educational center, is receiving a training for harder fields in more distant lands.

THE rural units established by Madison students operate on a plan similar to the parent institution. The love of the land; a foothold on the soil; agriculture as a basis for support; mechanics of all sorts; the ability to build his own abode, his school house, his church, schools for the children and the adults; emphasis on health and hygiene; development of medical work—these all characterize the rural units.

Representatives of these units meet in annual conference here at Madison. It would do your

hearts good to hear these workers tell of their daily activities, their care for the sick, the improvement of the community in which they live. Story after story is told, as thrilling as any novel.

This past year, four young people, members of the Madison group, two of them members of the faculty, moved by the spirit to help others, to pioneer a work, started a rural center in East Tennessee. They are happily developing a unique community work. They are agricultural workers; they build their own houses; remodel an old building into an attractive school and community center; teach the children; give musicals and other entertainments; minister to the sick. Meanwhile, they themselves are growing in ability, in hand skill, in spirituality. Any foreign field would be fortunate could it transplant this group.

I have touched only certain phases of Madison's training, and that very superficially. Can it be reproduced in foreign fields? We are often told by men who have spent years in foreign lands that this is what countries at a distance need. Students receive initial training at the college; they are seasoned, as it were, in the rural units for harder work in more distant fields.

They are equipped to take care of themselves financially, to be self-supporting. We know that not always can foreign missionaries depend upon funds from America. They are able to feed themselves, to clothe themselves, to build their own houses, to care for the sick and afflicted, and to preach the Gospel.

—M. Bessie DeGraw

ACCORDING to the secretary of the First Aid Department, Madison is the only educational institution granted the privilege by the National Red Cross of training First Aid instructors. This work has always been reserved by the National Staff of Red Cross Physicians. This stems partly from the fact that Dr. W. J. Fenton, national examiner and instructing physician for this section nearly six years ago gave the instructor's course to a class of sixty or more at Madison College.

At that time Dr. Fenton was especially impressed by the combined educational, medical, agricultural, and industrial setup of the institution. He came, as he admitted, somewhat under protest, expecting to find some things unethical. He was agreeably surprised to find that Madison meets institutional and legal standards. From that time on the relationship between Madison, the Nashville Red Cross, the National Red Cross, and Dr. Fenton in particular has been most cordial.

LATE in March Mrs. Mary Bailey, member of the campus family, formerly of Seneca, New York, had as visitors Dr. Margaret Ferguson and the Doctor's niece, Miss Alice Outley, a former classmate of Mrs. Bailey. They had been wintering in Houston, Texas.

Dr. Ferguson was for years head of the Botany Department, Wellesley College, and also research professor in the same institution. At a meeting of the Women's Clubs in New York City last year, presided over by Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Ferguson was included in a list of the one hundred foremost women of America

who have made valuable contributions to the country. Dr. Ferguson and her niece are still active in the field of education. While on the campus it was their privilege to attend the interesting and beautifully illustrated lecture on China by Herbert C. White, also a campus visitor at that time.

Dealing with Twenty-One Hundred Boys

SEVERAL weeks ago a Nashville man seriously ill with pneumonia was brought to Madison Sanitarium, presumably to die. That was Dr. W. G. Lynch, Chaplain of the Tennessee Training and Agricultural School for Boys, a minister with unusual spiritual insight into boy nature, who spent years dealing with hundreds of boys, "committed to the institution because they lost control of themselves."

His stay at Madison not only restored his health, but it changed some of his daily habits; for, as he told our young people in one of the most interesting Sabbath morning talks we have had for many a day, he no longer uses tobacco or coffee or foods that he knows will injure his health.

But Dr Lynch, while at Madison, gave as well as received help. His nurses became interested in his work for delinquent boys, and a group of them are visiting his institution at times. It was Dr. Lynch's attitude toward boys and his way of dealing with them that appealed to his audience. Speaking of delinquent youth, he said, "The other day I saw a demolished automobile, one of the most wrecked cars I ever saw. It looked as if a giant had crushed it in his mighty hand like an egg. Talking to my boys about it, I asked them what they thought was the cause of the wreck. One ventured that the driver was drunk; another, that the lights of an approaching automobile blinded him. Then a bright lad spoke up, 'We may not be able to tell just what the trouble was, but we do know that the driver lost control.' That loss of control caused the death of several and the injury of others.

"Twenty years ago when I entered the ministry, I heard it said that young people are very bad. I didn't believe it then, and I do not believe it now. A youth was brought to us by officers of the law. They said, 'Watch this boy; he is as mean as the devil; he is headed for the electric chair.' I saw the lad's lips tighten, his face grow pale, and with his eyes he said, 'I'll get even with those men.'

"A few days later that boy called at my office. He had been at the institution before, so I asked him if he remembered what I said to him when he left at holiday time. 'You said,' replied the boy, 'that I had a bright mind, a good smile, and ability to do things.'"

Man and boy talked on, the lad answering

with a lie practically every question that was put to him. "I knew he was lying to me, and he knew that I knew he was lying, but I said to him, 'Son, so long as you are in this institution, I will never speak an unkind word to you.' That lad gripped my hand and said, 'Doc, I'll make you a promise. I'll make the best record of any boy in this school!'

"Do you blame me for feeling that it is wrong in the sight of God to shoot negative ideas into the mind of a boy? It is a crime to do it. Look for the good in them; talk about their good qualities. Help delinquent children to live above crime."

The doctor told stories of homes of filth in which some of these boys lived; of the influence on growing children of suspicion, of family disagreements. He told of a lad in whom it seemed impossible to find any soft spot in his heart, and then he awoke to the fact that this lad had never found anything that he really wanted to do. He is now behind prison bars, from which he might have been saved had he found the thing to interest him.

He told the story of a former inmate of his institution who is now a student in the university. He has never kidnapped anyone, never held anyone up for money, never committed a robbery. He wrote me not long ago: 'I haven't the good clothes that many of the college boys have; I can't afford to go to the shows and other types of entertainments; but I know where I am going and I am on my way.'

"When I came to the school, I was told 'Don't preach them to death.' I have served under three superintendents. I have seen many come and many go, but I have come to see that religion is the only thing that will save delinquent boys. If our boys are to be saved, they must know the love of Christ. They are hungry for love. Christ can do for them what officers of the state can not do."

To the young people in his audience, some of whom have been giving programs at the state school, Dr. Lynch said, "You are helping us to save these boys when you bring an intelligent spiritual program to them. I bless the missionary spirit of Madison that brings you as helpers to our institution. I am pleading for justice, lasting justice, and love. Let us join hands and work together. Then through us God will do much for our delinquent boys."

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 7, 1941

OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL EDUCATION AT MADISON

EDUCATORS are coming more and more to realize that "true education is the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers." Many institutions are remodeling their curricula to meet this changing sentiment in the field of education. Teachers are trained to put across a program of health education, of industrial education, beginning in the lower grades and continuing through high school, all with the purpose of producing young men and women who will be able to cope with the vicissitudes of life.

In order to develop a strong and alert mind, the body must be in good physical condition. We are coming to realize also that the highest development is not possible unless or until a spiritual power permeates the individual. Teachers and businessmen, as well as ministers, are telling us of the necessity of prayer. Men are learning by experience that he who prays thereby grows mentally.

The man with the troubled spirit often finds it difficult to think clearly. A petition sent heavenward, a few words of sincere prayer, may set the mind at rest and open the way for clearer thought and intensified mental activity.

A Precedent in Education

ACCORDING to the Scripture record, man's original home was on the land.

and his daily program included labor. "Labor was appointed as a blessing. It meant development, power, happiness. The changed condition of the earth through the curse of sin has brought a change in the conditions of labor; yet, though now attended with anxiety, weariness, and

pain, it is still a source of happiness and development. And it is a safeguard against temptation. Its discipline places a check on self-indulgence, and promotes industry, purity, and firmness. Thus it becomes a part of God's great plan for our recovery from

EDUCATION FOR LIFE

YOUTH need to be taught that life means earnest work, responsibility, caretaking. They need a training that will make them practical—men and women who can cope with emergencies. They should be taught that the discipline of systematic, of well-regulated labor is essential, not only as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of life, but as an aid to all-round development. —"Education"

the fall."

Here is the statement of a philosophy of labor, which no educator can gainsay. In its training of Christian workers for home and foreign fields, Madison College operates in harmony with this philosophy.

To be of the greatest educational value, the work should have a definite aim and should be thorough. A general knowledge of different crafts is valuable, but "it is indispensable that a student become proficient in at least one." On leaving school, every youth should have acquired a knowledge of some trade or occupation by which, if need be, he may earn a livelihood."

A Work-Study Program

THE coordinated program of work and study for Madison College students

follows quite closely the principles just outlined. Each student is on what we speak of as a balanced work-study schedule, one half the day being devoted to profitable manual labor, the other half-day to classroom activities.

The half-day of work is an excellent laboratory period, for which the student receives not only pay for his work but valuable instruction from the department head in the details of the work he is performing. By this plan, a student has the privilege of learning a trade and at the same time mastering the science or theory of the subject.

A proportionate amount of time is given to spiritual development through classes in Bible instruction, by daily chapel periods, by morning worship in each labor department before the activities of the day begin, and by participation in various other religious services.

In its four-year college course provision is made for both men and women students, if they so desire, to put their major effort into some practical field, such as agriculture, home economics, and industrial education.

Opportunities for Remunerative Work

DURING spring, summer, and early fall, Madison will have a heavy construction program in which students should have an active part. Advancing wages in the industrial world are a temptation to many of the young people. On the other hand, there are those who value an education above everything else. It is to such young men and women that Madison makes its appeal. At the present time, labor departments are asking for:

1. In the Construction Department: 10 carpenters, 6 masons, 4 painters.
2. In the Machine Shop: 2 plumbers.
3. In the Central Heating Plant: 2 steam fitters.
4. In the Print Shop: 2 pressmen.
5. In the Dairy: 2 milkers.
6. In the Steam Laundry: 2 young women for ironing and the mangle.
7. In the Cannery: 8 young women.

Experience is not altogether necessary, but it is valuable. The student who lacks

experience, but who is willing to learn, will be welcome and will be helped to learn a trade.

Ordinarily a cash deposit is required of incoming students, but this spring, owing to the urgency of the situation, students, by special arrangement with the institution, may enter as full-time workers until September without making the cash deposit. In other words, they will be given an opportunity to accumulate the required deposit between now and the opening of the fall quarter. Application blanks will be sent upon request. Notification of acceptance should be received before coming. For further details, address Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

War Speeds Up Activities

OUT of war-torn England comes an interesting report concerning the increase of sales in the food work. From *Southern Tidings*, April 16, 1941, we glean from an article by President J. K. Jones, Southern Union Conference, these facts:

When the war began, sales in the food factory went down, workers were dismissed, and prospects were discouraging. Then a colporter in London sold one of our books to the manager of a large business house dealing with food supplies. The colporter mentioned cereal foods put out by our Watford factory, which led to the placing of an order. This new business house order has resulted in a remarkable expansion of the food factory business. The machines are working twenty-four hours a day. There are three shifts of workers, and yet it has been impossible to meet all the demands for foods.

A similar increase is seen in other features of the work. The writer quoted by Elder Jones states that 1940 publishing house sales were far in excess of those of any previous year.

"More young people are in our schools today than in previous years."

The Ingathering activities brought phenomenal results for the year 1940, exceeding any previous records.

The industries at the college at Newbold took an upward turn during 1940. "We have always been glad if our college industries broke even; but the year 1940 will stand out as unique in the history of British Union College, for nearly all their industries showed excellent gains."

If true to the principles of Christian education, adversity, even world disaster such as England is facing, may increase our opportunities for service in the educational field, the medical field, and with the food work.

Another Soybean Contact

FROM many sources come letters indicating the appeal made by the soybean. Among those recently heard from are Mr. James Lake, Turks Island P.O., East Caicos, British West Indies, formerly a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, who writes:

"It was with great interest that I recently read an article in the *Reader's Digest* of May, 1938, regarding your self-supporting college and the industries carried on there. About ten years ago my wife inherited this island of East Caicos, which is about 25 miles long by 10 to 15 miles in width, the largest and most fertile of the Caicos group of islands.

"We came here about one year ago, and it is our object to develop the island by cultivation of different products and to assist the colored natives of these islands to something better than what they have.

"We are much interested in the soy or soya bean and read with so much interest the paragraphs on what you are doing with this bean that I felt the urge to write for any books or pamphlets you may have on the subject. There are a great many questions I would like to ask concerning the cultivation of the bean and the products made from the same."

It is a pleasure to direct such inquirers to the valuable publications on the soybean by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and to tell them that Dr. W. J. Morse, chief agronomist of that department, is one of the best authorities on the soybean. It is a privilege also to describe the soybean products made and distributed by Madison Foods, to send literature concerning these products, and to call the attention of people in the tropics to the experimental work on varieties of the soybean and their adaptability to different climates, carried on by Dr. Sam Higginbottom, agricultural missionary located at

Allahabad, India. These data may be equally valuable to readers of *The Survey*.

Campus News

Writing under date of March 16, 1941, Miss D. Lois Burnett, Associate Secretary, Nursing Division, S.D.A. Medical Department, Washington, D.C., addressing Miss Gertrude Lingham, Director of Nursing Education, Madison College, says: "It gives me great pleasure to notify you that the committee which evaluated the health demonstration talks submitted by seniors of Seventh-day Adventist Schools of Nursing has awarded the first prize, \$10.00, to Miss Stella Pajakowski, of Madison College."

The middle of April, Dean H. J. Welch, who heads the Department of Religious Education, Madison College, had charge of the spring Week of Prayer services with students of Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina.

The Weaving Department of Madison College is manufacturing an attractive and very durable rug made of new stocking loopers. The size is approximately 30 by 50 inches; the price, mailed to your address, \$1.50 each. The weaving industry affords remunerative work to eight young women, whose college education depends to a large degree upon their earning their expenses. Every rug sold contributes to the education of some ambitious young woman. Address Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

"I was royally treated at Madison College, during your absence, by all members of your staff. I had an interesting telephone conversation with Dr. Joe Sutherland, who had an appointment off the campus before I got there. I visited the soybean dairy and the food factory, and was tremendously impressed with the point of view of Dr. Perry Webber and his grasp of the whole soybean subject. He gave me very valuable points in a discussion, which to him was as simple as the A B C's. Just before he left on one of his trips, Mr. Bisalski and I had a long telephone conversation, which was very informative to me. Friends in Nashville

gave the same high rating of your institution that I developed during my visit," writes a recent visitor to President Sutherland.

The private secretary to the mayor of a New England city writes: "I enjoy reading the *Madison Survey* and look forward to its coming. I hope some day to have the pleasure of visiting your campus. At one time I thought seriously of attending Madison College, but instead, I enrolled in a business college nearer home. My purpose in writing is to ascertain where in this city I can purchase your food products."

On the twentieth of April, Mrs. Charles Hobbs, Milton, Oregon, surprised friends of former years by her visit to the College campus. Forty-five years ago, as Miss Carrie Hill, she was the music teacher in Walla Walla College when Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. and Mrs. George Dröll, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, and Miss DeGraw were members of the teaching staff in that institution. Through all these years, Mr and Mrs. Hobbs have been interested in Madison but this was Mrs. Hobbs' first glimpse of the institution. She came up from Chattanooga with the wife of Dr. Ausherman and was fortunate in seeing the campus at the height of its beauty, its spring shrubbery—red-bud, Japanese cherries, flowering crabs dogwood—all in bloom.

A happy occasion of the past week was the visit to Miss Gertrude Lingham, Director of Nursing Education, Madison College, of her brother, Mr. Edmands Lingham; his wife; his son, Edmands Lingham, Jr.; and a niece, Miss Jean Lingham, of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts. It was their first glimpse of Middle Tennessee and of the college campus in its entrancing spring attire; their first contact with Madison's cooperative system of education which has been absorbing the time and talents of Miss Gertrude for the past ten years, which she calls the most profitable of her life.

Referring to the field trip of Scarritt's

short-term students, most of them missionaries on furlough from foreign fields, or under appointment for foreign lands, Miss Mabel Howell, Department of Missions, says: "I fully realize that such an all-day conference as we enjoyed at Madison means a heavy inroad into the time and strength of your faculty, but the entire group felt that the day was very rich for them educationally and full of suggestions for their future work. Somehow we cannot think of having missionaries come to Nashville without a visit to your institution, which is also concerned with the missionary cause, and we feel that we are in a fine Christian atmosphere when we are with you."

The Rural Worker

LAST November when representatives of the self-supporting units met in annual convention at Madison, they centered their interest in the development of a keener spirit for Christian help work among their neighbors.

The last week end in March a second meeting was held at Madison to continue this study and to formulate more fully plans for encouraging greater activity on the part of these unit workers in daily ministry to the needs of their community.

This particular feature of extension work of Madison College is designated The Welfare Department of The Laymen's Extension League. The League is an organization that for years has sustained and promoted the rural units of the Southland. *The Rural Worker*, a four-page monthly bulletin, is the spokesman for this Welfare Department. The first issue bears date of April, 1941. So long as they last they will be mailed on request for two cents. You may want to become a subscriber and one of the group of workers. The purpose of the little sheet is to stimulate Christian service, be it physical help, mental inspiration, or spiritual encouragement. We would like to send one to each *Survey* reader who is interested. Address, The Rural Worker, Madison College, Tennessee.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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University Students Challenge Their Professors

THE issue of *The Des Moines Register*, January 15, 1941, contained an editorial from the *Daily Iowan*, newspaper of the University of Iowa, entitled "Take Us Back to Solid Ground—That Is the Hope and the Plea of American Students Everywhere." So poignant is this cry from a large student body of the University of Iowa, representing, as they say, "young people all over America, who are facing a world of discomforting reality," that we are passing on to our readers a portion of the article.

"We are looking forward to the America we will have when this war is over," say these University students. "Who doubts that the burdens of our generation then will be the greatest in our history? To face what we ultimately will have to face—indeed, what we are facing now—our generation has to be tough as nails, not just physically, but intellectually and spiritually, too.

"What are you doing about it, and what are you going to do about it? You can't just let it go, and leave our generation ignorant of the means of living, to make your mistakes all over again, to muddle through crises, to prolong the softness of the American race.

"We are speaking to the faculty and the administration of the University of Iowa, and to the faculties and adminis-

trations of universities and colleges across the land—because the American people have the right to look to youth for leadership.

"If we are to have forthcoming generations in America which are able to take it, you've got to show us the way.

We have always had the right to expect that you would. The time has come for us to demand that you must."

Inevitable Facts

THIS student editorial, clear-spoken, charges the educational institutions, from

whom they have the right to expect leadership, on the following points:

"What should we be doing now about solving the problems you have put off for generations? You know, as well as we, that these problems are the result of a wholesale unwillingness to face facts.

"We all know that Americans—the rank and file of us—have never been trained in how to live. You will have to accept the blame. You haven't taught us to be able to take it.

"We aren't living within our means, and we follow your example.

"We are afraid of hard work; you never taught us to love it.

"We can't accept responsibility; you couldn't before us.

"We don't know the meaning of discipline; you didn't discipline us.

"We have nothing to which we can cling as the understood, almost intangible jewel of our American heritage. It is there, but you understood it even less than we.

"It should be clear that there is nothing

YESTERDAY has slipped away;
God has the tomorrow.
Take today, and do your part.
As your part is given.
That's the way to gladness, heart;
That's the road to heaven!

—Nancy Byrd Turner

derogatory in our attitude toward America's crisis. We are dedicated to the preservation of the American way of life as we know it and as we have known it all our lives. No sacrifice is too great for that.

"But we are profoundly interested in the days beyond this crisis. It is not right that we should be, in any future time or under any future circumstances, lacking in spiritual, intellectual, and physical fiber.

"We are lacking today—sadly lacking—in those qualities which make it possible for us to cope intelligently with emergencies. They are the fruits of training, and America's universities have missed the boat. They have lost sight of the fact somewhere along the way of educational progress—Iowa along with the rest—that there are certain basic, unchanging concepts in human existence."

A FEARFUL arraignment is this of the educational system on which we as Americans have doted. "Iowa, along with her educational counterparts across the nation," continues this article, "is turning out degree-holders with a smattering of knowledge about numbers of subjects. But she isn't turning out men and women physically and mentally alert, equipped for living."

What Is Madison Doing?

THE criticism offered by students in the University of Iowa is a challenge to us as one of America's training centers for youth. It should be enough to awaken any sleeping educator. It does call for a survey of our methods, materials, of our teaching personnel and its ability to meet such a challenge from youth.

Madison College has distinct objectives, which should bring results entirely different from those arraigned before the tribunal which we have been quoting. To illustrate:

Madison's curriculum, Madison's methods, Madison's student-teacher cooperation are designed to train youth to meet emergencies; to carry responsibilities; to develop personal poise and self-discipline; to become producers in society rather than dependents, contributors to community life and welfare.

Madison's students are taught to value physical health, mental health, and to love and encourage spiritual development; to so live as to establish health habits that promote physical, intellectual, and spiritual strength and stability.

There is held always before the stu-

dents at Madison the value of the sacrifice of personal ambition, and greed for worldly aggrandizement, for the sake of the finer, nobler experiences of Christian services.

To achieve these objectives, and to present to society a group of dependable men and women, burden bearers, contributors to fundamental needs of human existence, Madison has bent its energies, expended its funds, developed its unique system of training.

Some Outstanding Features

AS an initial step in this program of practical education, Madison College is located on an extensive tract of land in the valley of the Cumberland River, where students have the natural advantages of close contact with the beauties of nature, the simplicity of rural life, the absence of nerve strain and the allurements of the city.

The institution is rooted in the soil. Its atmosphere is rural; its program a combination of daily manual labor and intellectual and spiritual study. It has a democratic setup in which every member participates. Each student carries a labor program, through which he is expected to contribute to the welfare of the organization, and which, at the same time, is a strong factor in the development of constancy, self-maintenance, economy, ability to live within his means.

By the close coordination of college life with the problems of everyday, the student must cope with emergencies while still under the guidance of his instructors. As he completes his course, he has but to cross the threshold to find opportunity, in the development of similar centers of education and community service, to exercise all the ability he has obtained in college.

Madison students are fortunate in having personal contact with health problems, problems of disease prevention, problems of diet and nutrition, the problem of caring for the sick; for they are members of an educational organization that makes an unusually close coordination of a college and a medical institution, the Madison Rural Sanitarium.

It is because of the need of bringing

students-in-training close to the problems they must meet and master when school days are over, that Madison has developed a system of education that in so many ways we feel meets the challenge given by Iowa University students and others whom they represent. It is for the same reason that instead of confining its efforts to the college campus, Madison has been instrumental in the development of two score or more rural units in the Southland that are duplicating in a smaller way the scheme of education in operation at Madison.

History of the Medical Cadet Corps

FACING the situation presented by the Preparedness Program and international problems, the history of the Medical Cadet Corps, as described by Dr. Percy T. Magan, President, College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda and Los Angeles, and Dr. Cyril B. Courville, graduate of the same institution, class of '23, now lieutenant colonel in the army, as given in *The Medical Evangelist*, issue of May 1, the current year, will be a source of encouragement and inspiration to many.

There are four army general hospitals on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Magan explained, and Secretary of War Stimson has designated the College of Medical Evangelists sponsor of the 47th General Hospital. Work being done by the Seventh-day Adventist Medical Cadet Corps has made a deep impression on army officers. In Dr. Magan's words:

"Some of the high officials in the Ninth Corps Area stood with tears in their eyes as they saw our men so interested in this work, going through their drills, carrying stretchers, picking up men allegedly wounded, and everything of that sort; and they said, 'Colonel we have never seen anything like this before.' They gave the idea that for a religious people who do not believe in fighting to be so loyal to the Government and to have all these men so well trained and prepared was one of the most remarkable things they had ever seen."

The Medical Cadet Corps

THE Medical Cadet Corps had its beginning about five years ago. Those of us who have had a part in the program have felt that it was divinely guided. 'It is high time,' said Elder W. C. White, 'that we were doing something for our young men in these days that we are to face.

"We conferred with Major Townsend, unit instructor, in regard to training medical soldiers. He told us that he would like to see us try it, but first to get permission, as it was a thing that had never before been done. So we wrote the Surgeon General's office asking permission to give this program of training.

"Much to our surprise, on April 6, 1936, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into World War I, we received word that he thought it a good plan and that he would give us every encouragement and all the help he could. At the same time the Surgeon General told us, 'Not only is this a good idea, but it is possible these young men who are trained will be in a position to assume leadership in a day when they may be needed.' We could not see how that could be true, but as the years have come and gone, that has been made very evident to us.

"Many of our young men who have had advanced training are in a position to assume leadership when called into active service. That will mean a great deal to other young men who have not had the training. I am hoping also that many Seventh-day Adventist men in positions of leadership will be able to help settle questions pertaining to the Sabbath, and so forth.

"We did not realize at the time this training began that we would ever have any official recognition. However, during a recent meeting of officials of the War Department it was agreed, and written into their regulations for the induction station, that every Seventh-day Adventist young man who presents a Medical Cadet Corps certificate will be immediately placed in the Medical Cadet Corps of the army, with no official standing, and that they are eligible for work in the Medical Corps.

"The army has come to recognize that Seventh-day Adventists are not slackers. On their own time and at their own expense they have done something to prepare young men for service, a thing never before done by any noncombatant religious organization.

"We cannot put denominational names in our literature," said an army official, 'but we are telling all our draft board presidents that this regulation applies to your denomination only.' I believe, therefore, that we are in a wonderfully different position than at the time of the last World War. In God's providence there will be many opportunities for missionary work by these young men in the days of trouble that lie ahead."

A Trip to Mexico City

IN APRIL a group of nine students chaperoned by Dr. I. M. Gish, Department of Education, Madison College, and Mrs. Gish, made an automobile trip to Mexico City. The objects of the trip, as given by Professor Gish, were:

1. To better understand our heritage

from our Latin neighbors; for be it remembered that approximately one-half of the territory of continental United States came to us through purchase or conquest from Latin countries.

2. To visit historic scenes in the Republic of Texas; to follow the route taken by General Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico City; to visit some of the shrines of Mexican history; and to study the civilization of the ancient Aztecs.

The group visited various points of interest in Texas, including the old mission, the Alamo, where many Texans laid down their lives for Texas freedom; the old town of San Felipe once the capital; the village of Washington-on-the-Brazos, where the Declaration of Texas Independence was signed, and where Sam Houston, as President of Texas Republic, had his capital.

They visited the old fort in the harbor of Vera Cruz; spent several hours in the great city of Puebla, once taken by General Scott; and visited many other places that brought a thrill to students of history. They spent some time in the museum among the relics of Aztec civilization and saw the old Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon. These are but a few of the interesting features of the trip. Concerning another phase of the trip, Dr. Gish says:

"Although Madison is internationally known, yet it is not often that one has a chance to visit Madison institutions in other countries. It was an encouraging sight to our little group of Madison teachers and students to find a fine clinic in the heart of the great city of Mexico patterned after Madison and run by a Madison graduate nurse, who still upholds and teaches the ideals of our school. Dr. Alfonso Baez, a graduate of one of our nursing classes, started treatment rooms in Monterey, Nuevo Leon. He had excellent success; but feeling the need of more medical work, he moved to Mexico City, completed the medical course there, and is now operating a busy clinic in connection with our mission in that city.

Dr. Gonzalez Garcia, assistant director of the City Hospital of Monterey, and

professor of medicine in the medical college of Monterey, is also operating a clinic in connection with our Union Mission in that city. He is ready to start a small food factory in Monterey patterned after Madison. He plans to visit Madison this summer and hopes to find someone from here to take charge of a factory there.

Recent Visitors

IT was Madison's pleasure early in May to have a week-end visitor, Elder N. C. Wilson, President of Southern Asia Division, S.D.A. General Conference. For two months he was on the ocean, coming from Bombay across the Indian Ocean, down the East coast of Africa, stopping at Cape Town, across the South Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere, stopping at Trinidad, and then on to New York City.

Before taking up work in foreign lands—South Africa and India—Elder Wilson was Bible teacher at Madison. His brother, Walter Wilson, is a member of the College faculty; so this was a home-coming. He addressed the campus family on Sabbath afternoon, relating interesting experiences concerning mission work in India.

With Elder Wilson came also Elder F. H. Loasby, who is also on his way to the General Conference meeting in San Francisco. For over thirty years, India has been his mission field. He is superintendent of Northeast India, S.D.A. Union Mission, with headquarters at Baragain, Ranchi. He, too, told of the need of the gospel among the millions of India and of a harvest field ripe for the gleaning.

Opportunities for an Education

THE attention of young men and women is called to the opportunities for a college education put within the reach of those desiring Christian training for service, who are willing to earn their expenses in large part by labor in industrial departments at Madison. If interested, address, without delay, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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The Possibilities of the Madison Pattern of Education

STRANGE as it may seem, some of the keenest criticism of the educational program to which youth of today are subjected comes from students themselves. This was very evident in the challenge given by Iowa University students to their professors in the form of an editorial appearing in the *Daily Iowan*, quoted in part in the leading article of the *Survey* of the twenty-first of May. The challenge put to educators by these university students is:

"You've got to get back to solid ground again. You've got to start thinking again in terms of men and women, not in terms of degrees. . . . The amazing thing about it is that this return to solid ground doesn't cost a cent. The finest things never do. The plant and the facilities are here. It is up to you, members of the administration and faculty, deans of engineering and medicine and liberal arts and law, department heads and directors of divisions, to start thinking in terms of the men and women in your areas of control as individuals to be trained for the toughest assignments life can throw their way."

The insight of these students, their comprehension of the situation, is truly amazing. Admitting that a degree of spiritual training is to be found in schools of religion and in the church, they say:

"It is in medicine and commerce and physics, too, and those of you who teach medicine and commerce and physics must teach religion as well. It isn't outside your field. . . . You

are dealing with knowledge, not just an isolated bit of it but ALL of it, whatever your field. You are training men and women, not machines. . . . You are charged with the responsibility of discipline, with training in accomplishment, with the training of 'fighting minds'

"We want discipline in the job of living.

We want constant training in the constant things of life, the physical, mental, and spiritual things which have been the foundations of humanity since the civilization of ancient China.

"And we want it in every course, in every department, in every college. We want it every day."

The Testimony of Other Students

STUDENTS of the University of Iowa have set forth in no uncertain terms the dilemma of youth today, the lack, as they see it, in the education they are receiving to fit them for the problems they must face.

In the *Ladies' Home Journal*, June, 1941, under the title, "Youth Challenges Education," Dorothy Thompson, well-known author and columnist presents a letter "sent by an undergraduate in one of our greatest eastern universities to the president of that institution," with the explanation that it presents the situation better than anything she can say.

This student calls the attention of his university president to the fact that the president was brought up "in an atmos-

MADISON

THE school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary. Students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive.

— "An Appeal"

phere of traditional Christianity and democracy;" that he read and digested the Bible; attended church in which sermons "postulated the divinity of Christ, eternal principles of right and wrong, the existence of the human soul, a personal God, and a life after death. "Your life derives its meaning largely from the teachings of Jesus."

To that he contrasts the educational program to which he and his fellow students are exposed:

In the modern college it is probably fair to say that Christianity has progressively lost its grip on young minds. Most of us have scarcely ever glanced at the Bible."

He refers to the instruction in history, sociology, science, philosophy, as breeding unbelief in eternal verities. "Little of the learning we absorb includes value judgments," says this student, and then he asks:

"What reason is there, in the light of present knowledge, for continuing to accept any form of Christianity? . . . Why should we cultivate any restraints or tolerate any inhibitions?"

"Personally, I fail to understand how you, or any other college president, can expect us to become ardent Christians and democrats. . . Educators the country over are now rearing a brood of potential fascists. The sacredness of the old ideals is fast being abolished. . . . If our outlook is ever to rise above a selfish materialism, somehow, somewhere, we must find an answer to our questions."

Pity it is that college students make it necessary for college students to plead for the constant values in their education, for the religion of Jesus Christ, and the principles of democracy to be made a part of everyday classwork in every department of every college or university.

Cause for Consideration

AND all of this, like the words of a prophet, says to Madison, What of your traditions, your fundamental principles, your basic curriculum?

To Madison was given an educational pattern designed to fit youth to do that "toughest assignment life can throw in a student's way;" to face realities; to master circumstances; to act as leaders.

At Madison, students by everyday experience through four years of college life are learning by precept plus practice that each individual should have mastery of some tool for self-maintenance. That is the purpose of Madison's industrial

setup. It gives not only skill of hand but a mental attitude, a bent of mind, a character development from which the student can never depart.

A former student visits the institution after twenty years of successful work as a laboratory technician based on his education at Madison. Men assemble in convention each year, who are devoting their lives to a perpetuation in rural areas of the South of those principles learned at Madison. They have become leaders in a movement to make rural life attractive; to induce from crowded centers torn by strikes and contention, those who love freedom, democracy, and all it stands for, to the simpler life of the man on the soil.

Are we as straight in our thinking, we as students and teachers at Madison, as these university youth who are demanding "constant training in the constant things of life—physical, mental, and spiritual?"

Madison invites students who want this type of education to its classrooms, its industrial program, its atmosphere of spiritual uplift.

An Opportunity to Help

A FEW DAYS ago a letter came from a former Madison College student, Mrs. Marie Foster Acuff, who for a number of years has lived on a farm near Morganton, North Carolina, where she and her husband are contributing to the welfare of their neighbors.

Mrs. Acuff lives in the hill country where many children need Christian education and many children, and older people as well, are ailing and need instruction and care in matters of health. Mrs. Acuff writes:

"We donated two acres of land, remodeled an old dwelling house to serve for school and church purposes, and we had church school for five years. This is our problem: The building is not a fit place for teaching the children, and we want to build a modest little schoolhouse. But we have only \$75 with which to start. We have been promised \$50 from the Rural School Fund this coming fall, but before that, we should have the building and the children should be in school.

"Brother George Wallace, formerly Madison's construction man, lives not far away and will help us erect the building. What suggestions can you give us? How can we get in touch

with people to whom the needs of this community will appeal?"

We know of no better way to reach generous-hearted people who are interested to help those who go into needy communities to minister to the people than to present it through the columns of the *Survey*. Material for the building will cost about \$500. Among themselves, these self-supporting workers will see that it is erected. In addition, they should have some furniture, such as desks. Here is an enterprise for some Dorcas society. Here is an opportunity to invest a little to help not only children who need assistance, but workers who are contributing their lives to a worthy cause. Address Mrs. Acuff, Morganton, North Carolina.

Concerning Madison Family

AMONG members of the college faculty who are attending the S.D.A. General Conference meetings in San Francisco are Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland; Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar; E. M. Bialsaki, Manager of Madison Foods; Professor and Mrs. Nis Hansen, with whom are traveling Mrs. Hansen's mother, Mrs. R. N. Andrus, and Mrs. Russell B. James, whose husband is resident physician, Madison Sanitarium; Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Secretary, The Layman Foundation, who was accompanied west by her cousin, Mrs. Ella Anderson, of Toledo, and her secretaries, Misses Florence Felleme and Tahlana Elza.

THE Nashville Kiwanis Club at its "Citizen's Day" meeting, May 16, was addressed by Professor James G. Rimmer, who has been active in Red Cross work and the training of the Medical Cadet Corps. The subject assigned him was "The Constitution of the United States of America," to which Mr. Rimmer referred as "that wonderful document which guarantees to all freedom of religion, of speech, of the right to assemble peacefully, and all other needful human rights. The framers of the Constitution recognized the eternal principle that man's relationship with his God is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience are inalienable. . . ."

"I venture to say that this nation, grown great under the Constitution, will remain great so long as these great principles of

civil and religious liberty are a part of the supreme law of the land."

FOUR members of Madison's family, Dr. Russell B. James and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Gene M. Scott, plan to locate at South Pittsburgh, Tennessee, a town of three thousand inhabitants, at the foot of Sand Mountain and on the Tennessee River, following the termination of Dr. James' residence in Madison Sanitarium the first of July. Dr. James will begin with a ten-bed clinic. During recent years, some fifty or more physicians, graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists, have located in the Southland to contribute to the welfare of the community. Madison is pleased to have Dr. James remain in this field. Mr. Scott has had construction work on the campus, and Mrs. Scott was rooming matron for the college students.

Nurses Are Called For

MANY a Christian nurse has a grave question to settle these days. There are opportunities to earn good wages. There are other opportunities to enter needy fields without any definite promise of a wage, but as pioneers in a Christian service.

Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, begun years ago by students and faculty members from Madison, has done a splendid work in the southern part of this state. This sanitarium, operating as a self-supporting mission center, needs nursing help. Mr. A. E. Putnam, the business manager, visited Madison a few days ago in search of help. Write him if Lawrenceburg appeals to you.

FROM Dunn Loring, Virginia, comes another call. Iliff Nursing Home is operated by the Iliff sisters—Bertha, Alice, and Augusta.

Two of these young ladies received their nurse-training at Madison some years ago. Miss Augusta writes: "We have a home for elderly people, and are in need of a good woman, one true to the principles of our faith, who can help us in our self-supporting missionary work for the sick."

Dunn Loring is a few miles from Washington, D.C. Miss Iliff says that in case they do not find a white woman, the place is open to a practical, Christian

colored woman. We are hoping someone will respond to this call.

A Visitor From England

THE report of the work in war-torn England, was given to the family on the fifth by President H. W. Lowe, of the British Union Conference, S.D.A., who recently came to the States on a small boat which carried only twelve passengers. His was a thrilling story.

Like others who speak or write of conditions in England, Elder Lowe told of the marvelous courage of the English people. "There is no panic in England; they do not communicate their fears; they are determined to continue life."

He told of the religious awakening; of the joyous sacrifice of the people for a cause in which they trust; for the increased activity in the publishing work, in the manufacture of health foods, and in the training of workers. Apparently, with difficulty, faith mounts. One of his striking statements was:

"Faith does not of necessity guarantee that one will receive no harm. The chief thing is not to seek personal safety, but to be sure of God's personal care. 'Thou hast a mighty arm: strong is thy hand, and high is thy right hand. . . . Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound: they shall walk, Oh Lord, in the light of thy countenance.'"

He told many interesting experiences of his work with young men Sabbath-keepers who are serving their country.

"The world is calling for men who know what they believe. In these days, the only thing that matters is to walk in God's presence. To see the work at its best, one needs to associate with those who have suffered most."

Campus News

For the week end of May 3, Elder E. D. Dick, S.D.A. General Conference Secretary, Washington, D.C., visited Madison for the first time since 1934. Years ago his brother was a student here, and later two nephews from the same family were members of the Madison College student body. In the midst of a world shaken to its very foundations, it is most encouraging to have the promise given by Paul to his son, Timothy, said Elder Dick: "Nevertheless the founda-

tion of God standeth sure having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are His," and, "Let everyone that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity."

The service on Sabbath, May 10, was conducted by Elder W. E. Murray, Buenos Aires, Argentina, President of the Austral Union Conference, based on the words of Jesus, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work." The thing uppermost in the Saviour's mind was to do the will of His Father, and in His prayer with the disciples just before the crucifixion, He said, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." To his audience the speaker said, "Before each of us in these trying days there is a great task. It is ours to finish the work the Master has committed to his followers."

Among others travelling toward San Francisco who stopped to visit Madison were Elder and Mrs. W. C. Moffett, of Baltimore, Maryland, who were accompanied by Miss Kennedy, teacher in Pisgah Institute near Asheville, North Carolina; Miss Eloise Williams, Educational Secretary, New Jersey Conference S.D.A.; Elder O. D. Cardey, East Orange, New Jersey, who spoke at the morning service hour on May 17, emphasizing the thought that we are nearing the end of the harvest of this world. The day is far spent. "The end of all things is at hand; be ye therefore sober and watch unto prayer."

Businessmen learn of Madison in various ways. To illustrate: President Ruck, of the Columbia Steel and Equipment Company, Philadelphia, was introduced to Madison College by one of his employees, who was seeking a college for his son, a senior in high school. The firm of which Mr. Ruck is the head, supplied Madison Foods with a battery of Columbia Steel Filing Cases. Mr. Ruck himself visited Madison recently and expressed deep interest in the magnitude of the work, which he referred to as marvelous. When he saw the bulging files donated by his company, he promised to add to the present equipment. Our thanks to Mr. Ruck.

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Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital— A Prospering Rural Unit

FROM the annual report of Mountain Sanitarium and its School of Nursing, medical division of the Fletcher unit, located near Asheville, North Carolina, as given at the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees, are culled the following paragraphs indicating progress.

Nurses' Dormitory

THEIR new building, beautiful and well constructed, now nearing completion will house approximately forty nurses. It also provides excellent quarters for the School of Nursing, a centrally located library, ample parlors, classrooms, diet laboratory, and other facilities which contribute to the comfort and well-being of nurses-in-training. "We wish," says the reporter, "to express our appreciation and heartfelt thanks to the Board of Directors, to Duke University endowment, and to friends who made possible this building."

The School of Nursing

DURING the year 1940, the enrollment was thirty-three young women and six young men. Nine seniors will graduate in September. This enrollment represents fourteen states, and one freshman comes from Canada. The School of Nursing affiliates with the University of Virginia, and Dr. Brownsberger reports: "Of eight students sent to Virginia last

fall, all remained loyal to their principles, and were a credit to their own School of Nursing, their church, and the truth we love."

During the year, the School of Nursing was inspected by the Educational Director of the North Carolina State Board of

Nurse Examiners and also by the Director of the school of Nursing, University of Virginia, and is classified as a Grade A school by the North Carolina Board. It is gratifying to know that during the three years that their nurses

have come up for State Board Examinations, there have been no failures. Out of fifteen graduates who have taken State Board Examinations, four ranked on the honor roll.

"The majority of our graduates," says Mrs. Brownsberger, Director of Nurses, "are laboring in some of our denominational institutions. It is our prayer, our hope, our ambition, to so conduct this school that every graduate leaving our doors will have some part in the great medical missionary program of the church, and that each class will contribute some who are willing to devote their lives to the great needs of our rural South."

Strengthening the Faculty

AS a means of strengthening and reinforcing the teaching staff, teachers are encouraged to take advanced work. Miss Dorothy Hudson, a graduate of the

institution, later received her B. A. degree in Nursing Education from Washington Missionary College. She heads the operating room and hospital department, assisted by Mrs. Wayne Maples, of Orlando. Mrs. Gladys Lowder is spending nine months in postgraduate work at Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Mrs. Jeanette Segó, operating room supervisor, is taking post work in the same institution. They will return the first of July.

The executive committee and faculty of the institution make it possible also for some members of the nursing staff to attend important nursing meetings such as the biennial session of the American Nursing Association, held in Philadelphia; the State Nursing Association, meeting in Winston-Salem; and district and sectional nurses meetings.

Miss Hansen, one of the teaching staff of nurses, participated in a panel discussion at the State meeting of the North Carolina League of Nursing Education held at Winston-Salem. In response to a request that the catalogue file indexing professional journals be placed on exhibit, their catalogue received most favorable comment, says the report.

Community Service

IN the midst of their full program on the Sanitarium campus, students in the School of Nursing at Fletcher still find time for community work. This is largely under the direction of Miss Lelia

Patterson. We quote again from the report:

"This participation by nurses in a line of medical missionary activity inspires, stimulates, and encourages an activity which is invaluable to us in meeting the objectives of the school.

"Here nurses see firsthand the desperate needs in many rural homes; they witness the different economic struggles which handicap those living on poor mountain farms. They see the poor housing, the undernourishment, and the seeming helplessness of many situations. They help in the miracle of life in their destitute homes. They are forced to face problems which challenge them. The sincere gratitude of these simple mountain folk encourages them and they are blessed as they serve."

THE work at Fletcher, which includes Mountain Sanitarium, its Nurse-Training School, and Asheville Agricultural School, together with industries that afford students earning opportunity while in school, is an outstanding example of rural community work in the Southland carried on to a large degree by former Madison students. It is for work of this type that Madison offers its wide opportunities in college work, nurse-training, premedical course, dietetics, and a large industrial program to Christian young men and women.

Conditions in the world are materially changing the lives of a great many people. Institutions in many instances find it necessary to revamp their program. But the Southland still offers almost unlimited opportunities to men and women who desire a life of Christian service.

Let Us Tell You

By P. A. Webber

WE tell you of a call to new frontiers of human need and opportunity, about a place of unrivaled scenic beauty with dashing mountain streams of pure water, where air is clear and unsoftened by any trace of city smoke or dust, and where nature is undisturbed by the noise and din of the modern city. Here are mineral resources almost untouched, millions of acres of timbered land, now opened by national, state, and county highways running everywhere. This is Appalachia, the great Southern High-land.

Let us tell you of the mountain folk whose ancestors, 150 years ago threaded their way through the narrow passes, following the trail of the Indian back into the coves and river bottom lands, and who, for a century or more,

became almost a forgotten people. The descendants of these hardy folk from Virginia, Maryland, and the coastal settlements of the Atlantic Seaboard now number upwards of five million. They are of the purest American blood, nearly 100 per cent English, Scotch, and Irish, and from these people have come such men as Lincoln, Cordell Hull, and many others.

Their children today, blessed by good roads and progressive methods in education, are attending the consolidated grade and high schools. Electricity, brought from the mighty T.V.A. waterpower projects, now floods many of these mountain cabins with light. But with all the progress that has been made, the providing of facilities for the care of the sick and for the

teaching methods for the care of the health has lagged far behind.

Let us tell you of Grundy County, Tennessee, at the very top of the Cumberland Plateau. Here we find every phase of the typical mountain community—grandeur of scenery, good climate, natural resources, hundreds of thousands of undeveloped acres of good sandy loam soil which responds most satisfactorily to scientific agriculture. Here also is a people whose educational opportunities have been tellingly used, yet whose simple, plain lives are so ravagingly broken into by attacks of diseases, which come largely from an undernourished condition of the individual, that thousands of mothers and children in these mountain homes fill untimely graves.

Let us tell you of The Altamont Pines, a small institution at the very center of this county. Here they have come to join heart and hand with the county, state, and interstate leadership and with their mountain neighbors, to let all know of the advantages and opportunities of this great undeveloped highland, and to combat disease and bring relief to human suffering wherever it is found.

A beginning has been made. A farm of 300 acres has been purchased, and a charter of incorporation has been drawn. Much hard work of land-clearing has been done. Several years of agricultural effort prove that all kinds of garden, field, and orchard crops flourish. Temporary buildings and tents erected for the workers have been pressed into service to care for the stream of mountain folk who have made their way to this door from all parts of the county.

Manufacturers, after listening to their story, have given materials, more than \$4,000 worth. For this they are most grateful, because it will mean much in their progressive program of building an institution that will meet the needs of this community.

But more must be done: Tents and other crude quarters must be abandoned. These temporary buildings are already outgrown. Cash and still further gifts of materials are needed at the present moment to start the building of permanent medical, educational, and agricultural facilities.

Families with a desire to help their neighbors and friends are invited to join hands with those already at work. Now, when the bombing of the cities of Europe and Asia is daily taking place, when the cities of our own land are filled with strikes and labor troubles, there are still opportunities for many to find places on the land, where groups of Christian men and women can develop small institutions in country places, helping their neighbors and friends to a fuller way of life. *Survey* readers who are interested in such a program please address B. N. Mulford, Altamont Pines, Coalmont,

Tennessee, or the writer, Madison College, Tennessee.

Farm Notes

The big new barn, 36 by 100 feet, is not altogether complete on the inside; yet it is roofed and makes a commodious place for the new-mown hay. Its building, to which Farm Manager George Juhl has given many a long hour of hard work, assisted by men students, has been an element for unifying the Agricultural Division. It contributes to the well-being of the entire department, and the expense is being shared by the general farm department and the dairy.

Early in the spring the Dairy Department installed its share of new equipment at a cost of over \$2,000. Madison College Dairy now meets the standards set by the Tennessee State Dairy Association. For years its Jersey herd has been in the gold-star class.

For a time, dry weather threatened garden and field crops. The drouth brought help to Gardener Blair, formerly of Iowa, from Dairyman Frank Judson and Purchasing Agent Walter Wilson, formerly of the irrigated lands of the West. Even Engineer Sofsky assisted by operating the engine that pumps Cumberland River water to river-bottom crops. This uniting of forces to insure good crops in these war days is a commendable example of cooperation from which many may reap good results.

Five new-born colts are the pride of the farmers, a pride shared even by Sanitarium Superintendent Hilgers, who is alert always to add a mare or a team of mules to the work stock if one is available on some Sanitarium patient's account. A man is always interested in a project to which he has contributed.

Cooperation is still further evident in the fact that at least three members of the Sanitarium medical staff developed a love for agriculture in their boyhood days spent on Madison College farm. Dr. Joe Sutherland and Dr. David Johnson are especially concerned with fruit raising, and Dr. Cyrus Kendall plays a very active part in the Agricultural Committee's program.

Interested Readers

"I happened to read one of your *Madison Survey's*, the May 21 issue. Please send a few copies to my address. Postage is enclosed. I hope to do some good by handing out copies to professors and teachers, of the article, "University Students Challenge their Professors." —Pasadena, California

"I am deeply interested in your splendid publication, *The Madison Survey*. Kindly

place my name on the mailing list that I may receive a copy of each issue."

—*Brooklyn, New York*

"I do want to write you in response to the current issue of *Madison Survey*. I have enjoyed getting the little paper. Enclosed is \$1.00 to defray mailing costs, as you say it has no subscription price.

"I am interested in so many of your activities, and at heart I believe in so many of the wonderful truths you teach. My special work is with youth. For that reason, the May 21 issue intrigued me so.

"In the past year I have written a book that seems to me fills the needs of those dear students who were back of the writing of the letter to Iowa University. In it I give a chapter to foods, living without meat, and I mention your college as a source of this food of the new day. I bring in as wisely as I know how the harm of cigarette smoking, the use of alcohol, and promiscuous sex attachments." —*Eloise Mellor, International Trustee World Fellowship of Faith and Service, Los Angeles.*

You Reap as You Sow

THE only seed you can sow, in any business that yields tenfold, is yourself—your own wit, your own industry. Unless you plant your heart with your corn, it will mostly go to suckers; unless you strike your own roots into the subsoil of your lands, it will not bear fruit in your character, or in your bank account—all of which is simply saying that thin, leachy land will not bear good crops, and unless a man has the real farming stuff in him, his farm quickly shows it. —*John Burroughs, in "The Summit of the Years."*

Campus News

Twenty years ago Chauncey Smith and his wife were members of the campus family. Since then Mr Smith has been a very progressive laboratory technician, continuing at the College of Medical Evangelists the work begun at Madison. Last week end they and their son, Louis, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace. Mrs. Smith is sister to Dr. Wallace. They halted here on their way to Fletcher, North Carolina, where Mr. Smith becomes a member of Mountain Sanitarium staff, carrying the clinical laboratory work in that institution.

For several years Joe E. Hansen and his family were campus residents, Mr. Hansen serving Madison in various capacities—in the Food Factory, in Kinne Hall Cafeteria, and elsewhere. For the last six years he has been with Lodi Academy, Lodi, California. With some pride he tells that he demonstrated that the Academy

farm can operate at a gain. Last week, there came from Mr. Hansen a family-size Holman Bible, illustrated, bound in limp leather, his gift to the College Library, given as a token of his respect for Mrs. N. H. Druillard, one of the founders, and for years a very strong factor in the development of this institution. This fine gesture is much appreciated by the teaching staff of Madison.

On their way to California, Prof. Nis Hansen, Madison College Department of Physics and Mathematics, was hit by a driver who dropped to sleep, wrecking his car and injuring Mrs. Hansen, her mother, Mrs. R. N. Andrus, and Mrs. Russell James, delaying the trip for approximately two weeks. Dr. James flew to Arizona, the scene of the accident, and took his wife to White Memorial Hospital, where she has made a good recovery.

From "Medical Mission," mimeographed report of the work being done by Elder W. D. Frazee and his assistants, now at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, we quote: "A health lecture at the Kiwanis Club several months ago resulted in a friendly contact with the owner of a large bakery, who is now furnishing us an auditorium free of charge for some of our meetings." Several of the Baton Rouge company are former members of Madison campus family who are supplementing their college education with a most practical field experience in teaching, Bible work, lecturing, house-to-house visiting, nursing, and all-round medical missionary activity.

At a recent meeting Mrs. R. C. Kinsey reported that the campus Dorcas Society distributed 300 articles of clothing, has made many quilts, quite an amount of infant's clothing, and has made numerous calls where relief was needed. With each bundle distributed goes some reading matter. Members of the society are at present knitting garments for the Nashville Red Cross. The pressure of work leads them to solicit a sewing machine. What friend can meet this need?

Each Sabbath morning at 8:30 a campus radio program is given, consisting of songs and brief talks on gospel subjects. The ministerial seminar finds numerous openings for holding cottage meetings and church services in nearby communities. The young people are welcome at the Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, at Chestnut Hill Farm School near Portland, Tennessee, and they have appointments at Murfreesboro.

Dr. Webber reported for the group that is scattering health literature and giving illustrated health lectures. An out-of-door meeting on a neighbor's lawn gave opportunity not long ago for one of their illustrated lectures.

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The Madison Survey

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VOL. XXIII No. 13

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JULY 2, 1941

The National Preparedness Program Affects Madison

THAT the program of youth is seriously disturbed by national and international conditions is very evident in the colleges of the country. The war is drawing heavily on the male students. One by one the young men are slipping from our midst. Some go in answer to the draft call; others are tempted by high wages to enter industrial plants, in some cases for the remuneration; in others, for the training given that seems to prepare for future needs in the service of the country.

Madison's Set-up

FOR a third of a century Madison has afforded youth ambitious for Christian education but who lack the cash necessary to meet college expenses, an opportunity to earn a large portion of their expenses by daily work in campus industries.

Some institutions of higher learning provide a student loan fund to meet immediate needs. Madison, instead, equips industrial plants that provide work, so that a student earns as he progresses in his college career. The object is two-fold: It enables him to leave college without a debt; and it trains him for self-maintenance when beyond college life.

For the Christian student—the future mission worker—this is a decided ad-

vantage. He is fitted to look after himself wherever his field of labor may be. He finds standing room wherever he may be called. Present world conditions emphasize the importance of this type of education and training.

SOURCE OF HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY

“SURROUND your soul with an atmosphere that will strengthen spiritual life. Cultivate faith, hope, courage, and love. Let the peace of God rule in your heart. Then you will be able to discharge your responsibilities with a divine efficiency, a calm, subdued dignity.”

—*Words of Encouragement.*

Madison's endowment funds have provided the equipment for this earning program for students. The income of the college, direct and indirect, is from its industries. To illustrate: The sanitarium, the most gainful enterprise on the campus,

employs a large group of students. Wages paid to students in turn support the student cafeteria, the laundry, dairy, gardens, rooming department, and take care of other college expenses.

When student attendance drops and outside help is required to operate the sanitarium, money goes outside the institution that should go to students, and from them to the college as tuition, fees, rents, and board. This summer the sanitarium is paying \$800 per month to workers from outside the institution, that should go to the support of the college.

Likewise, the farm is hiring help from the outside to do work that should be done by men students. A heavy project in the installation of boilers at Central Heating Plant is using labor from the outside.

This condition disturbs the balance in the financial operation of the institution.

The policy always has been to set aside from earnings reserves for repairs and upkeep. Friends and teachers and workers in the institution throughout the years have generously donated money for equipment for buildings, shops, machinery, and so forth, with the idea that the college will maintain the equipment. But with the Nation's Preparedness Program drawing students, reserves for upkeep decrease.

A Financial Problem

SEVERAL projects calling for an expenditure of money and labor need attention during the summer months in preparation for the coming school year. One such is the reconditioning of student quarters in Gotzian Home and in Boy's Cabin Court, estimated cost, \$1500.

Ordinarily, this reconditioning work is taken care of by the institution, but this

season we are asking for a bit of assistance from friends. The \$25,000 Central Heating Plant expense is being cared for, but any help that freinds can give for student comfort will be much appreciated. Students in preparation for Christian service are entitled to comfortable living quarters, without luxuries but plain and clean.

Fill in the coupon below while the thought is fresh in mind. Follow that impulse to donate a bit which is the result of your interest in Madison's effort to help students. Attach a check to the coupon; or, if you prefer a little time, write your address, the amount, and the time you desire. We will begin the work on the basis of your pledge.

All through the life of Madison, friends have rallied to our assistance. This is the first time you have been asked to help in upkeep, and we hope it will not have to be repeated.

A COUPON

Clip and mail to Madison College, Madison College, Tenn., with your check (or cash), or your pledge. Because of my interest in the training of Christian workers

I enclose ----- \$ -----

I pledge ----- \$ -----

to be paid on or before ----- 1941

SIGNED -----

Street and number

Date -----

State

The Student Situation

TODAY we witness conditions in the industrial world that have long been anticipated. Strong inducements are held out for many young men and women. But with these seeming advantages there are dangers of entanglements in labor troubles which Christian youth should avoid. There are young men and women whose vision is still undimmed, whose desire is to fit for active Christian service, and who are willing to sacrifice for an education. To such, Madison and its opportunities are a boon. To such young people we now appeal.

Never were conditions more favorable for Christian service. The needs of the

world are increasing. Calls multiply for physicians, teachers, nurses, food producers, men in practically every walk in life, from the common laborers who can find openings where professional men are excluded, to the best trained professional workers. These are serious times for young people. Let Madison College help solve the problem of a practical education for self-supporting missionary service. Correspondence is invited.

If interested, either from the standpoint of helping financially, or because interested as a prospective student, or because of interest in other young people, we will be pleased to hear from you.

Madison is a college of the masses. It enrolls students from all parts of our country and from foreign lands. It is actively engaged in preparing workers, laymen of the church, for needy sections of our own land, and for self-supporting missionary activities in other lands. Its students are operating educational and medical centers in over forty rural communities of the Southland. Aside from

this, its graduates and trainees are in service in many other sections.

Thanking you for your good will and assistance in the past and in anticipation of your cooperation at this time when youth need our help as never before, I am

Yours most sincerely,

E. A. SUTHERLAND, PRESIDENT
MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Items from the Food Factory

FROM Miss Sawyer, Secretary to Scout Executive, George Miller, Roosevelt Council, Boy Scouts of America, headquarters Phoenix, Arizona, came this letter:

Thank you for your letter advising that you had shipped our order of Kreme O'Soy Milk. Your prompt attention is appreciated. We learned of your products through a local dietitian and intend using Kreme O'Soy Milk in some of our summer camps which will be attended by hundreds of boys. For years we have been especially interested in building up the health of campers, particularly the "less-chance" or "low-income group." We have those who are allergic to milk, and believe Kreme O'Soy will be particularly helpful to them.

Volume IV, No. 2, *Madison Health Messenger*, thousands of copies of which are placed in the hands of consumers by distributors of Madison Foods, is replete with valuable information on the soybean as a human food, recipes, and other desirable information. Those who fail to find a local dealer may order direct from Madison College, Tennessee.

The Soy Bean Special, operated by Ohio State, Purdue, and Illinois Universities in cooperation with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, proved such a success and attracted such wide attention that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company has decided to make a permanent exhibit of soybean products to show at fairs, festivals, expositions, and passenger stations. Of the 19,500 and more who visited this special train in its tour through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, many asked specifically about Madison Foods products, all of which were on display. We quote:

Copies of the *Madison Health Messenger* were handed to the inquirers by the train staff representatives, who endeavored to answer with prepared literature as many questions as possible, because of the tremendous number of

people visiting the displays, lectures, and demonstrations.

Madison soybean foods were given as door prizes, used in exhibit displays, and demonstrated in the soybean cooking school car, where programs were given daily by Mrs. Voglar, a well-known dietitian and authority on the value of soybeans in the human diet.

Help Needed: Growth of the food industry necessitates added room in the factory on Madison Campus. A building program is on, and with the war taking many college men students, it is necessary to hire outside help. But we do not want to do so. The work should go to students-in-training.

Madison Foods needs two carpenters, two concrete workers, and an electrician— young men who are ambitious for a college education and who will appreciate the chance to earn expenses. Some special concessions can be made to the right applicants. Let us urge speed. Write of your education, labor experience, and ambition for Christian education. We may be of mutual help. Address, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee, stating that you are answering this article.

Training Non-combatants

A SIX-MONTHS COURSE for the Medical Cadet Corps closed on the twentieth of June. Fifty-five young men completed the work in military drills, class instruction, and Red Cross First Aid work. For two days the cadets carried on a strenuous program on a simulated battle field, using army rifles for emergency equipment, with blankets, large triangular and roller bandages, and dressings.

All sorts of cases were brought into their first-aid stations, and these were either sent on to the base hospital or re-

turned to the lines according to the degree of their supposed injuries.

Motion pictures were taken throughout the course, and during the closing field exercises Sergeant Hewitt took views from the air, his plane meantime serving the purpose of an "enemy" while he took aerial views of the marching and the deployment when the signal was given to get out of view of the enemy in the air.

As part of the closing exercises, the Stars and Stripes were slowly lowered to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner"; the troops marched before the reviewing stand and received certificates indicating completion of the M.C.C. course. This certificate, if rightly used, entitles the holder to enter the medical service of the United States Army. Many young men are already in active service, having taken the Medical Cadet Corps course in our various schools.

The officers of the Cadet Corps were Capt. C. D. Bush, U.S. Army, retired, Commandant; Capt. C. C. Blackburn, M.C.C., Commander; Capt. James G. Rimmer, M.C.C., Medical. Valuable assistance was rendered by junior officers.

The closing ceremonies were witnessed by a number of friends from the city, including officials of the Nashville chapter of the American Red Cross.

Student Periodicals

A PRINTED or mimeographed bulletin is a wholesome outlet for student expression, and several groups on the campus take this means of putting their particular interests before the public.

Agricultural Course students are organized; *The Alumni Network* is spokesman for college graduates; the Nurses' Alumni Association puts out a sheet quarterly; the *Dieta Hi-Lites* speaks for the dietitians-in-training and former students of the course who are in service elsewhere.

In the June issue of *Dieta Hi-Lites* appeared these paragraphs from the head of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, Dr. Frances Dittes:

What Is Your Defense Program?

NEVER before has there been launched a greater program of preparedness than at the present time. We realize that the National Defense Program calls for more planes, more ships, more guns, more men, more food, more training, more courage.

Individual defense program means better

health, more education, more experience, greater enthusiasm for helping others, and more faith.

The final act of the great drama of life is about to take place. Each one of us will appear one time somewhere on the stage. When it comes your time to perform, will you be ready? Do you know where in the play you belong, and what you are to do?

We must learn to trust God as never before, learn to commit our ways unto Him to the point that we will do what He wants us to do, with or without pay, as the plan may direct. The time has come for us to make sure we are scheduled for the proper place on God's stage.

The gospel draft includes us all. Are you now where you want God to find you, and are you doing what you want Him to find you doing when He comes?

"When in faith we take hold of His strength, Christ will change, wonderfully change, the most hopeless, discouraging outlook. He will do this for the glory of His name."

There is now the largest and one of the finest groups of dietetic students Madison has ever had. They are training quickly, thoroughly, and beautifully. Soon they will go forth to take their places on life's stage. We trust they will play their parts well.

As they pass on into their life's work, we will need others to take their places. There is room for ten or more young women and men who are interested in diet and nutrition courses. If there are young people in your community who feel an urge to further their education, encourage them to enter Madison this fall.

In South Africa

A SOUTH AFRICAN newspaper article advertises Madison Foods, and as a result, from J. M. Moubray, Chipoli, Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, comes this:

I have read with great interest a description of what you are doing with soya beans, in *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa.

We have just started to grow this crop and have had some excellent results. Most of it we are using as fertilizer this season, getting the cake back from the oil mills after the oil has been extracted. Owing to the war, nitrogen now costs here one pound per unit; and as soya cake was about 8 per cent nitrogen, it is now cheaper in that form than in sulphate of ammonia, which in this country is now unprocurable.

I should like very much to know how you process some of the simplest articles from soya that you write about from your factory, how to make some of the products with the simplest machinery available on an ordinary farm. Is the soya bread easy to make?

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July 16, 1941

Some Fundamental Principles of Education

JOHN'S father, speaking through *The Reader's Digest*, issue of July, 1941, tells how he and John's mother trained son John from his earliest years to use his hands, and his head, also, in solving the problems that come into the life of every growing lad.

No member of the Madison College group can read that article without mentally commenting on the similarity of this father's philosophy of education and the educational principles underlying the system in operation on the College campus.

Reasoning that parents should not relegate to the school all the problems of child education, and that the time parents ordinarily devote to their child, or children as the case may be, answering questions, entertaining and disciplining them, can better be devoted to a constructive program in education. John's father states his philosophy in the following words: "I believed that education should start at home long before the school age and continue at home through the school years."

Value of Hand Work

ARTICLE I of our faith was that the basis of all education is self-reliance, and that the first requisite of a self-reliant life is ability to use one's hands. So when John was three I undertook the education of his hands by sprawling on

the floor and helping him build with blocks. He decided what to build, but I insisted that his walls be even, his corners square, his roofs supported. I wanted his fingers to learn the habit of working carefully.

"At three and a half, John was introduced to tools. My theory was that tools train the hand and the head to work together. They teach concentration, reasoning ability, appreciation of cause and effect. They develop manual precision, endurance."

Putting the Theory into Practice

THE author of this interesting article continues his story, demonstrating, meanwhile, not only the value of his philosophy but his ability as a teacher in the application of scientific methods of dealing with an educational problem. We quote:

"If a door lock needed oiling, I invited John to help. At first all he did was to hand tools to me. But presently I asked him what he thought we should do to get the lock out. I would try his suggestion and let him see that it didn't work. Then he would study the problem and make another attack. Eventually John's face would beam. *He* had figured it out."

This procedure was applied to all sorts of household needs. Always there was put to the lad the question of tools to be

A RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY

THE *Fresno Bee*, June 9, quotes United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker:

"We ought to see our youngsters educated into employability and not just filled with glittering generalities. The time is here to correct a national weakness—to reorganize our whole system of public education."

used. He was made to feel that he was partner in the job and had the pleasure of seeing and helping things happen. Father continues:

"As John's hands grew stronger I encouraged him to take charge himself. By the time he was five, he was matter-of-factly doing the minor repair jobs around the house. I would say, 'John, the plug has come off the chain in the laundry tub.' John would get out the tools, and presently report, 'All fixed.'"

This process of learning by doing as the need presented itself continued with John, his father being his companion in learning all through his grade school days and into college.

Results

THE RESULTS of this day-in, day-out training of son by father and mother laid the foundation for a life of usefulness. John at the age of twenty-three is holding an engineering job. He is thrifty, ambitious, self-reliant, as his father wished him to be.

No two homes, no four parents-acting-as-teachers, will ever operate this plan in a manner identical with that of John's father and mother. The beauty of a truly educational system of learning is that it is modifiable, it can be adapted to any group and to varying conditions while dealing with the same fundamental principles. Properly trained, our son will not be a "hand" in the sense that the farm manager hires "a hand"—a man to do as he is told, an unthinking individual who works without using his brain. That theory of hand work has brought ruin to many a farm and has turned many an acre into barrenness.

We want our children, our youth, to be more than hands, and they will be if hand, head, and heart are trained at the same time.

The Carpenter's Son

AS ONE READS of son John and his father, he thinks of the carpenter's Son in the little town of Nazareth where the child Jesus, as soon as he was old enough to use tools, worked side by side with His father Joseph, making furnishings for homes, remodeling, constructing, with ever-increasing ability as age and strength warranted His efforts.

To dignify labor as a factor in education and as a means of support, the Saviour of the world trod the streets in the garb of an humble laborer, aiding in the support of the family, mingling with the neighbors, studying their thoughts and gaining their confidence. As the result of such a program, there developed self-reliance, faith, courage, ability to grapple with difficulties.

What a powerful commentary on the proper education of children and youth is His own divinely directed childhood.

The Madison Program

MADISON has an inspiring mission, a noble objective. It has a definite place in a world filled with strife. Its students must be prepared to meet hardships, to face dangers, to assist the wounded in body and mind, the discouraged, the disheartened.

They must earn their way in the world and must be able to supply the needs of others also. They need keen insight, tact, good judgment. For this reason Madison provides facilities for an education of the hand as well as the intellect. Along side of classrooms are well-equipped laboratories, workshops, tools, construction projects, crop-raising, food manufacturing, the operation of a dairy, the feeding of large groups of healthy, hearty, hungry young men and women, and the preparation of food for the sick.

Everywhere, on every side, all about the campus, one meets students, singly or in groups, going to or returning from participation in practical jobs. It is the making of the man, the woman. Patients at the Sanitarium frequently ask, "Where do you find so many efficient young folks? Not one smokes; there is no profane language; they are not afraid of work; they are kind, considerate of others, gentle with the sick and infirm. All seem happy, eager, thoughtful, helpful. Where do they come from?"

They are the product of an all-round education. They represent a training that pulls hard on their time and energy for gainful work. They are the institution's epistles known and read by all with whom they come in contact.

A Call from the Highlands

IN the June 18 issue of *The Survey*, appeared an article written by Dr. P. A. Webber concerning the situation and needs of a rural work in process of building on the Cumberland Plateau—The Altamont Pines, located near Coalmont, Tennessee.

Farming and a Farmer

FOR over thirty years B. N. Mulford and Mrs. Mulford have been active

participants in educational work in the Southland, in rural enterprises operating on a self-supporting basis. They and their associates have had wide experience in teaching community children, in caring for the sick in their neighborhood, meanwhile gaining their living largely from the cultivation of the soil.

Altamont Pines group is taking out a charter under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, protecting the property and those who contribute to it of their funds or their services, following the plan adopted years ago for conducting the work in these rural centers.

Of the agricultural situation and possibilities, Mr. Mulford writes:

"The nearly level tableland with its three to four feet of sandy loam soil presents an excellent agricultural foundation for the growing of farm crops, fruits and garden products, and the highest quality of Irish and sweet potatoes. The institution has 300 acres of land; a \$1,500 new barn with stanchions and hay-fork equipment; three Jersey cows, two heifers, one horse and an International tractor and truck; 100 bearing trees in the orchard; four acres of Irish potatoes; and a large garden.

"Big Creek at one place on the property, pours its waters over a twenty-five-foot falls. Electric current is promised in a short time, as Tennessee Valley Authority is constructing lines through the property. Highway No. 56, a hard-surfaced state road, borders our holdings.

"Wanted—a practical farmer, a man who sees the advantages of this situation, one who recognizes agriculture as the A, B, and C of Christian education and fundamental to any self-supporting effort, as well as a valuable point of contact in community service. Next to the physician, a farmer of the right type may influence the lives of the community. Put with our call for a good farmer this instruction given self-supporting workers: 'Men and women should now be offering themselves to carry the truth into the highways and byways of this field (the Southland).' 'Christian farmers can do a real missionary work.'

"I know of no more satisfying place

for an individual than in the agricultural work of some such effort as ours in this fine mountain community. We will be glad to correspond with anyone who is interested."

Altamont Pines Needs a Physician

"A SCORE or more of young physicians have settled in rural sections of the South during recent years. This is a gratifying fact. We would like to present the situation as we face it on the Cumberland Plateau.

"In our county there are but four doctors: one a coal-mine doctor, whose time is occupied with the needs of the miners; one, the County Health Department physician, who has little time for practice in private homes; two are located in a far corner of the county, and local needs take all their time.

"Our part of the county needs a good physician, and we at The Altamont Pines need him for our little medical work. A doctor who can add some financial strength to our medical efforts will be a godsend.

"Medical work as 'the right arm of the message' has been established in a small way, for as nurses and workers we have gone from home to home carrying healing and comfort; but often we face crises which only a physician can cope with satisfactorily. Thousands of these mountain mothers and children would add to their life span could they but have the services of a physician, even though he had but simple equipment for giving medical care.

"We pray that the needs of this beautiful highland region may appeal to some professional man who has the desire to sacrifice, the ability to accommodate himself to pioneer work, and the love of Christ and humanity filling his soul. Again, we will be glad to correspond with anyone who is interested.

Madison Foods Widely Known

A second letter comes from South Africa concerning Madison's soybean foods. This one is from J. P. McMagh, Bothas Hill, Natal, who writes:

"I have just read an interesting article in a South African farming publication, which deals with the soya bean and its products. It appears

your college makes milk, bread, cheese, breakfast foods, sweet milk, buttermilk, and coffee from the soya bean.

"I would be extremely obliged if you would send me particulars and recipes showing how these articles are made. I would like to establish similar activities in South Africa.

"I am a pensioner, late of the South African Railways, where I was manager of the Road Motor Services operated by that concern, covering 16,000 miles of country road services. I made, in this capacity, unlimited farming contacts. We do not seem to have, as yet, realized the utility of the soya bean in South Africa."

Campus Happenings

Word reaches us from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hirst, Middleboro, Massachusetts, that they are operating a fourteen-bed sanitarium and that their newest project is a health food store "where we find real pleasure in handling MADISON FOODS. The new issue of *Madison Health Messenger* came today. It is the best I have read. We will distribute about five hundred copies here." Mr. Hirst developed his interest in the South and in self-supporting missionary activities when, years ago, he and his family were members of the Madison campus group.

Madison Rural Sanitarium, located on the College campus and employing a large number of students-in-training—the department giving remunerative work to more college students than any other department—has carried forward a consistent program of improvement through the past year. A fifteen-room addition to West Hall doubles the capacity of that section; wooden porches, of which there are hundreds of feet connecting the rooms, offices, and various departments, have been replaced by cement; the Physiotherapy Department has been moved from Administration Building, and the former quarters are remodeled, making commodious record offices and an enlarged medical library.

On his return from the quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists held in San Francisco, President C. V. Anderson, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, spoke at the Sabbath morning service, reporting outstanding features of the Conference. In the face of war conditions, delegates were present from practically all parts of the world except North and Central Europe. The unvarying report from foreign fields was that missionaries

never had greater opportunities for service and have never seen greater returns. Where workers from America may be excluded, the work is picked up by local or native converts and carried forward with success.

In Centennial Park the middle of June, the Nashville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a Flag Day celebration on the 164th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, at which Prof. J. G. Rimmer, of Madison College faculty, was one of the guest speakers. An Englishman by birth and an American citizen by adoption who deeply appreciates the fundamental principles of this land of the free, Mr. Rimmer emphasized the wonderful opportunities of citizens of the United States where civil and religious liberty were made the cornerstone in the new government. These are our heritage from the early reformers, principles which it is the duty and privilege of the present generation to cherish and uphold.

Checking on former Madison College students, it is found that Joe Karlick, former premedical student, this spring completed a course in medicine in the College of Medical Evangelists. Grace Lin, now Mrs. Ching, class of '40, is now living in Bryan, Texas, where her husband is rounding out his work for the master's degree in chemical engineering, preparatory to taking work in Honolulu. Cecil Lee, class of '40, received his master's degree in agriculture from Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, and writes that he has a scholarship for the academic year 1941-42, in Cornell University, where he will begin work this summer. John Robert, class of '40, this spring received his M.A. degree in music in George Peabody College for Teachers.

A letter from Leonard Menaker, former student in Madison College—home, the Bronx, New York City—states that in his year at the University of Alabama, he has done strong scholastic work so that he will finish a four-year course in three and a half years. He says, "I received full credit for all work taken at Madison."

Recently two educators from China visited the campus, K. T. Khang, South China Union Mission, Hongkong; and C. I. Meng, Professor of Theology, China Training Institute, whose work is temporarily carried on at Hongkong. They had long known of Madison and its methods, and after learning more intimately of the training offered here, they said, "We in China need to learn self-support in our mission work."

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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MADISON FOODS ON DISPLAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

THOUSANDS of visitors in San Francisco attending the meeting of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in late May and early June were interested in the health food program of Madison as a result of the window displays and the serving of these products in various eating places.

Leaving the market Street entrance of Civic Auditorium in Civic Center, San Francisco, during the convention sessions, May 26 to June 7, and crossing Larkin Street, one came face to face with a large display of Madison Health Foods. Copies of *Madison Health Messenger* were available free, and Madison Foods were featured in the health food stores in San Francisco and the Bay area. There are ten health food stores in San Francisco and twenty-five in the whole Bay area, which includes San Francisco.

To accommodate the vegetarian desires of those attending the Conference, Madison protein foods, used in the place of meat, were served by six restaurants and cafeterias. San Francisco's leading chefs were thus introduced to Zoyburger sandwiches and cutlets, Stake-lets, Yum, Vigorost, and Not-Meat—all of which were served as entrees to take the place of flesh foods.

One of the busy hamburger lunch stands

near the Civic Auditorium catered to the Seventh-day Adventist Convention guests by serving Zoyburger sandwiches (which they referred to as a vegetarian hamburger). Surprising the management with a real believe-it-or-not, Zoyburgers took the lead and outsold hamburgers during the General Conference session.

A vegetarian health food banquet was served to seventy-five guests, representing most of the local conferences of Seventh-day Adventists in the United States, at the Madison Paul Grille, 1214 Market Street,

near Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. The menu:

Tomato Cocktail
Baked Stake-Lets with Gravy
Baked Potatoes Carrots and Peas
Large Mixed Garden Salad
Apple Pie with Whipped Cream
Zoy-Koff

E. M. Bisalski, Manager of Madison Foods, acting as toastmaster, introduced Dr. E. A. Sutherland as founder and president of Madison College and as a leader of the movement for better health by natural living.

Dr. Sutherland told of his early interest in the teaching of healthful living and in health foods, having been actively engaged in a program to stimulate interest in this subject nearly fifty years ago. As president of Battle Creek

College he emphasized in the college curriculum the importance of healthful living. Dr. Sutherland told of the meager beginning of the health food industry at Madison College some twenty years ago as compared with the present development of this industry on the campus. Madison Foods pass into the forty-eight states and numerous foreign countries. He told of the blessings of God in the development of Madison College and of the manufacture and distribution of health foods as one of the leading industries in a program of students earning while in training. Madison Foods industry is a strong factor in the education of college students for Christian service, as well as a means of remunerative work.

Mr. F. D. Nichol, editor of *Life and Health Magazine*, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., was the second speaker. Mr. Nichol called attention to the tremendous interest shown by scientists in providing more wholesome food for the nation. He said that the increasing interest in healthful cookery is opening a wide avenue of approach today. Apparently, it marks the beginning of the most extensive development of the health food industry.

Mr. H. K. Christman, circulation manager of the *Watchman Magazine*, of the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, Tennessee, was the third speaker. He referred to Madison College as having filled a unique place in the development of soybean food products, especially of soybean milk, which he spoke of as one of the greatest strides in the development of food chemistry research.

Mr. Bisalski told of the development of the health food industry of Madison College during the past eight years. The demand for soybean milk is growing constantly, and many besides vegetarians are using the protein foods produced by Madison College. He reported sales increasing each year at a substantial rate.

Soybean Milk a Timely Product

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wickard is reported as saying that the combined facilities of the United States for

the production of dairy products, operating to capacity, are inadequate to supply the needs of the United States and Britain with minimum dairy products requirements. He is appealing to the American people to use as little cheese as possible, substituting other protein foods, in order that the United States may furnish Britain in the present emergency an amount somewhat near minimum requirements.

World conditions indicate that the scientific discovery of the soybean as eminently fitted to meet the protein needs of the human race, was indeed timely.

Class Trips

THE Registrar, Miss Florence Hartsock, teacher of English and geography, chaperoned a group of five geography students on a field trip that took them as far north as Washington, D. C. They had opportunity to visit Congress in session, the zoo, the Mellon Museum of Art, and other points of interest in the national capital, Mount Vernon, William and Mary College, historic points in Richmond, Hampton, the Shenandoah Valley, and Norris Dam.

With Dr. and Mrs. I. M. Gish as chaperons, members of the Senior College Class started July 29 for a week's trip to the deep South. They will visit various points in Florida, their itinerary including a number of self-supporting rural units—Altamont Pines on the Cumberland Plateau; El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama; Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham; Hurlbutt Farm, Reeves, Georgia; Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, Southern Tennessee.

A trip of this kind has become an annual event for Madison College seniors, its purpose being to give the young people a glimpse of the work carried on in various parts of the Southland by former students of the College and others interested in laymen's self-supporting work.

Junior Camp

Each year members of Madison campus family have a part in the Junior Camp program. This year the camp was held in Montgomery Bell National Park near

Burns, Tennessee. Dean Welch, of Madison College, was director of the camp, teacher of nature study classes and swimming. Alfred Webber, Madison College premedical student, had charge of drill work for both the boys' and the girls' group, and was counselor for the boys. C. C. Blackburn, member of the teaching staff, was a counselor and teacher at the boys' camp. It is reported that Mary Hirabayashi, junior college student in diet and nutrition, made a record for herself as assistant dietitian at the camp. Stella Pajakowski, senior in the nurse-training course, gave most excellent service as camp nurse.

It is little wonder that the young people, junior members of the campus family, together with youth from all parts of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, enjoy their annual camping experience.

Madison Foods in South Africa

ATTENTION was called in an earlier issue of *The Survey* to an article in a South African newspaper, which referred to soybean products as human foods manufactured by Madison College, Tennessee, U. S. A. People living in South Africa have access to MADISON FOODS through L. Fatti and Co., importers, located at Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. A pleasing relationship exists between these distant distributors and the home office on Madison College campus, as illustrated by the following extract from a letter written by a member of the firm:

"... We are indeed pleased with your reply. This proves that you are supporting your agents, and it inspires us to push and advertise your lines with confidence. We suggest that any inquiries you have from the Union of South Africa be referred always to us.

"We note that you gave Mr. P. . . . the privilege of opening full-size packages for 'counter sampling' and that he would be allowed full credit for these. We have been doing this with other firms. In view of your letter, we are sure you will agree to our doing so with your foods. We have, today, opened a num-

ber of packages for new customers to try, and in due course, we will send you the front label."

The Personal Touch

A READER in Shreveport, Louisiana, writes: Please send *The Survey* to me regularly, as it is a help in our missionary program along health lines."

From Firenze, Italy, comes this: "I have appreciated your sending me *The Madison Survey* for the past two years. I have found it very interesting."

As books were being transferred from Vanderbilt University Library to the new Central Library in Nashville, Dr. A. F. Kuhlman arranged for 1500, or more, volumes to come out to Madison, a very generous gift to Drullard Library on the college campus. Both Peabody College and Vanderbilt University have been generous in this respect at previous times, much to the appreciation of students and faculty at Madison.

For a number of years Dr. J. Russell Smith, member of the teaching staff of Columbia University, has known of Madison's work in the Southland. Recently he wrote: "Your report of some forty rural centers that are attempting to copy your good work is certainly a great record." He had been put in touch with one or more of the larger units, to which he responded: "I doubt if your largest is the best one for me to see. Is there a good one anywhere near Madison? [Fountain Head is the nearest.] I noticed that Fletcher, North Carolina, is in the county adjacent to Spartanburg, North Carolina, where I expect to be soon. I feel that a really rural one would perhaps be the best exhibit of your rural centers."

From Miss Florence Parris, Bauxite, Arkansas, former student, sending a contribution to the girls' dormitory, comes this: "I think Madison is doing more for girls and boys of limited means who are willing to work for an education than any other institution I know of."

After spending several days at Madison and a number of the rural units—Fountain Head Sanitarium and Academy; Chestnut Hill Farm School; Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium; Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium;

Altamont Pines on the Cumberland Plateau—Mrs. Harriet S. McFadden, of Joliet, Illinois, writes of the all-night trip to their home by herself, her mother, her sister, and her son, Robert F.: "Our main topic of conversation has been *Madison*. The work which we saw being accomplished in the Southland has made a deep impression on all of us, I can assure you."

A few weeks ago the director of American Library Service, New York City, wrote: "We have just acquired a very early book on Adventists: 'The Second Advent, or the Coming of the Messiah in Glory, Shown to Be a Scripture Doctrine and Taught by Divine Revelation from the Beginning of the World, by an American Layman, 1815.'"

Explaining his reason for submitting this book to *Madison*, the director, Mr. Symon Gould, says: "The writer and his associate, Mr. Pack, are confirmed vegetarians and dine almost daily on your Nuttose [a Battle Creek Food product] and Vigorost and Soyburgers."

Campus News

Herbert Hewitt, class of '39, and his wife (nee Vera Noss), class of '41, were accompanied to Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, by Dr. E. A. Sutherland. Since his graduation, Mr. Hew-

itt has taught in Fountain Head Academy and the church school at New Orleans. He becomes principal of the Mississippi school, which is located a few miles from Meridian. Mrs. Hewitt, a graduate of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, will teach and have oversight of the diet work in the group.

The last week end in July the college family had the privilege of listening to Elder T. J. Jenkins, who, with his wife, had passage on the ill-fated "Zamzam," torpedoed in the South Atlantic with a number of missionaries on board. They were enroute to their field of labor in Egypt. With the sinking of their ship, they were taken on board the raider; later, they were transferred to another boat which put them into Lisbon. From there they returned to America. Elder and Mrs. Jenkins have been visiting Mrs. Jenkins' parents at Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee.

Mrs. Lida F. Scott, Secretary, the Layman Foundation, is again at her home on the campus after an absence of ten weeks. Accompanied by the Misses Florence Fellemende and Tahlena Elza, she attended the S. D. A. General Conference at San Francisco. Before returning home they visited a number of points in California, the Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone Park, and other places of interest.

Can you spare a few dollars to help some student? That type of cooperation will be appreciated. As told in an earlier issue, *Madison College* has a heavy construction program this summer and needs a little lift to the tune of \$1,500 for reconditioning student's living quarters. No gift is too small. Some happy responses have come. Thank you if we hear from you.

A COUPON

Clip and mail to *Madison College*, Madison College, Tenn., with your check (or cash), or your pledge.

Because of my interest in the training of Christian workers

I enclose \$

I pledge \$

to be paid on or before 1941

SIGNED

Street and number

Date

State

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THE TRAINING PROCESS FOR A SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARY

A Character Sketch

FOR over fifty years President Sutherland, Madison College, has been a close student of the Scriptures. He is noted among students, and older friends as well, for his ability to make personal application of Bible narratives and to point out the parallels between Bible characters and his associates in the vital activities of an epoch-making project in the field of education.

In addressing the College family recently, he used the Apostle Peter, one of twelve intimate students of the great Master Teacher, to illustrate the technique of character development in the preparation of a self-supporting missionary for his life of Christian service. Some high points in his lesson follow.—*Ed.*

Peter a Fisherman by Trade

ACCORDING to the record of Matthew, "Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers."

We take it that like any good fisherman, Peter had the necessary information concerning his trade, the equipment needed, favorable places to ply his trade, the skills required.

Jesus called to the brothers and "saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." In fishing for souls they would need all the patience, the tact, the skill they had cultivated in their lives as common fishers in the sea. They were to develop a love for the souls of men, a willingness to hunt for those in need, an ability to persuade those souls to prepare for eternity.

This was the mission of Jesus upon earth, and he said to Peter, "I want you

to join me in this project. "And, Peter left all to follow the Saviour. That is step number one.

A little later we find Jesus standing by the same sea watching the fishermen of whom Peter was one. This man who had once given up his commercial business and had joined the Master in service for his fellowmen, had met experiences that caused him to falter. Sometimes the family had needs that he scarcely knew

PETER

BOLD, aggressive, and self-confident, quick to perceive and forward to act, prompt in retaliation yet generous in forgiving, Peter often erred, and often received reproof. Patiently, with discriminating love, the Saviour dealt with His impetuous disciple, seeking to teach him humility, obedience, and trust.

—*"Education"*

how to meet. Finances troubled him and his wife. John the Baptist lay in prison at the hands of Herod. Work was heavy and constant, and the road ahead looked dark. Perhaps he had made a mistake in forsaking his trade. So he returned to the old fishing grounds to replenish his finances.

Reverting to the Old Trade

HITHERTO he had been a prosperous fisher. He knew the market and he knew when and where schools of fish were

to be encountered. But this time in those very waters where he had been a successful fisherman, he fished all night and caught nothing. Depressed by a night of unrequited toil, Peter and his companions were wearily dragging their nets to land when the voice of Jesus was heard (Luke 5:4): "Simon, launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught."

Peter answered: "Master, we have toiled all night and have taken nothing. Nevertheless, at thy word I will let down the net."

The result? Nets filled to the breaking point; two boats filled to the water's edge, and Peter, startled out of his depression and doubting as to the Master's ability to care for the physical wants as well as for a man's spiritual needs, dropped at the feet of Jesus with the words, "I am a sinful man, O Lord."

WHAT was the sin of this man, Peter? He had entered upon a work, had been called to it by the Master Himself, a life that called for self-sacrifice, faith, perseverance, stick-to-it-iveness in the face of seeming disaster and difficult financial problems. The thought that he had so far lost sight of his call to be a fisher of men, overwhelmed him; and, clinging to the Master's feet, he cried, "I am a sinful man."

A second lesson had been learned by Peter concerning the life of a self-supporting missionary. Having once left the trade of sea fishing, he could never expect success if he returned to his former occupation. And why? Because if he had caught well that night, ever after when things went hard, Peter would have turned to catching fish to recoup his finances. But the Master taught him once and forever that, having linked his life with that of Jesus as a fisher of souls, he must depend absolutely upon the Master for his support. Doubt, unbelief, talking to others of the hard times, the difficulties in the way, unfit one for the work of a self-supporting missionary. Peter had come near losing the Master while striving to save himself.

THE Lord was as patient with erring Peter as He is with us. And so He said, "Peter, if you will make Me first in

all your thoughts and in all your work, all these things—clothing, home, family needs—will be added to the other things you receive from Me." That net filled with fish was the Master's guarantee to Peter that the Lord will provide for him who enters wholeheartedly into the service of the Lord.

Peter was a man of strong passions, impulsive, tempestuous, easily discouraged like many a Christian today, but withal he loved the Master devotedly. The Saviour once said to him, "Simon, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not. And when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren."

In the face of all his experiences, Peter was not yet fully converted. When the time should come that he should resign all his plans, all his energy, to the Lord, his worry over money matters and similar problems would be solved. He then would be an example and a strength to his brethren who had not yet made quite the progress he had as self-supporting missionaries.

It was in this connection, with Peter avowing his extreme love for the Lord and his willingness to follow him even unto death, that Jesus asked: "Peter, when I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything?" The answer was, "Nothing." What a lesson for us today as self-supporting workers in the Southland!

THE narrowness of Peter's vision was much like our own. He shuttled back and forth between trust and doubt. He wanted material things, yet desired the experience that comes only when one deals with eternal values. In his shortsightedness Peter would have the Saviour accept a life of ease and comfort rather than face death on the cross. Jesus had to tell him frankly that such thoughts were of the devil. (Matt. 16)

Throughout His ministry, Jesus put to Peter one lesson after another to inspire courage in self-sacrificing work. But even after the bitter lesson of his denial; even after he had walked and talked with Jesus following the resurrection, Peter still is found saying, "I go a fishing."

The patience of Jesus with Peter demon-

strates His long-suffering with us as we falter in our mission, and at times turn again to the old paths that bind us to the world of business and commerce.

A time came after Pentecost when the really converted Peter could carry to the world the message of a risen Saviour with all the boldness of the Master Himself. Gone was his fear of defeat, his fear of the lack of material assistance. Power attended his words when he said to the lame man at the temple Beautiful, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee." And at his command, the cripple walked.

World conditions emphasize the importance of self-supporting Christian service. If doubts and fears have been ours, it is now time to accept fully the commission: "Go, work today in my vineyard." And likewise should we accept the promise concerning our remuneration: "Whatever is right, I will give you,"

Building a Unit

EACH rural community center of the Southland, operating on a self-supporting basis, has a distinct history. Usually this work begins on a very small scale, then grows gradually as the workers increase in experience and are able to add to their numbers others of like spirit who are willing to cooperate.

One of the youngest of the group in the Southland is Little Creek School, Concord, Tennessee, beautifully located approximately six miles beyond the limits of the city of Knoxville. Members of Madison College faculty volunteered for service there. The ideas back of this work had taken root in the hearts of Professor Leland Straw, head of the Music Department, and of Mrs. Straw. With them were associated Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Frederick.

A few days ago Roger Goodge and his wife, former students of Madison, were visiting Mr. Goodge's parents on the campus preparatory to connecting with the group at Little Creek. Mr. Goodge is a printer, who, for the past two years, has been in charge of the Printing Department of Southern Junior College. He loves printing, but during his long experience at Madison, seeds were planted in his heart, and life in a self-supporting unit is his ambition.

The unit now has ability to carry on agricultural work, has teachers for children in the grades, two graduate nurses, and an ambitious and capable printer. Mr. Goodge is casting about for printing equipment, as he desires to make that trade a teaching project with the students as well as a means of income for the unit. Some *Survey* reader may be able to contribute to this phase of the work. Any suggestions will be warmly received. Already a printer who is going out of business has made a liberal offer on some of his equipment.

For years Madison has looked forward to the establishment of a sanitarium on the Little Creek School farm. It is admirably adapted to a small medical institution. Initial steps have been taken. Its growth will be watched with interest.

Dedicating the New Horse Barn

OTHERS, as well as the agricultural group of the Madison College family, have watched with great interest the construction of the new hundred-foot horse barn, built under the direct supervision of Farm Manager George Juhl. A loan of \$1,500, with a team of mules as collateral for each of the three yearly payments, has been supplemented by donations to insure the completion of the barn in time for the storing of fall crops.

Madison's Young Farmers of America, who designate themselves here as the Agricultural Advocates, have been active participants in the erection of the barn. Gilbert Gustafson, of Denver, Colorado, one of their number, gives you the following story:

"Last spring the farm crew of Madison undertook the building of a new horse and mule barn. We dug the trenches after the stakes had been set, and poured the foundation. With rocks from our own land, we built a wall about four feet high. The labor was done by us students with a carpenter to guide, but after the rafters were about half up, we were left to finish alone. Roscoe Davis, one of the Agricultural Advocates, was appointed student foreman, and he did a good job. We finished the rafters in a short time and put on the roofing.

"Thursday, August 7, we pushed back the bales of straw, clearing the floor for the dedicatory exercises. Sack lunches were served, the band gave the music for one of the best marches of the year, and everyone had a fine time.

"Professor E. C. Jacobsen, one-time member

of the Farm Department, now Business Accountant, told of the long-time dream of a new barn, and Mr. Juhl added his testimony concerning the problem of building the barn. The exercises closed with a group of songs and rounds led by C. C. Blackburn. We anticipate that the horses and mules, a fine showing of stock, will spend many a happy hour in their new home."

Campus Visitors

FRIDAY evening, August 8, we were happily surprised when Mrs. Ivy Parks and daughter, Beverly Ann, together with Miss Florence Chambers and her mother, all of Santiago, California, arrived at Madison College, en route to Highpoint, N. C., where the National Women's Championship Meet, under the auspices of the American Athletic Union, was to be held for annual contests the middle of August.

Florence Chambers is the founder of the Florence Chambers' Swimming Club, of Santiago. Several years ago Miss Chambers competed in the international Olympics, held in Paris, France, and took the honors of first champion swimming there. Beverly Ann Parks, fifteen-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ivy Parks, who carries the championship medal of the West Coast for 1940, will compete in the contest to be held at Highpoint.

Mrs. Parks is the niece of Dr. Frances L. Dittes. Mr. Earnest Dittes, the grandfather, will arrive at Highpoint by train, and her father, Dr. Ivy Parks, by plane for the occasion. Beverly Ann is a fine specimen of womanhood, due to good nutrition and physical development.

Sunday afternoon, the tenth of the month, a group of twenty-five rural school teachers of the South, summer school students in George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, spent a couple of hours on the campus. Among them were representatives from every southern state east of the Mississippi and from Arkansas. They are interested in the rural setup of Madison and its varied activities in a progressive educational program.

Items of News

RECENTLY President George C. Bellingrath, Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, Rabun Gap, Georgia, and Dr. Howard S. Higdon, Campbellville College, Campbellville, Kentucky, who were attending an educational conference at George Peabody College, Nashville, visited Madison campus. The Rabun Gap School offers Christian education to mountain boys and girls, giving them an opportunity to work in various industries. Campbellville College also has a farm. Both of the educators are interested in Madison's work-study program, its manufactured foods, its medical institution, and its entire setup for the young people.

The faculty had a Sabbath afternoon meeting, giving Dr. P. A. Webber and H. K. Christman opportunity to report concerning their recent visit to camp meetings in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Mr. Christman, member of Southern Publishing Association staff, represents *Watchman Magazine*. Dr. Webber presented the health foods and other features of the Madison work.

A. A. Jasperson, Business Manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, and his son, David, spent a few hours on the campus. They were en route to Chicago to meet Mrs. Jasperson, who is returning from a month's vacation with relatives in the West.

The recent action of President Roosevelt, freezing Japanese funds in the United States, created an interest in Oriental students on the college campus. *Nashville Tennessean*, July 28, contained pictures of three Chinese students, John Liu, I. Yui, and Edwin Lowe, of Panama; and of fourteen Japanese young men and women, seven American born and hence American citizens, and seven natives of Japan who are in the States on foreign-student basis.

Carroll C. MacPherson, former student of Madison wrote early in July from Clark General Hospital, Vancouver, Washington. Since leaving Madison, he spent five years in the Medical Department of the Army, during which time he completed their course in Clinical Pathology at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C. He has spent several years in a pharmacy, working under the direction of a physician, and plans now to complete a course in the School of Pharmacy, Oregon State College.

Of men who have recently been members of the campus family and who are now in military service, Dr. J. S. Mead, physician in residency, Madison Sanitarium the past year, is now at Randolph Field, Texas. Dr. Paul A. Black has charge of the eye, ear, nose, and throat section of the Station Hospital, Camp Beauregarde, Louisiana. He is captain in the Medical Corps Reserve, on active duty. Stanley C. Hall, a graduate of Madison College, is an ensign in the Naval Communications Reserve, on active duty, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

Early in July, Dr. Hilda Habenicht came to Madison from Mercy Hospital, Jackson, Michigan, and Dr. T. H. Lundstrom from General Hospital, Saginaw, Michigan. They will spend a year as physicians in residence, Madison Rural Sanitarium.

One day in July, William Walker, former Madison student, and Mrs. Walker, of Highland Park, Michigan, made a brief call on friends on the campus. This was the first visit in twelve years. Quite naturally, Mr. Walker noted a great many changes and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were on their way to Smoky Mountain National Park for their vacation.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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COMMENCEMENT AT MADISON

Our Alma Mater

“Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain;
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer’s lingering blooms delayed.
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease. . . .
How often have I paused on every charm,
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm. . . .”

“TAKE a long, last look about you at this tranquil scene,” said Attorney Cecil Sims, of Nashville, addressing the 1941 graduates of Madison College, Sunday evening, August 31. “Here in the soft glow of the lights of this auditorium are the familiar faces of friends and companions with whom you have been associated almost daily. Outside, above us are the stars and the moon; and on the outer

fringes of the circle of light from this building, you see faint outlines of trees and buildings and other objects which have become part of your daily life.

“Beauty, serenity, and apparently security and stability, are all about; and here, perhaps more nearly than any other place on earth, we approach on this campus Oliver Goldsmith’s immortal idyl, “Sweet Auburn.”

The Graduates,

THE week end, August 29-31, was the climax of the 1940-41 college year, the high spot, at least, for twenty-five college graduates and fifteen nurses-in-training. The twenty-five received the baccalaureate degree, and the nurses were awarded certificates indicating the completion of three years’ training which prepares for the State Board examinations and the R. N.

These are purposeful young men and women trained for Christian service. Their responses to the lesson given by H. K. Christman in the Consecration Service Friday evening, indicates serious thought and well-laid plans. A check on the roll of college graduates is evidence of this. Willis Baughman is medical technician in California.

Olga Burdick goes to Pewee Valley, Kentucky, Sanitarium as dietitian.

Geneva Bowman is private-duty nurse in Creek, Missouri.

H. K. Christman is Circulation Manager, *Watchman Magazine*, Southern Publishing Association, Nashville.

Moses Batchelder wishes to continue his study in the field of agriculture, but may soon be called to the Army.

Arthur Carleton plans graduate work in the University.

Audrey Hill continues in the Business Office, Madison College.

Dr. Cyrus Kendall, pathologist, is a member of the medical staff, Madison Sanitarium.

A. Carroll Ford begins the third year of his medical course, College of Medical Evangelists.

Vera Noss-Hewitt has charge of the diet work in Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Miss.

Mrs. Jerusha Johnson becomes matron of Kinne Hall cafeteria on the college campus.

John Kaynor enters Tennessee State University for graduate work.

Albert McCorkle is a supervisor in Madison Sanitarium.

George Randolph is registered for dentistry in Atlanta-Southern Dental College.

Bruce Sanderson enters the College of Medical Evangelists this fall.

Esther Hornoi-Stillwell is nursing in Chattanooga.

H. W. Sauer continues managerial work in the Printing Department of Madison College.

Emmett Pierce expects soon to be called to the Army.

Philip Wang continues food work with Dr. W. H. Miller in Ohio, preparatory to returning to China.

James Whitlock becomes principal of Glen Alpine School in North Carolina.

Samuel Yoshimura hopes to return to Japan soon.

Two of the nurses, Stella Pajakowski and Fay Littell, will assist Dr. W. G. Lynch in Tennessee Training and Agricultural School for Boys.

The Consecration Service

AS LEADER of the consecration service, H. K. Christman read from Stephen's story of the man Moses, as recorded in the book of Acts. Moses was born at the time appointed by God for the appearance of a deliverer for the children of Israel, then in bondage to the Egyptian monarchy. He was the personification of a heaven-born idea. From his youth, Moses had recognized his call to the life of a deliverer. Angels had instructed him concerning his mission. It took forty years of graduate work in the Midian desert to prepare him to fulfill his mission. In the end he freed millions of slaves, educated them into one of the finest organizations the world has known, and established a basic culture that made the Hebrew nation one of the greatest in history.

He gave them the moral law, laws of

health and sanitation, laws of human relationships that are traceable in the codes of the greatest nations of the earth today. It is in harmony with his teachings that the nation was led across the Jordan into the promised land, where each family had its heritage on the land; and a system of economy was developed that, if adopted today, would eliminate all poverty, make of each individual a producer, and make impossible the trouble and turmoil of the present generation.

Thus, through the man Moses, were the thoughts and ideas of God translated into human history and character.

The class of 1941 occupies a strategic position. It has come to the decisive hour. We must determine whether or not morality, religion, and vital godliness shall prevail. It is ours to carry out the great ideas of God in these respects. We may be numbered with the earth's minority, but those who are true to these ideals are heroes, the world's true nobility.

Heaven is challenging youth to champion truth in days overflowing with catastrophe. This very class of 1941 enters into the world to recreate standards, to exalt ideals that are now trailing in the dust.

We are called to champion a cause. What weapons shall we use? "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches. But let him that glorieth glory in this: that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord that exerciseth loving kindness, judgment, and righteousness in the earth: for in these things I delight, saith the Lord."

I hope, dear fellow classmates, that we may be able to stamp the impress of heroism upon this world of sorrow, and that, above all, we may be able to show others the way to Calvary.

"The Higher We Climb the Broader the View"

BASED on the motto of the class, President C. V. Anderson, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, S. D. A., Nashville, built his sermon of Sabbath morning. The Apostle Paul, writing to the Philipians, said, "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of

Jesus, my Lord." Paul had climbed to a height that enabled him to set real value on eternal things. Would that every young man and woman could realize that the higher we climb the broader the view!

When you look up, you see the sky. When you lie on your back, you see still more sky. When you climb Lookout Mountain, your view is still more extended. I well remember being in London at the time of the king's wedding. From above I looked down upon a mass of humanity; but in all that crowd, none meant anything but these two people. The higher we climb, the less small things, the petty annoyances of life, affect us. We learn how little we are, how little we know.

On the other hand, the higher one climbs in the realm of education, the greater his responsibility. The higher one climbs in the spiritual realm, the greater becomes his appreciation of God, the more he realizes his utter dependence upon God.

If in climbing you do not feel the need of God, your climbing has been in vain. Your feet are on slippery ground. Education of the right kind enables you to rightly evaluate your efforts and increases your dependence upon the Lord.

The world is looking for leadership, for men and women who can be depended upon. According to the Indian legend, an old chief, nearing the end of life, called his people together, and pointing to a distant mountain, said: "The man who can scale that mountain shall be my successor. Report to me before you start. Then when you return, bring me some evidence of your accomplishment, some branch of tree or blade of grass—anything to indicate the spot you reached."

Early the next morning four young Indians started out to scale the mountain. A few hours later, one returned, hot, tired. When asked to show evidence of his climb, he gave the chief a sprig of cactus that grew in the desert at the foot of the mountain.

Later, a second boy returned, carrying a twig from an ash tree, indicating that he had not gone beyond the tree line. "I was determined to scale the mountain,"

said this lad, "but when I saw the top so far in the distance, my heart failed. I knew I could not make it." He, too, was told to step aside.

Darkness had fallen when the third Indian lad returned with three needles from a mountain pine as an offering for the old chief. Why did you not go on to the top, boy?" He replied, "It was getting dark; branches stretched across my path. In the distance the owls hooted. I thought I had better come back while coming was good." And the old chief said, "I wish you had gone on to the top." Night closed in, and the world was asleep; but the old Indian chief sat alone on the ground, watching the dying embers in the camp fire. Suddenly, off in the distance, he saw an object approaching. It was the fourth boy returning.

"Where do you come from?" asked the chief.

"I was one of the four who started out to climb the mountain. It has been a long, hard climb. Before I reached the timber line, the scraggly old pines scratched me; the wild beasts frightened me. But the trail went on, and I had to follow it. I climbed and climbed.

"The sunset from the mountain height was wonderful. For miles in every direction I could see the landscape spread out before me. How marvelous it was!"

Thinking suddenly of the old chief's demand that he bring back something to show where he had been, this lad said: "I found nothing growing there. It was bare everywhere. There were no trees, no grass."

"You have brought back enough, my boy," said the old chief. "I know where you have been. Your story tells me you saw the top of the mountain. You are to become the leader of my people."

These graduates are all out to reach the mountain top. We hope they will. But of the world in general, how few there are who conquer the difficulties and reach their goal. Thousands climb for a diploma. If that is all you climb for, that is all you will get.

I need not tell you of the spirit of prayer nor of the strength gained from the Word of God. Let the 1941 graduates stand with me for a moment on Nebo's mountain and Pisgah's height as Moses

stood to view the promised land. Spread out before him, distinct and beautiful, lay the mountains of that land clothed with cedars of Lebanon, the pale trees of the tropics, fields of waving barley and wheat, goodly cities, fair gardens, grazing flocks. It was the land that Moses, inspired by the spirit of God, had described to the children of Israel.

To the mind of Moses was opened the history of the chosen people. He saw them established by their tribes in the land of Canaan. With prophetic insight he followed down the ages to the time when the Saviour walked among men. He followed Him into Gethsemane, saw His betrayal and crucifixion. He beheld the disciples of Jesus as they went forth to carry the gospel to the world. He caught a glimpse of the eternal home, the earth made new for the people of God.

Anything that you graduates may have will be as nothing if this vision is lacking. Get that vision. Let the cost be what it may. The higher you climb, the clearer will become your vision of Jesus and the work He will have you do on earth.

The Commencement Address

IN THE HISTORY of Madison College it has been our privilege to have as speakers men of prominence in the educational and religious world: Dr. Philander P. Claxton, President, Austin Peay State Normal, former United States Commissioner of Education, who has played an important part in the development of Madison as a senior college; Dr. John Hill, Baptist Mission Board, Nashville, one of the South's best-known Bible teachers; Dr. Doak Campbell, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Dr. S. C. Garrison, President, Peabody College; Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former President, Antioch College; and others.

This year it was an outstanding privilege and pleasure to have as the commencement speaker, Attorney Cecil Sims, a Tennessee legislator and an outstanding member of the bar. From the legal standpoint, Mr. Sims has been a father to the institution, its guide in many matters that, without his keen judgment and wise coun-

sel, might have given trouble. His philosophy of education and his counsel to the graduates of 1941 will not soon be forgotten. More in the next issue.

Love for the Country

THE spirit of the self-supporting worker in rural units of the South is well expressed by Madalene Blackwell, Yale Divinity School, in *The Missionary Herald*, May, 1941, from which we quote:

"I love rural life. I have been attached to it from earliest childhood. I love the smell of the soil, the splash of the rain, the smile of the sun, the song of the birds, the laughter of the summer breeze, and the zest of the winter scenes.

"I love the growing crops, the long, straight rows of corn, the golden billows of the ripening grain, the varied colors in the gardens, the graceful forms of flowers, ferns, and trees.

"I rejoice when men have faith to try again after drought or storm has brought destruction to the labor of their hands.

"I know the country people. I believe in their hopes, their aspirations, and their simple faith; in their ability to enlarge their lives and plan for the happiness of those whom they love; and in their contributions to the material, social, and spiritual needs of our nation and world.

"When I was being interviewed for Director of Week-Day Religious Education for a Missouri county, I was asked: Can you accept this position at the salary we will pay you after you have spent so much time and money to obtain your education?" This is my answer: The salary will provide me with a comfortable living, which is enough. The position will give me an opportunity to help rural people who have my love, sympathy, and understanding. Perhaps I may lead some rural boys and girls to give to the world a service far superior to anything I might do in this or any other capacity. I may be able to awaken, others to the needs of the rural people. If I can do these things, then my salary—the greater part of it—will come to me, not in a check, but in the joy of knowing that the lives are finding a new freedom, the freedom that comes through the joy of service."

"I am interested in the betterment of the youth of today and wrote to Madison a year and a half ago. Since then I have been a reader of *The Survey*. Your views on agriculture in connection with Christian education are most interesting. Nothing can take the place of life on the land. It is beneficial to both mind and body. Your educational program is one of the finest I have met." —Student, Toronto (Ontario) Bible College.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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From College Life into the World

Attorney Cecil Sims, of Nashville, Tells Madison College Graduates
Something of What is Ahead of Them

I WOULD AVOID flamboyant heroics and exalted hyperboles, and confine my thoughts and suggestions to the world as we actually find it, and the practical problems that will shortly confront you...

Beauty, serenity, and apparently security, are all about us here, and perhaps more nearly than any other place on this earth we approach, on this campus, Goldsmith's immortal idyl: "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain...."

But these quiet scenes will quickly pass. These familiar faces will soon be gone, and tomorrow you will graduate to a difficult task in a hard and realistic world—a world totally different from these peaceful scenes—a world torn and ravaged by war, nearly one-half of which is dominated by a blood-thirsty madman at the head of the most ruthless and powerful army the world has ever known.

Tomorrow you will face a world in which innocent nations have been conquered and pillaged, where innocent people are being slaughtered by the tens of thousands, churches demolished, and whole cities leveled into rubble. Here in our own United States we are suffering from almost every conceivable economic ill, and in everyday life we find the hustle and bustle and hurry of intensive preparations for a gigantic war, whose thunder is already heard in the distance—a war which, from every appearance, is a desperate effort to save civilization.

This is the world into which you will go tomorrow, and very probably it is in

this type of world that you will spend the beginning years of your adult life. What future does such a world offer to young men and women today? Has civilization run its course? Are moral and spiritual values no longer important?

A Background for Judgment

FOR the moment let us detach ourselves from this confusion and become spectators, viewing the present picture against a larger background, in order to bring it into proper perspective.

We must remember that the stars in the firmament tonight which look down upon such tragedy and bloodshed, are the self-same stars which shone on Bethlehem. The great, silent mountains which rise from the plains have watched the vicissitudes of man's struggles for thousands of years. What we see in the world today is but a fragment of the world's total history.

In Yellowstone National Park one may view with the naked eye the fossilized remains of nine separate forests which grew one on top of the other. A great forest flourished for hundreds of years, then fell into decay, or was destroyed by some great catastrophe. Slowly, gradually, there emerged from the decayed trunks of the fallen trees other trees which grew into a mighty forest. Nine times this was repeated.

The great poet, Homer, sang only of one ancient Troy, but the excavations of archaeologists reveal between seven and nine separate and distinct cities built one

upon another. Man built a city; it was inhabited for generations, and in the course of world events that city was destroyed or deserted and its ruins covered by the sands of time. Later, other men built a city upon the same spot, only to have its crumbling ruins disappear. Through the centuries this has been repeated from time to time.

Viewed against such a background, our individual lives are but tiny sparks in the vast reaches of time. Dictators like Hitler and Mussolini become mere pygmies marching into oblivion. The present upheavals of a war-torn earth are mere ripples on the vast ocean of eternity.

And so, no doubt, it will be with puny dictators of today, who seek by slaughter and pillage to change the course of the earth and to destroy the culture and civilization which man has laboriously built through the centuries.

Mighty Achievements of the Ages

NOTWITHSTANDING man has been endowed with but a brief span of life, his achievements throughout the ages have been almost miraculous. In transportation, he has conquered the land, the sea, and the air. He has exploited to the utmost nature's great storehouse of natural resource. He compounds metals into strength without weight, and he makes light without heat. Great rivers have been harnessed, and electricity has become the slave of every man for the production of both the necessities and the conveniences of life.

We touch a button, and music flows from the air by means of the radio, and television is but a step away. In the field of hygiene and medicine, plagues and pestilence have been obliterated. A simple series of sulphur compounds has banished the fear of pneumonia and many other dread diseases. From manuscripts of ancient monks, we have progressed to the giant printing presses of today, so that education and knowledge have become the gift of all mankind.

Although we are living in a period in which things are upset and values have been uprooted and destroyed, we must remember we have as a background all of these great accomplishments and inventions, and that we are equipped by them so that the contest is by no means

unequal, provided we are willing to take advantage of the resources at hand and to fight with the weapons which are available.

The Value of Education

YOU have been trained and equipped to make the most of the brief span of life, provided you are willing to do so. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of training and education in our present-day world. Training and education have always been important and valuable, but in former years their relative importance was not so great as it is today.

Tonight you have finished your preliminary training. One of the first dangers you will face is one that many people fail to realize—the danger of never really beginning to live the life for which you have been trained and equipped.

Awake to Your Possibilities

MANY people spend their lives contemplating and anticipating the time when they will really begin to live. They are always about to begin life, and somehow they never actually get to it. Consequently, they wade merely ankle-deep and die without ever having really lived.

Let me urge upon you the importance of living your life each day rather than postponing it to a future day. The best way to know how to begin is simply to start a life of activity at the earliest possible moment. The Creator has given us a head to think with, a body with arms and hands and legs and feet, and He intends that we should not only develop but also use all of them—not just some of them.

The only completely satisfying life is the one filled with mental and physical activity combined and that results in the translation of thought into action and accomplishment. One need not be a great genius to lead a successful, useful, and satisfactory life. We listen with bated breath to the music of Beethoven; but Beethoven's actual life was a tragedy, and in his will he described the utter futility of his life and sufferings.

We view the great paintings of Rembrandt and contrast our own small abilities and endowments with humility; but Rembrandt, at the height of his career, became a bankrupt. Stripped of everything he possessed, driven from home, he died penniless and without friends.

The literary works of Shakespeare are immortal; but his actual life was a disappointment and came to an untimely end from alcoholic overindulgence.

These men were great geniuses. They thought great thoughts and preserved them for posterity in written form and on the canvas, but they failed to put them into their daily living.

Living is Doing

THINKING great thoughts is but a partial act. Living is the total act. If we cannot paint great pictures, or produce great literary works, or carve great statues out of marble or bronze, we can at least do that which these men failed to do—live a life of great usefulness and service. We can develop character and intellect; we can enjoy and appreciate art and beauty in music, and we can translate our thoughts into action rather than on the canvas and paper.

Make No Delay

I REALIZE that living one's life is not so simple as it sounds. It may be necessary for you to work hard; but begin that work tomorrow, or as soon as you can. Don't postpone it; because it is that work, that effort, that activity—nothing less—which is life itself.

Life has been defined as a mere choice of risks. It is full of danger from disease, from accidents, from destruction by war, destruction by enemies, both within and without. All of these things are calculated to strike fear into one's heart. No doubt this fear will come to you. But when one can feel fear and not be afraid, he has developed courage. If you come to realize that life is worth while and face its responsibilities without being afraid, its problems can be solved, and its apparent futilities will disappear.

The real values of life exist, notwithstanding these turbulent times. There have always been basic metals in the earth—iron, copper, zinc, tin, and lead, out of which all of the tools of our civilization have been made. We have the primary colors, red, blue, and yellow, from which every color in the spectrum is derived. There are essential foods, which furnish every vitamin required to nourish the fibers of our physical bodies.

Just as these things have always existed and always will exist, there are essential

and ultimate values in life which, compounded together, justify life itself and make it worth while. But these materials must be dug from the earth and compounded and put to use. These colors must be blended; these foods must be recognized and brought into use. And by the same token, you must recognize fundamental values in life, compound them, and blend them into the daily activities of your lives before they can be of any value to you or to the world in which you live.

Strive Not for Material Wealth

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE waste their lives in the accumulation of wealth to be used for their own selfish desires. They are like children building sand castles on the ocean beach. Make your life out of something more durable and lasting than mere transitory wealth. A selfish life is never a satisfactory life.

If you would make the most of your life, give it away. You will be disappointed if you keep it for yourself. In the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke it is written: "The kingdom of God is within you." It is not in any particular group of men, but it is in all men. It is within you.

You have the power to create machines, and you have the power to create happiness. Life itself is a wonderful adventure if you use this creative power for the benefit of others, for the benefit of your family, of your community, of your friends, rather than for the benefit of yourselves.

Strive to Attain Your Maximum

LIFE is comparative—not absolute. It is neither perfection, nor is it total error. In mathematics, your solution to a problem is either right, or it is wrong. If you say that five and five are ten, you are right; but if you say nine, you are wrong. There is no middle ground.

But life is not entirely a question of mathematics. The solution of its problems is not necessarily entirely wrong just because it is not completely right. Some pictures are more beautiful than others. We may prefer this picture to that one, but still both are beautiful. We cannot all accomplish with equal ability, but our failure to accomplish the maximum does not necessarily mean that we have

failed. Do not compare your accomplishments with those of others. Compare them only with your own ability. The true measure of success is the ratio between what we might have done, what we might have become on one hand, and what we have done, what we have made of ourselves on the other hand.

Farewell

I HAVE FERRIED you across the narrow stream which separates your student days from the beginning of your active life. I suspect that, like the Ancient Mariner, I have been a bit garrulous about the things that lie on the other side. If I have made you reflect upon life itself, if I have made you see that all this confusion in the world today is but a strange interlude which will soon pass, and that fundamental values in life still exist and are worth while; if I have persuaded you to believe that the real life is the active, unselfish life of service; that true success and true happiness are dependent upon these conceptions of life; and that all of these things are still possible in the world as we find it today—then perhaps I have cleared the mists and shown you the North Star still brightly shining in God's great firmament.

I bid you Godspeed in your journey through life.

A Sound Financial Policy

AFTER describing the debt-free home over which his father presided, Roger W. Babson, well-known economist, says: "As a result of his influence and example, I have never borrowed a dollar in my life, either for business or for personal reasons. I know from a lifetime of observation that the borrowing of money, either by an individual or by a corporation, can result in terrible consequences. Indebtedness of any kind, whether of a social or a financial nature, is best to be avoided."

After discussing the present increase in national debt and its dangers, Mr. Babson continues:

"Private, corporate, and public debt should be kept to a minimum when our national debt is increasing. Our war

'prosperity' should enable many to get out of debt for the first time in years. By all means pay cash during the remainder of the war. . .

"The main thought I want to drive home is that it is a choice between harder work, longer hours, and lower wages during the defense effort—or else repudiation in some form."

These sound economic principles from the pen of Mr. Babson are taken from an article that appeared in the *Nashville Banner*, March 14. Madison is endeavoring to operate in harmony with these same principles. Like others, it has to battle against the tendency for an individual to live beyond his income. However, each department of the institution is placed on its own, financially speaking, and the slogan is, "Avoid debt as you would avoid the leprosy."

Campus News

We are happy to devote the greater portion of this issue of *The Survey* to the excellent commencement address of Cecil Sims, outstanding attorney of Nashville, for many years the legal advisor of Madison College and its operating corporation, Rural Educational Association. His grasp of the essential values of life, the fact that happiness comes primarily in service to our fellowmen, is preeminently in harmony with the standards of the institution and its objectives in training men and women for Christian service.

After visiting Madison for a day or two, Miss Betty Gay, dietitian representing Century Metalcraft Corporation, Chicago, wrote: "Seeing is believing," and only upon seeing could I have been convinced that there was so unique an institution as Madison College and Sanitarium. The natural beauty of its setting, the unstinted hospitality of all, and the happy spirit with which they serve others, certainly made me feel as though I might suddenly have entered a bit of paradise. Thank you all, and may God greatly bless your efforts."

Cain-Sloan & Company, one of the large department stores of Nashville, put on sale in its Carpet and Drapery Department recently, one hundred looper rugs from the Weaving Department of Madison College. This department is under the supervision of Miss Signe Dyrdaahl, who has been a member of the Madison faculty for a number of years and whose work is much admired. Large numbers of the rugs are used in Madison Rural Sanitarium, and the window drapes in the Sanitarium parlor are the product of her looms.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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A New College Year Begins

THE student body on Madison College campus is always an interesting group from several viewpoints. It is unusual, for instance, to find several hundred young men and women, none of whom use tobacco in any form; who do not indulge in liquor in any form; and who go further in the dietetic scale by refraining from the use of flesh foods, tea, and coffee. That is one side of the scene.

A member of the faculty of a well-known college for men, located in an eastern city, one time spent several days on the campus. He contrasted the student program here with that of the young men he was associated with in his educational institution. The rule at Madison is early to bed and early to rise. Each student carries a work program that demands punctuality, attentiveness, thorough-going interest. Students are caring for the sick, ministering to their physical needs and contributing often to their spiritual welfare; they are preparing meals for the large student-teacher family, or working in the Sanitarium diet kitchens. It may be they are members of the printing crew with a first-class job on the press; some are canning for winter use the fruits and vegetables brought in from orchards and gardens by other members of the student body.

In that visiting professor's college, boys sleep late, half the forenoon, perhaps,

following a night of carousing; they come in with the whisky flask bulging a hip pocket. Their energy and interest centers largely around games, dancing, and drinking. It was a surprise to this educator to meet the upstanding youth who are seeking an education for Christian

ANNUAL CONVENTION TIME

THE Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers of the South is scheduled for November 6 to 9, at Madison College. A cordial invitation to all who are interested.

service and who are actually doing this line of work in the midst of their training. And he did not hesitate to tell Madison students that he was pleased as well as surprised.

Sometimes we forget what a privilege it is to associate daily with such young men and women. It is a joy and an inspiration. It wards off the approach of old age as few things can. Especially is it well to consider this hard-working company possessed as they are of ambition to meet the problems presented by a world in woe.

Madison's task was never greater than in 1941. A number of those who had hoped to continue in college have been called to the Army. Others who planned to enter have answered the draft call. May they be true to their convictions, and serve well their country and countrymen who are struggling to maintain the fundamentals of peace and freedom.

From Many Quarters

IT IS A COSMOPOLITAN GROUP that gathers in classroom, sits together in the cafeteria, works side by side in shop, laboratory, in garden and factory.

They come from practically every state in the Union. They come from countries that are opposing each other in the world conflict. But here there is no conflict. All are bent on fitting themselves for lives of usefulness. Before all of them is held the goal of self-supporting missionary work either in the homeland or in some foreign field.

How some of these young people reach Madison is an interesting story. From personnel records we cull this:

In September, 1939, came a letter from Iowa: "Having read the article, 'A College That Feeds Itself,' by Milo Hastings, *Physical Culture Magazine*, I told my brother, who is in the navy, about Madison College. As my wife and I are users of Madison Foods, my brother is especially interested in your college. Please write him."

November 3, 1939, came a response from the sailor brother, written from San Diego, California, Disbursing Office, Destroyer Division Twenty-four Destroyers, U.S.S. "Trever":

"May I express my sincere appreciation for the literature concerning Madison, also for copies of *The Madison Survey*. It is all interesting and enlightening, not only concerning what Madison is and does but the type of people it produces.

"For the past year I have been getting ready to return to civil life, but I still have a year in the service. When that is complete, I want to step right into something definite that will further my education. Having no income, I must depend upon employment. The cooperative system that your college offers is an excellent one, and I am eager to know more about it. . . ."

May 3, 1940, came further word from the young sailor lad, still on the U.S.S. "Trever," but at that time in Pearl Harbor, T.H. He writes:

"The day of my release from the navy is drawing near. My desire to remain in the service is due only to the fact that I am used to the ways of a sailor in the United States Navy. But the deeper desire to further the education I crave, an opportunity I passed by so lightly when it was at hand, is deepened by the possibility now of living a clean-cut, healthful, and intelligent life on the Madison campus.

"I have a deep respect for my big brother, who has long been a user of health foods. I want an opportunity to live as he does; and to work with a clean mind and a body clean inside and outside, is my sincere hope.

"I have come in contact with the army and navy Young Men's Christian Association. My

goal now is to prepare for a 'Y' secretary, which calls for a college education. I wish to start college this fall."

With that background, Kenneth Mensing became a member of Madison College early in 1941, and, as such, was among the group who welcomed the freshmen arriving the middle of this September, when older students serve as pilots about the campus, through the industrial departments, and elsewhere.

One Newcomer

OF THOSE who were that day shown over the campus and who met its residents, we introduce one, a lad of seventeen, recently come from Mesopotamia, the land of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. He was born in the ancient city of Nineveh, and is in the United States on foreign student basis. He was accompanied to Madison by his uncle, Carl H. Bremson, also of Nineveh, whose father was the first Seventh-day Adventist in Mesopotamia. The uncle is deeply interested in the Madison system of education, its work-study program for youth, and its self-supporting plan for mission workers. He learned of Madison through a former student of this institution, John Karmy, now a fourth-year medical student in the College of Medical Evangelists. Mr. Karmy came to Madison from Peru, but is himself a native of Palestine. To become a physician and return to his native land to put into practice the principles learned at Madison, has been the absorbing ambition of Mr. Karmy.

To Mr. Bremson he has communicated the same ambition, and through him a third prospective self-supporting worker for the Near East is in training at Madison this fall. This young man is Daniel Hasso.

These are but samples of the youth comprising the campus family. It is the purpose of Madison to inspire in young minds the desire to follow the Master Teacher in His methods of work for humanity, and meanwhile to train head and hand for efficient service.

Speakers from a Distance

The inspirational recital of experiences in the mission field by Elder F.A. Stahl on Wednesday will not soon be forgotten. He has been a pioneer among the Indians of the Lake Titicaca region of South America.

At the first Friday vesper service of the new term, Frederick Lee, Associate Editor of *The Review and Herald*, Washington, D.C., for many years a missionary in China, gave thrilling experiences of young people who are pioneers under most difficult conditions in the Orient. His was a ringing challenge to youth in our colleges to become pioneers in the work for the Master.

At another service the associate secretary of the S.D.A. Young People's Department of Missionary Volunteers, D. A. Ochs, related the opportunities for young people today and called for greater consecration to Christian service.

Training Self-Supporting Missionaries

"A GREAT WORK has been done by men appointed to give their entire effort to the ministry," said President C. V. Anderson, of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, S.D.A., on the first Sabbath of the fall quarter, "but the time is coming, it is not far off, when the way will be closed to them; and men able to maintain themselves, as was the tent-maker, the Apostle Paul, will be the ones to carry on." He spoke with serious earnestness of the importance of training young men and women according to the pattern set for the Madison School.

"The school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called. . . . In the work being done at the training school for home and foreign missionary teachers at Madison, and in the small schools established by the teachers who have gone forth from Madison, we have an illustration of one way by which the message should be carried in many, many places."

"The seventy sent out by Christ were laymen working for the people everywhere. They represent the great body of lay members of the church who are called to work in a self-supporting manner. They were working behind the scenes, as it were, as self-supporting missionaries. Paul, the tent maker; Luke the physician; Aquila and Priscilla are all familiar figures in the galaxy of self-supporting workers in the early Christian church.

"My heart thrills when I see the workings of the Lord in this school. John, the Apostle, on the Isle of Patmos, visited by the angel, was given a view of the times in which we are now living. 'Fear God

and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment is come,' was the message sent to all the world with a loud voice. And I read of a great reformatory movement, now due among God's people.

"Hundreds and thousands were seen visiting families, and opening before them the word of God. Hearts were convicted by the power of the Holy Spirit."

"Here is a picture of lay evangelism for which Madison is training its students. I am appealing to students and teachers in this institution to be true to the objectives of Madison in its founding. To you has been committed, in a special sense, *one* way by which the gospel is to be carried to the ends of the earth.

"While in college here, every student should learn how to work for the Master as a self-supporting missionary. You have opportunity to train as efficient nurses; those interested in teaching can here train for that field of endeavor. You are preparing agricultural men to work in rural communities. Courses are given in lay evangelism. I would like to see every student take advantage of that course. While here, assimilate all you can, that when you leave this institution, you will radiate this type of work.

"If you are a nurse, it is not enough that you should heal the body. You should carry also a healing message to sick souls. As teachers, it is not enough to give children the fundamental subjects. You must enter into the lives of your pupils and lead them to Christ. You must get the message into your own hearts until you are like the self-supporting missionary, Cary, in India, who said that he cobbled shoes for his bread and butter, but that his mission in life was to give the gospel.

"Whatever your field of activity, be the best in that field. Give of your most efficient service. Christ says to us as to His disciples, 'I will make you fishers of men.'"

"I will make you fishers of men,
Fishers of men; fishers of men;
I will make you fishers of men
If you follow Me.
Fishers of men! fishers of men;
I will make you fishers of men
If you follow Me."

Then he sang the above words of the song that years ago brought such a response

from an audience of natives on the gold coast of Africa, to whom he had taught it.

To the students he said: "None of you can be too dead in earnest these days. May God make clear to each of you why you came to this institution, and while here may you get the vision and establish the consecration of heart to do your part in the fulfillment of that vision."

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Campus News

As the opening of the fall quarter of college approached, members of the campus family who had been on vacation returned to their duties. Professor and Mrs. Nis Hansen and Mrs. R. N. Andrus spent the summer on the Pacific coast with friends and relatives. Mr. Hansen spent six weeks in the William Mortensen School of Photography at Laguna Beach, California, in special preparation for work he is giving here.

* * * * *

It was a pleasure to have as recent visitors two pioneers in the field of health and temperance, Drs. D. K. and Lauretta Kress. While attending conference meetings in Nashville, they stayed at Madison Sanitarium. Dr. Kress addressed the patients and also the student body. They came here from Murray, Kentucky, where they visited their daughter, Dr. Ora Kress-Mason, of Mason Memorial Hospital, and from here returned to their home in Orlando, Florida. Together, the Doctors Kress have spent forty-six years in the practice of medicine.

* * * * *

Dr. Perry A. Webber, Mrs. Webber, and son, Harry, returned from a trip to California, where they left their older son, Alfred, who begins the study of medicine this fall in the College of Medical Evangelists, Los Angeles and Loma Linda.

* * * * *

She Earned Her Way

While new students are entering and vacationers are returning to resume their studies, others are leaving for their future work. Miss Katheryn Case, member of the class of nurses who received their credentials this fall, entered Madison College in September, two years ago. Her pre-nursing course was taken in Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, Md. She spent a year and a half in training in Takoma Hospital, Greenville, Tennessee; then transferred to Madison.

She entered with the determination that nothing should deter her from completing her training as a nurse, looking

forward to Christian service; but she knew that she could not depend on any outside help for college expenses beyond the entrance deposit of \$60.

It is interesting to note that this young woman finished her course with honor and came through a strenuous program in good health and with buoyant spirits. During her two years at Madison College with practical work in Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, she has done service in the Psychiatric Department, in the Obstetrical Ward, with general surgical patients, in the medical clinic for outpatients, in the surgery; and has spent four months in the Children's Hospital at Cincinnati, with which Madison Sanitarium affiliates.

Miss Case passed through the course with no disciplinary trouble but with a deepening religious experience. After a season of private nursing at her home in Orlando, Florida, she hopes to find a position in some college or secondary school as school nurse, where she will have the privilege of teaching hygiene and sanitation, home nursing, first aid, and healthful diet—courses which she feels every young person should have for efficient living.

While in training, Miss Case earned her board, lodging, and tuition; and of the \$60 which she deposited on entrance, she drew \$25 for graduating expenses. The experience calls for strict attention to duty, but it can be done, so say Miss Case and others.

The Annual Convention

DO NOT forget the date of the coming convention of Southern Self-supporting Workers, November 6 - 9, the annual home-coming, held at Madison for the past thirty years. Friends are cordially invited. The gathering gives opportunity to meet many who are carrying self-supporting projects in the rural South. Each unit should arrange for adequate representation. The meeting will be an important occasion, a timely one, considering national and international affairs. Be kind enough, please, to arrange in advance for accommodations. Address communications and requests to the secretary, Miss Florence Fellemende, Madison College, Tennessee.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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The Educational Value of a Convention

PEOPLE representing a common interest, and those seeking to promote unity of action, often find it desirable, for personal stimulation and for a revival of waning interests, to study their problems.

The Elks, the Lions, the Kiwanis illustrate this, as do state and federal meetings of the teaching profession, of physicians, of mechanics, of laundrymen, and even of housewives. Hundreds of gatherings of this sort testify to the generally accepted idea of the

benefit to be derived from the association of groups having a common cause. The result is physical rejuvenation, mental stimulation, and renewed courage, if the undertaking is a difficult one.

The Scripture story of the annual gatherings of the Children of Israel is a familiar one. From Dan to Beersheba they came to some central site, once, twice, or even three times in a year. It was these comings-together that maintained their oneness of purpose and inspired courage to meet difficulties.

It will be remembered that when the Ten Tribes rebelled against Rehoboam, son of King Solomon, almost immediately a decree was issued by the leader of the rebellion that there should be no more going to Jerusalem as in former times. Ephraim, Manasseh, Zebulun, and others of the ten tribes should hold their own

assemblies at a different place and at a different time.

No more were these disaffected men of Israel to join their brethren of Judah to study the great law of God and to review

the providential leadings of Jehovah and the victories of Moses, Joshua, and David, lest their hearts be renewed and their disaffection be cured and they become again one people. The longer they were kept apart, the wider became the gap. Children grew

to manhood without knowledge of the common interests that had made of the children of Israel a mighty nation, a world power. The gap widened until a foreign nation carried away into captivity thousands who had lost their vision and had so far departed from the ideals set before them by such leaders as Moses and Samuel, that the heathen ruled over them.

The Southern Rural Units

OVER thirty years ago when Madison was but a small and struggling institution and the rural units were few, the custom was established of having an annual home-coming. In those days conventions were attended by every member of the group—men, women, and children. Now, as all cannot leave the home base, representatives are sent to speak for the work that has been carried on during the past months, and to carry to those at home

THE NOVEMBER CONVENTION

THE Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, Madison College, will open Thursday evening, November 6, and continue through Sunday, November 9. A cordial invitation is extended to friends and unit workers.

the inspiration gained at the meeting.

Here are a few paragraphs from A. W. Spalding's "The Men of the Mountains," describing those early times:

We would invite you to attend with us a typical convention. Let us arrive the night before its opening, for promptness is a virtue highly prized, and there are material reasons besides why it is better to be early than late. If you go with us, you will walk the two-and-a-half miles from the station to the school, but the road is macadam, and so, stowing our grips in the vehicle where the most delicate ride, we cheerfully follow this road through the garden spot of Tennessee until, at the rise of the fourth or fifth long hill, we reach the sign that says, "Rural Sanitarium," and turn to the left on the new stone road of the school.

Shortly, topping the crest of the ridge, which the water tank marks as the highest point on the farm, we pause to behold the panorama spread out before us. Just beyond us, scarcely below, stretches the long campus, from the old farm house up to the Rural Sanitarium, a road bordered on each side by cottages little and big—the little for homes, the big for public uses. Cool and inviting it lies in the luxuriance of its bluegrass sward, under the shade of the mighty old oaks and the locusts.

Sleep is sweet in the dewy nights of bluegrass Tennessee, and unless you are a light sleeper, it is not likely that you hear, late at night or early in the morning, the rumbling of the wagons that come in from Goodlettsville and Fountain Head and Portland, or even, perhaps, from Bon Aqua and Lawrenceburg, bringing the teachers and farmers who spent their last moments of light in the corn field or in the canning factory or the mill, and took the dark hours for their de luxe traveling to the scene of the convention.

But in the morning we greet them. There is the jovial Alden and the lean-jawed Irish Mulford, first of the out-school pioneers; there is Martin from Bon Aqua and Johnston from Eufola, who helps us to remember, come Sabbath, what old-time preaching is like; there is little Leitzman from Alabama, and the bluff, hearty Artress from west Tennessee, to talk to us about building and blessing. And Clifford Howell from the Cumberland and Marshall Johnston from the foothills of the Blue Ridge, are among those who represent a work antedating Madison, yet welcoming its magnificent aid. Tolman and his family and the Scotts from Sand Mountain, and Groesbeck from Sequatchie Valley to the north of them, Waller and Steinman and Graves from the French Broad Plateau, and Watson from his celery lands and orange groves by Tampa, and Pflugradt from the Tidewater of Virginia, Diehl and Jacobs from Kentucky, and Kendall and Rudisale from Arkansas—all these bring news from near and far of the progress of the self-supporting school work.

And not alone from the school work are we to hear. Down from Chicago comes the virile,

rapid-fire Dr. Paulson, with the gospel on his tongue and the *Life Boat* in his hand, fresh from experiences in prison ministering and platform lecturing, from rescue work in the slums and the care of his great sanitarium—comes to offer a union of city work with the work of the wilderness. And with him is Dr. Kress, world-wide medical evangelist, a leader alike in temperance crusades and personal evangelism. Dr. Hayward, veteran among the medical missionary forces in the South, comes up from Georgia, with his wife, a sharer in his work of ministry to the mountaineers. And closer by, in Nashville, so that he can alternate attendance with practice, is Dr. Harris, earnest advocate and practitioner of medical philanthropy. Then there are nurses like Glatter of Alabama, Kate Macey and her corps in North Carolina, and Elma Jeffries in the Palmetto State, and last of all, Oswald, with his report of needs and service and miracles. By all of these the note of medical evangelism is sounded, and emphasis given to the place the healing art is to occupy in the work of the gospel. It is a note fitly sounded at Madison; for a third of its students are nurses, its president and its dean, as well as other teachers, are physicians in charge of the sanitarium, and ministry to the bodily ills of men is interwoven with all the work and the teaching of the school.

The convention opens with a praise and experience service. Dr. Sutherland, who is invariably elected chairman year by year, strikes, as is his habit, the note of cheer and courage, and the testimonies that roll in in response are no ordinary recitals of hopes and fears and desires, but rather live, specific reports of deeds accomplished, needs inspiring to service, difficulties financial and spiritual overcome, and joy in the realization of fellowship with other laborers and of oneness with Christ.

Some of these mentioned by Mr. Spalding have ended their chosen work and are at rest, but many of them will attend the convention this year, their experiences ripened by the years they have spent in the service. And several hundred others have joined the ranks of the Southern self-supporting group and will be represented in this year's conference.

The 1941 Convention

THE Southern Self-Supporting Workers are a busy body of men and women. Experiences have induced growth in the members themselves and the enterprise which they have fostered. As they gather this first week end in November, it will be with hearts filled with gratitude and with minds open to receive added instruction for the development of the rural work of the Southland.

Each year some distinctive phase of the work is considered—something that

is especially timely. The key thought this year in the minds of the Program Committee has been: To what extent has the experience of the past thirty years prepared these men and women, and the youth they are educating, to meet world conditions as we face them today?

Like a guiding star the units have had before them principles of education intended to develop a generation of stalwart workers for the Master—men who are able to cope with difficulties; groups able to carry forward mission centers on a self-supporting basis; men with a vision of the times we approach when buying and selling will be restricted, possibly denied altogether. Will they then be able to maintain themselves by their own efforts and from their own acres and industries?

Have we been educating young people to stand for truth, for the Bible and its teachings in the face of forces that deny these principles as they are doing in portions of the world today? Are our young men and women as strong physically as they should be? as they will be if they adhere to the principles of physical and mental hygiene we profess to believe and practice? The United States Army is compelled to reject nearly 50 per cent of its draftees because of physical inabilities—a sad picture of a nation's weakness when it should be strong. Do our young men make any better showing? Yet we pose as leaders and teachers of health.

It is not alone a question of material efficiency—physical health and ability to survive physically and financially. It is a three-fold problem. Are our rural units filling the minds of the coming actors on the world's stage with a proper conception of physical health, adherence to divine laws of the body and the mind? Are the products of our schools and sanitariums ready to face the situation as good citizens, law-abiding contributors to the well-being of their neighbors because they have the spirit of the Master in their hearts? These and many other questions cause serious thought today when the world is dying under the hands of totalitarian rule. These and similar questions will occupy the minds of those who attend the convention.

As in previous years, so now an invitation is extended to friends who may

be interested in the problems of Southern rural workers. There are always some in the audience who are not intimately associated with the group itself but who have been watching from a distance. They are welcome. And if it were ever important for the units to share in the blessing of a conference, it is doubly so now. We shall look for a large delegation. Kindly send notice of your coming to Madison College, or to the secretary of the convention, Miss Florence Fellemende.

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Rural Fellowship Meeting

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Christian Rural Fellowship, October 22 and 23, will be held in the Demonstration School Auditorium, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. This organization of a thousand members, or more, states as its mission: "To promote Christian ideals for agriculture and rural life; to interpret the spiritual and religious values which inhere in the processes of agriculture and the relationships of rural life; to magnify and dignify the rural church; to provide a means of fellowship and cooperation among rural agencies: Toward a Christian Rural Civilization."

According to *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, October 1941, the following institutions and agencies will cooperate in this meeting: Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, Methodist Board of Education, Tennessee Conference Board of Christian Education for the Methodist Church, Vanderbilt University School of Religion, Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Madison College, Department of Religious Education of George Peabody College for Teachers, Kentucky Rural Church Council, Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, Rural Church Commission of the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, and the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association.

Dr. John H. Reisner, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Missions Foundation, an ardent promoter of rural life and education, is a leading member and worker of The Christian Rural Fellowship. We are happy to announce that Dr. Reisner has promised to spend a few hours at

Madison during the coming Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, November 6-9, to be held on the college campus.

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Campus Items

Mrs. Lida Scott, Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, and Miss Florence Hartsock, head of the college Department of English, spent ten days in a business and friendship trip into Ohio and as far north as Toronto, Canada, to see Dr. Jessie Brodie, Dr. Dittes' major professor at Peabody College, Nashville, now head of the Department of Household Science in the University of Toronto, where she has four hundred students in her department and twenty-three assistant teachers.

* * * * *

Recent additions to the campus group are Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilson, of Lodi, California, and their sons, William Henry and Joe. For years they have followed the growth of Madison, as Walter Wilson, one brother, has been a member of the faculty. Two other brothers, William and N. C. Wilson, came South twenty years ago as associate founders with Mrs. E. W. Hurlbutt, of Hurlbutt Farm School at Reeves, near Rome, Georgia. Later, N. C. Wilson entered Madison as a student, and in time became the Bible teacher. He answered a call to the foreign field and for ten years labored in Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and as president of the South African Division of the S. D. A. General Conference. From there he was transferred to the presidency of the South Asia Division for five years, with headquarters at Poona, India. He is at present in this country, but is under appointment to Cape Town, as president again of the South African Division. Mr. Ray Wilson was welcomed into the campus family and at once took a place of responsibility in the Construction Department, where he is active in the reconditioning of the central heating plant, a \$35,000 project.

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On the fourteenth, we had a surprise visit from Mr. and Mrs. Calkins, formerly of Pacific Union College, California, more recently at Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Calkins, who was then Miss Urmal Stout, sister of Mrs. J. G. Rimmer, was a student at Madison. After an absence of a quarter of a century, it is quite natural that she noted a great many changes in the institution. Like a growing child, Madison has expanded, developed, and increased in beauty.

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It was a pleasure to have with us as a week-end visitor Elder N. C. Wilson, who is in the East to attend a Council of Seventh-day Adventists in Battle Creek, Michigan.

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The speaker at the morning service, Sabbath, October 19, was Elder A. C. Harder, for nineteen years missionary to Brazil, present headquarters, Rio-Espirito Santo, Victoria, Brazil. For years he has kept in touch with Madison through *The Survey*. He spoke on the importance of understanding the time in which we are living.

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Singing bands and solicitors in the annual Harvest Ingathering campaign had a successful week, exceeding the \$1,700 budget for the Madison church. The sale of canned fruits which had been donated brought approximately \$90. Children and youth of the Demonstration School, as well as college students, took an active part.

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Do Not Forget

AGAIN let us remind you that the Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Rural Workers will meet at Madison, November 6 to 9. The first session is called for Thursday evening, the 6th. There is always an advantage in being at the first session. Friends are cordially invited. The gathering gives opportunity to meet many who are carrying self-supporting projects in the rural South. Each unit should arrange for adequate representation. The meeting will be an important occasion, a timely one, considering national and international affairs. Be kind enough, please, to arrange in advance for accommodations. Address communications and requests to the secretary, Miss Florence Fellemende, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Religious Significance of Health

CERTAIN fundamental problems of community uplift, both rural and urban, have long been recognized. Among these, health has received no small consideration.

Not long ago a letter was received from a Catholic Sister, a teacher of native children in Natal, South Africa. Knowing of some of our health foods and the use of the soybean, she wrote for information concerning the growing of the bean because her pupils are undernourished and physically unable to do the school work she has a

right to expect of them. She wants to do something to improve their health, and in the scarcity of dairy products, she is turning to the soybean for a substantial protein food. Irrespective of the particular process she was exploring, this teacher was on the right line. Health is a vital feature of her educational program. One cannot get far with either an intellectual or a religious program if the body is sick. An essential first step is to bring the physical powers up to standard.

Dr. Grenfel, widely known medical missionary to Labrador, has found in his experience that usually the first step toward evangelization is to better the physical condition of the people.

Paper of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, in panel discussion, Christian Rural Fellowship Conference, Peabody College, Nashville, October 23.

He who studies the Saviour's method of reaching human hearts cannot but recognize the prominence He gave to the healing of the sick. Any who appealed, He helped. The leper, the palsied, the halt, the blind, the crippled by birth or by accident, He healed. Thousands of the

ARISTOCRACY OF THE LAND

MANY are unwilling to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, and they refuse to till the soil. But the earth has blessings hidden in its depths for those who have courage and will and perseverance to gather its treasures. Fathers and mothers who possess a piece of land and a comfortable home are kings and queens.

hungry, He fed. Whole villages were left, after He passed through them, without a single sick person within their borders. Why? Because in most cases the restoration of the body to its normal functions is essential to intellectual and spiritual growth.

CONDITIONS in the world today are not materially different. One very perplexing problem met everywhere in rural work is the burden of the sick and suffering. There are still the crippled, the cancerous, the malarial, the tubercular, the pellagrins, the parasite-ridden, the catarhal, the trachoma-eyes, the deaf ears, the alcoholic, the tobacco-steeped, the sufferer from a weak digestive system. The results of this low ebb in physical and mental health may be read on all sides in the slattern homes of the tenant farmer, barren and gullied hill-sides, one-crop farming, the tiny patches of corn on steep slopes, the poor-grade cattle, as poorly fed as their owners, razorback

pigs roaming the woods, unpainted houses, ragged, ill-fitting clothing, irritable dispositions.

Statistics indicate that the percentage of insanity is greater in rural than in urban sections, due largely to the isolation of the people and the monotony of their lives. Much has been done to alleviate these conditions, but much remains still to be done. The financial drain on county and state is tremendous, for it is a fight not only against poverty and disease, but against crime which follows in the wake of these conditions.

THOUSANDS of dollars have been expended to remedy the situation. Witness the efforts of the Rockefeller Foundation to eradicate the hookworm menace; the efforts to cure pellagra, usually recognized as a deficiency disease and curable by proper feeding; the extensive campaigns against tuberculosis, malaria, and blindness due to trachoma. Nurses and physicians are doing much to save the babies and their mothers.

There is no surer way to bring about the spiritual uplift of the rural community than through the cooperative efforts of physicians, nurses, teachers, ministers, and agricultural workers, each contributing his share toward the betterment of community health.

I have been personally in contact with these problems in some sections of the rural South for nearly forty years. Similar conditions are to be found in rural districts the world over.

I have seen communities transformed by the lives and works of small groups of consecrated men and women who were devoting their efforts to fundamental phases of society, such as the farmer who produces the proper food, and his good wife who properly prepares what the soil produces; the teacher who is reaching the coming generation not only with the four R's but with practical features of education; and the nurse and physician burdened especially with the health of the rural population. They are interested not only in healing the sick but in teaching principles of health in order to prevent disease. That is one of the strong and essential features of medical practice. Such efforts result in improved physical and mental

conditions, and also in the attainments of higher moral and spiritual levels in society.

Effects of Unit Work

LET me give you a typical illustration of this type of cooperative rural uplift work including a program of preventive medicine. Two families locate in a rural community, their initial step being the purchase of a farm. That immediately registers them as permanent residents, who must of necessity be interested in community welfare—better roads, good stock, better crops, et cetera. They are good citizens, friendly neighbors; they attend strictly to business and reap the results thereof. It is unnecessary for them to say much; they need not preach, for their crops are eloquent. They are instrumental in having a community gathering addressed by the county demonstration agent; the health officers are pleased to give instructions on practical problems of drainage, care of garbage and sewage, the care of outhouses, the water supply, and kindred subjects; and the newcomers are leaders. From one such rural housewife and teacher I received this:

"I wrote you last fall that the people laughed at Lan for planting a late garden. But the laugh turned when we had some vegetables in the garden until Christmas time. This spring it is different. These neighbors are asking about all sorts of things, and where they can get seed for this and that vegetable. Lan is a good gardener, and as a result, there have been many late gardens on Mill Creek this year."

Diversified crops are a result of this situation. In one community in which tobacco had been the money crop, strawberries and other fruits and many vegetables in the garden were introduced, and today that community ships out carloads of fruit. Canning is taught, and the family diet transformed for the entire year. The value of fresh vegetables in abundance, fresh fruits, whole-grain breads, the value of vitamins and minerals is taught as the neighbors sit about the family table and as the children in the school conducted on the farm carry home the samples and recipes they have been trying out in cooking class. The teaching of health becomes a vital feature, a live topic in the community.

In the meantime houses are recon-ditioned and painted; shrubs and flowers

adorn the yard; barns are cleaned and painted; silos are built; the standard of cattle and poultry has been raised; by a cooperative move, the road has been improved. All this is a gradual evolution centering about the families who make health-teaching a part of their community service.

It becomes difficult to care for all the sick in their own homes; so in time a small medical institution is erected on the farm for the better care of the community sick at moderate prices. A physician and nurse join the group, an out-clinic is created, the school children are examined, and, when necessary, are treated for diseases of eyes, ears, tonsils, teeth, and other ills.

The farmer has a community canner to which neighbors bring their produce. A canning club carries the information into the homes; cooking classes are held for the adults. The children continue their work in school longer, and many catch the inspiration to attend college, thereby changing the customary early marriage that is often a drawback to the rural district.

I have given you a brief outline of what is being done in forty or more rural communities by Madison-trained men and women, who, in presenting an all-round uplift program, are placing particular emphasis on the building of better health for better citizenship.

Irrespective of the church affiliations of the community population, it is evident that this health program is making a better society; it is giving a cultural outlook that is of universal value. The improvement of the general health of the community opens the way for genuine progress in all other phases of community growth.

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From South Australia

FROM a far-away reader, Miss Jean Liddle, of Angaston, South Australia, comes the following:

"Since receiving my first *Surveys* several months ago, I have looked forward eagerly to your fortnightly paper. It is splendid, and it gives me pleasure to keep

in touch with you. I heartily congratulate the writers of the main articles, which, to outside readers, carry a constant theme and atmosphere of energy and wholesome interest in living.

"The possibilities of the Madison pattern of education, I applaud. It increases my desire to visit Madison College. Here in Australia there is need for such an educational system. I believe now that this country's education department appreciates the necessity.

"Very soon, I receive my nursing call from a city hospital where I shall be trained for service as a mission nurse. To this I am looking forward. Please accept my overdue thanks for the literature you have forwarded concerning the college, also for the application forms, which I sincerely hope I may one day use, and again for the regular copies of the excellent *Madison Survey*."

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Christian Rural Fellowship

THE Seventh Annual Convention of Christian Rural Fellowship was held in Nashville, October 22 and 23. The membership of the organization is ordained ministers and lay people who are interested in rural life the world around. It is nondenominational and international, its members being found in many lands.

It is the only religious organization that attempts to tie together the rural leaders in all lands in the interests of a Christian rural civilization. Its work is carried on through a bulletin; news letters; the publication, *Agricultural Missions Notes*, edited by Dr. John H. Reisner; and through annual meetings and local conferences. Its headquarters is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The meeting held recently in Nashville, arranged for by representatives of Vanderbilt University, George Peabody College for Teachers, Scarritt College for Christian Workers, representatives of state and district home economics education and home demonstration work, brought together a number of outstanding educators and religious workers.

As an index to the tone of the meetings, the program scheduled "The Christian's Relation to Land," by Mr. Brooks Hays,

Rural Rehabilitation Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., who, at a second session, gave an address entitled, "The Rural Community—Democracy's Bulwark."

A panel discussion, "The Religious Foundations of Rural Life," was an interesting feature which called forth an interesting discussion.

This is one of a number of agencies which are recognizing the urgent necessity, in these days of international turmoil, of developing rural community life as one of the saving factors of democracy. Last May the Midsouth Rural Education Conference convened in Nashville, Peabody College its headquarters.

At that meeting such subjects were presented as "Education for Health and Improved Standards of Living"; "Health and Physical Education—Its Place in Teaching and Preserving Democracy"; and, "Education for Earning a Living."

These are all phases of a vital rural educational program such as Madison College has been carrying forward for the last thirty-five years. The central thought in these subjects will be discussed in the coming Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, which convenes at Madison College the first week end in November.

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Campus Items

AMONG recent visitors on the college campus was Mr. Julian Arnold, for twenty years commercial attache of the American embassy in China. Mr. Arnold, whose home is in Berkeley, California, visited Madison College because of his interest in the development of soybean foods by the Food Department of the institution. At one time, Mr. Arnold was chairman of the American Red Cross, which fed tens of thousands of Chinese refugees. He told of his experience in feeding soy milk with splendid success

to thousands of the infants among these war refugees.

* * * * *

The twentieth of October, Elder A. N. Nelson, for years a Seventh-day Adventist mission worker in Japan and China, whose home is now in Seattle, Washington, spent a few hours on the campus and was shown about the place by Dr. P. A. Webber, his friend and associate in the Orient. Elder Nelson was on his way to the Fall Council at Battle Creek.

* * * * *

It was Madison's pleasure to have on November 1, the second meeting of the Associated Missionary Volunteers, representing eight or ten churches in the State of Tennessee. The meetings of the day were presided over by C. C. Blackburn, member of Madison College Faculty. Professor R. H. Libby, Educational Secretary, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, spoke briefly. Conference President C. V. Anderson, just home from the Fall Council in Battle Creek, stated that over five million dollars was appropriated to the 1942 foreign mission budget; that in 1942 there is to be a nation-wide radio hookup including eighty stations which will be used for broadcasting religious programs. As evidence of openings for work in foreign fields, the government of Ethiopia is returning the denomination's hospitals and sanitariums that were destroyed during the Italo-Ethiopian War, and the country is now pleading for physicians to carry forward the work there. It is evident that war cannot stop the progress of the gospel. Mrs. W. E. Burns, of Lewisburg, spoke on "The Necessity of Dependability in the Home"; Elton Wilson, of Fountain Head Farm School, on "Dependability in the School"; Professor Frank Judson, Madison College Faculty, on "Dependability in the Church."

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The Annual Convention of Southern Rural Self-Supporting Workers

THE three-day period, November 6 to 9, is one long to be remembered by delegates from rural centers in their annual sojourn at Madison; by Madison, host of its rural unit workers; and by friends related in various ways to this thirty-seven-year-old educational movement in the Southland. The hours were well filled with instruction and discussion, the theme running throughout the sessions centering about the idea that world conditions call for rapid movements in the development of the rural educational program.

It is time that Christian men and women were seeking homes on the land; time for rural workers to awake to their responsibility to lead in a soul-saving movement that has, as a vital feature, the establishment on the land of homes out and away from crowded centers of population. The subject was approached from many angles. The chairman of the convention, George B. McClure, for twenty years one of Madison's working force, now member of Self-Supporting Mission, Baton Rouge, La., in the opening meeting said:

"The back-to-the-land call is given emphasis today by what is happening to the judgment-doomed cities in the present international crisis. Christians need to locate close to the works of the Creator rather than to crowd together in man-made quarters. Ministers should now be interesting themselves in the cultivation of the soil, as should physicians, nurses, teachers, and all other Christian workers. This is one of the "all things" contained in the great commission of the Saviour to His disciples in their work for the world. In the fulfillment of this duty He has promised His companionship."

President Sutherland

AFTER a warm welcome to the guests, many of whom are former students of Madison

College, Dr. E. A. Sutherland gave a stirring address on the need of preparedness on the part of leaders in this rural educational movement. The democracies of the world are threatened with overthrow by the aggressor nations of Europe because of their slowness to respond to the call for preparedness when events pointed unmistakably to trouble ahead. In the time

when preparedness should have been their greatest concern, they parlied, arguing that by taking steps to arm for conflict they would hasten that conflict. And so they talked peace when there was no peace.

To us as rural workers in the Southland has been committed a mission in many respects similar to that of Abraham, a preparation of

people for the advent of the Saviour. Are we prepared to meet events that are already upon us and others that are swiftly coming? Is the unpreparedness of the democracies to meet their struggle impressing us as it should? They slumbered when they should have been alert. After World War I, they beat their armament into agricultural implements and rested on their laurels while the enemy was making tanks, planes, and guns for another great conflict.

Christians should be thoroughly aroused as they witness in the world the results of following a false philosophy. They should realize the importance of following carefully the instruction given in the Word. It is most important to be in line with the Lord's mind for His people in every respect—physically, mentally, and spiritually. Clear minds, strong bodies, undying faith in the power of the Master to guide—these are the prerequisites of safety and success in these days.

Inseparably connected with the work of the church today is the "out-of-the-city" message. It is one of the vital ways of preparing for the

He who makes a garden
has oh, so many friends—
The sunshine of the morning
and dew when daylight ends;
The rain and gentle breezes,
the kind and fertile sod;
For he who makes a garden
works hand in hand with God.

time of trouble that the world is now facing. No sacrifice should be too great; no business connections so pressing that we lose sight of the importance of getting our families into their proper place for this time—a place on the land where, when things break, they will have a degree of safety and a means of maintenance, as well as a place of refuge for those less favored, a center through which the light of truth may shine to the world.

Are we prepared to travel in the straight and narrow road, discarding all the entanglements that impede progress? This question is a pertinent one for our rural workers. Are we able to carry forward our God-given work on a self-supporting basis; to coordinate closely evangelical, educational, medical, and industrial work and to keep all these groups working harmoniously, loving and respecting one another, free from jealousy, discontent, unjust criticism? This is a work too great for human beings in their own strength alone. Success can be achieved only as we have close association with the angels of heaven. "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a strong mind."

In these days when "preparedness" is the word of the hour, may we be such students of the Word that we know the times and are ready to do our part. May we be willing and obedient in every experience of life.

H. K. Christman

The story of Abraham in the sacred Scriptures is a lesson for men of today. The most important thing for any Christian is to obey implicitly when the Lord gives a command. Abraham was rated "a friend of God" because, when told to leave Ur of the Chaldees for a home in a new land, he obeyed. There he became the father of a great nation, whose economic system based on the ownership of the land by each family, is a divinely appointed pattern for the nations of the world.

When Rome was on the decline, reformers of the nation went before the senate challenging, "Go back to the land." Obedience on the part of the masses who were crowding into the cities of the empire would have saved the day.

Before the outbreak of World War II, Mussolini is quoted as saying, "For the sake of safety, I command you to get out of the cities and on to the land." We have reached the zero hour in this country. It is time for us to obey the command given long ago and find for ourselves a home on the land. Roger Babson, well-known economist, in his report on "Decentralization," March 13, 1939, gave this pertinent advice:

1. That no new money should be invested in large cities, especially those near the coast on our borders.
2. Those owning property in such cities should either sell or else make very heavy annual depreciation charges.
3. Invest new money only in rural communities. For homes or subsistent farms, select good land near a college town in well-protected

territory. For industries, seek good distributing locations with cheap power and water transportation on the edge of a small city. Buy enough land so you will never suffer from a congested labor market or too-close neighbors.

4. Urge your children to establish themselves in small communities. They should have a profession, trade, or business; but be sure they have enough fertile land to subsist upon in case of an emergency. Remember, if the country is going into an era of inflation, health, children, fertile land, and Christian education are your best assets.

For years municipal statistics have taught me that cities are the cause of most political and economic troubles. Large cities are the breeding centers for crime, poverty, and revolution; they have caused the downfall of many great nations. On the other hand, the agricultural sections, where people own their own little farms, are the backbone of nations. A nation is safe from internal revolution in proportion to its ratio of rural to city population.

A. A. Jaspersen

FOR twenty-five years we at Fletcher have been following a rural program similar to that of other units in the southern system of self-supporting schools. Present world conditions are spoken of as a war of nerves. It is our privilege to act as shock absorbers. The policy of the units enabling them to care for themselves with agriculture as a basic enterprise, is a sound one. Today the U. S. government is thankful for all those who can maintain themselves. Fletcher is striving earnestly to improve its land and to approach as nearly as possible the point of self-maintenance.

An International Rural Worker

AN outstanding visitor at the convention was Dr. John H. Reisner, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Missions Foundation, New York City, who, in his inspiring talk to the delegates on the relationship of man to the soil, stated that for ten years he has known Madison. This was his first opportunity to meet the rural workers in session. He referred to his acquaintance with the work of Seventh-day Adventists in India and in China, where he and Mrs. Reisner were missionaries for ten years; in Angola, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and elsewhere in lands across the sea.

After listening for some time to reports in a morning session, Dr. Reisner, referring to the work of the self-supporting rural units, said: "This is what I think I see. I discover in all this work a definite pattern. First, you purchase a tract of land. Usually you are good judges of the land and make a wise selection. I see a school and sanitarium developed, to which is added a general work for the community. The agricultural background serves more or less to nurse other parts of your educational enterprise, especially in the beginning. In your educational work you recognize the importance of agriculture. Generally speaking,

you use the land, not to promote a back-to-the-land movement, but to make your project self-supporting.

"I am therefore intensely interested in the back-to-the-land movement under consideration at this conference. My responsibilities have taken me to the ends of the earth in the interest of rural work. I am interested not only in making lives Christian, but in making homes Christian and communities Christian. That, you will see, will make a Christian world, a rural world.

"Eliminating the United States, Great Britain, some of the European countries, and Japan, the rest of the world is primarily agricultural. For years the United States was an agricultural nation, but a revolution has made us predominantly industrial."

This is but a glimpse of the instructive talk given by Dr. Reisner, more of which will appear in a later issue of *The Survey*.

The Business of Every Christian is Soul Winning

THE spiritual aspect of the rural educational work was kept continually before the delegates. The physical and the intellectual features are important. Men need the rural atmosphere for the best development of the body. Children deserve a rural heritage, but away and beyond this, is the importance of rural life in the building of a strong Christian character.

The back-to-the-land movement is much more than a physical migration from city to a rural community. Primarily, it is a soul-saving work. Neil Martin, of El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, dealing with "The Relationship of the Land to Soul-Saving," gave the following quotation concerning the condition of life in our great cities:

"The world over, cities are becoming hotbeds of vice. On every hand are the sights and sounds of evil. Everywhere are enticements to sensuality and dissipation. The tide of corruption and crime is continually swelling. Every day brings the record of violence, robberies, murders, suicide, and crimes unnamable.

"Life in the cities is false and artificial. The intense passion for money getting, the whirl of excitement and pleasure seeking, the thirst for display, the luxury and extravagance—all are forces that, with the great masses of mankind, are turning the mind from life's true purpose. They are opening the door to a thousand evils. Upon the youth they have almost irresistible power.

"Through the working of trusts, and the results of labor unions and strikes, the conditions of life in the city are constantly becoming more and more difficult. Serious troubles are before us; and for many families, removal from the cities will become a necessity.

"The physical surroundings in the cities are often a peril to health. The constant liability to contact with disease, the prevalence of foul air, impure water, impure food, the crowded,

dark, unhealthful dwellings are some of the many evils to be met." *Ministry of Healing*.

The Spiritual Side of Medical Work

THE southern rural work includes not only agriculture and the school, but medical work as well. The opportunity for soul winning on the part of physicians, nurses, and others who are dealing with the sick, was presented by President C. V. Anderson, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, Nashville. "Let us follow Jesus as a sanitarium worker, a healer of bodies and souls. For, what He did, we should do also. Jesus has said, 'Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.'"

In his lesson, Elder Anderson presented various incidents in the Saviour's life. Out one day with His disciples, He met a man who was born blind. In this case the patient's sight was restored. Later the patient met the Saviour, who asked him if he would like to know his Lord. Then the Saviour made himself known, for the healing of his sight was merely a way of reaching that man's heart.

Not every case of healing brought satisfactory soul results. For instance, as Jesus passed through Galilee, He met ten lepers, who cried, "Jesus, have mercy on us." He healed them all, but only one was grateful enough to return to give glory to God. In that instance Jesus said, "Thy faith hath made thee whole." The ungrateful nine went their way. However, the medical missionary, like his Master, will sow beside all waters. Some will respond spiritually; others may not be seen again.

Entering the synagogue, the Saviour looked upon a man with a withered hand. It was the Sabbath, and his critics watched to see what Jesus would do. Said He in answer to their unspoken thoughts, "Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath?" And to the man He said, "Stretch forth thy hand," and it was made whole. You do not find the Saviour preaching a long sermon to this man or to the leper. He went about doing good. His life radiated life until many were called back to health by mere contact with Him.

To a man mentally sick, Jesus applied His healing art. No medicine would drive out the devil, but at the word of Jesus, the man's reason was restored. In our work, what we need is more of the power of the Master Healer. It is not the size of our buildings, the completeness of our equipment, that brings success, but physicians and nurses who live close to the Master and radiate His influence. "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men."

Visitors

AMONG the group of visitors, aside from those already mentioned, were: Professor Arthur Spalding, of the Home Commission, Washington, D. C., who, in the past, has had years of experience in the rural work of the South and who is again to make his home in the Southland, spoke on the wide opportunities for Christian work on the part of students for their fellow students. To be a soul-winning

student, one must have the Christ life within. When one's soul is filled with the Spirit, he is naturally a soul winner. We need a vision of His perfect life. One cannot get this by feeding on cheap literature. To the students he said, "Let us carry the banner of Jesus in our faces."

He told a touching story of an incident in the experience of himself and his wife in the early days of the Fletcher school. Together they ministered to a desperately sick woman in a mountain cabin; and of the experience he said, "Around her bed, we met God. Follow the Master and you will be a winner of souls."

THE secretary of the General Conference, E. D. Dick, of Washington, D. C., in his search for foreign missionaries, reached Madison during the convention. He expressed his deep interest in the work represented by this group, an interest which dates back to the early days of Madison when his brother was a student here, and it has continued through the years as three of this brother's sons have in turn taken college work at Madison. He was one of the committee that recently arranged a gift of \$8,000 to Madison College for the completion of the girl's dormitory, a gift for which Madison expressed its sincere thanks and which Elder Dick said gave them real pleasure in bestowing.

FROM Peoria, Illinois, came Stanley W. Porter, editor of "Three Acres and Security," who is deeply interested in the rural work of the South and the whole problem of helping city people to homes on the land.

The educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, Professor C. A. Russell, and the secretary of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, Miss Marion Seitz, each contributed to the subjects under discussion. While their primary interest is with the church schools, yet they are both intimately concerned with the development of the rural schools, Miss Seitz representing in a special way Pine Forest Academy, the newly developed school at Chunky, Mississippi.

H. E. McClure, Home Missionary Secretary of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, was out from Nashville. From Joliet, Illinois, came Mrs. Harriet McFadden, her mother and sister, Mrs. Utter and Miss Florence Utter, women who are intensely interested in the work being done by the various self-supporting rural centers of the South. It was a pleasure to have with us, also, three missionaries from Brazil, A. C. Harder, J. H. Boehm, and Leon Replogle, who are inviting assistance in the establishment of similar educational work in their field.

GREETING in the form of a letter came from Albert E. Smith, representing the group of Waccamaw Institute, Bolton, North Carolina, who wrote: "This time of year finds us

very much occupied with the seeding and planting of winter crops, and with the gathering and shipping of pecan nuts. It is impossible for us to be present at the convention, but we wish for you a wholesome experience.

"The back-to-the-land movement with us has proved a real blessing to some fifty persons. Most of our families have acquired title to their holdings, and they have sufficient land under cultivation to provide for their needs with a surplus. They have canned hundreds of quarts of fruits and vegetables for the brief periods when they do not have vegetables from the gardens. They are learning to live without cash . . ."

On the eve of the convention, T. Edward Hirst and his wife, of Middleboro Sanitarium and Health Food Store, wired, "Greetings to the self-supporting workers in conference. May God guide your deliberations. Our loving thoughts and prayers go out to you and for you."

The Delegates Report

A FASCINATING FEATURE of each convention is the reports given by delegates of the rural centers, whose hearts are thrilled by their daily experiences. These human interest stories baffle description. They must be heard to be appreciated. Mrs. Marie Foster-Acuff tells of the new schoolhouse over in the mountains of North Carolina. Housewife, farmer, teacher, her life given to community service—one listens to her story and wonders how one small woman can compass all she does.

Mrs. Marguerite Wallace gave such a vivid picture of the work being done by Father and Mother Wallace near Morganton, North Carolina, that even the older people in the congregation knew that age is no excuse for inactivity. Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace came South year ago and played an active part in the building of Chestnut Hill Farm School with Mr. and Mrs. Walen and Mr. and Mrs. Ard. They then spent some time in the West, but the lure of the South overcame all obstacles, and again they are giving their lives to the mountain people.

Mrs. Charles Sharpe and Mrs. C. P. Lillie each brought a message from the Cumberland Plateau, where a group of workers, including Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, the Edmisters, the Rosenthals, the Nivisons, and others are building a fine community work. Mrs. Sharpe expressed the importance of agriculture as an avenue to human lives in this way:

"As a common meeting ground of almost universal interest in the country, agriculture acts as a sort of butler, opening the door to many a worth-while conversation which would otherwise never take place." She told of her children's garden club, of their attending their first banquet with toasts, after-dinner speeches, and as guest speaker, the county demonstration agent.

(Continued in next issue.)

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Enduring Values of Rural Life

THE guest speaker on November 9, the closing day of the Annual Convention of Southern Self-supporting Workers, was Dr. John H. Reisner, of New York City, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Missions Foundation, Editor of *Agricultural Mission Notes* and the *Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*. Between the years 1914 and 1924, Dr. Reisner was in China in agricultural mission work. He is actively engaged in the agricultural training of foreign missionaries through special courses offered by Cornell University in New York, and Scarritt College, Nashville. He has been acquainted with the rural work of Madison College for a number of years and said in his introduction, "I am intensely interested in the back-to-the-land movement of this convention." A condensed report of Dr. Reisner's excellent presentation follows:

Relation of Soil to Christianity

IN the development of a rural Christian civilization, several conditions must be met. The first is to create and maintain

Christian homes as a basis for a Christian civilization, and if these homes are on the land, the initial step has been taken. The cities are destroying life. Birth rate in the cities is lowered. In illustration of this, the Catholic church, whose strength centers in the

northeast quadrant of the United States, the region of our greatest urban population, recognizes that it is doomed unless it can get onto the land. If this is sound reasoning for Catholics, it is equally sound for Seventh-day Adventists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and other denominational groups. Therefore, the first condition is to have Christian families in rural districts.

The foundation of a Christian community is the Christian church, and the basic element in the Christian church is the

Christian family. The question is raised, Can you be sure of maintaining the church unless you can maintain Christian families? Dr. Charles J. Galpin has said:

"The rural home and family stand today before church and nation as the American type. The city family, much as we may deplore the fact, has long ceased to be the type family. The farm home is holding the family idea in the nation, almost at the last ditch, it must be conceded. This is the first basic reason why

rural life has national social significance, why the farmer has a roll of honor in American Christendom."

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE is an exhibit of God's providence. It is a doctrine frequently forgotten in these days of industry and engineering; but no countryman can forget that it is God who provides. He knows how little man does, how much God reserves to his other creatures, the sun and the rain, and the tiny beings who make the living soil.

—Warren H. Wilson

The Outlook for Youth

IT has been said by Dr. Oliver Baker, Bureau of Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, that agriculture is the foundation of the family, and the family is the foundation of the state. Do we have the wisdom to so control industry and agriculture that their greatest contribution will be character development of the individual and of the family? In the words of Dr. Baker:

"The outlook of rural youth is bright with promise—not the promise of becoming captains of industry, but the promise of inspiring them with a new idea—that they see the earth as the mother of mankind. If civilization is to survive, the young people must achieve a sense of the continuity of life; they must realize that the individual is only a link in an endless chain which reaches back through the ages. I would that the youth could see in front of them the opportunity to build, not an urban, but a new, rural civilization—a civilization founded, not on selfishness, but on brotherly affection, in which the economic objective is to produce sufficient for everyone while conserving the natural resources, and in which the social objective is service rather than vanity."

The Family and the Land

Dr. Baker emphasizes the importance of the family farm, saying:

"I have full faith only in the family farm, and in the family farm only in the case of the family with continuity of life and occupancy of the land. The continuity of family life and of land occupancy is dependent on a philosophy of life, or, if you prefer, on religious belief. There will not be, I fear, much better utilization of farm land until more farmers pass the farms on to their sons, and these sons continue to operate the farms, expecting, in turn, to pass the farms on to their sons."

I want you to get this idea as expressed by Dr. Baker, that the vital feature of the rural work is to build a new rural civilization in which the objective is service, service to mankind. That the home is a miniature community is the first condition for building this back-to-the-land movement. The second condition is the acceptance of the Christian's attitude toward the stewardship of the soil. How we have sinned against God in our use of this wonderful world which He created for us! Speaking of the Promised Land, the Lord through Moses said, "It is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of Heaven: a land which the Lord thy God careth for: the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year."

How far has that thought possessed the farmers of Tennessee—the thought that the farm is a part of God's plan and that the eyes of God are always upon it? If we believe that not a sparrow falls without His notice, we might as well accept the fact that no piece of land is abused without it being known to the God that created it.

We cannot have a rural community or a Christian farm until we accept this idea

of our stewardship of the land and the natural resources God has given us. A community is not only its people, its schools, hospitals, stores; but its fields, cattle, its flowers, its crops, the land. We may think it is only man who has sinned and needs to be redeemed, but I am under the impression that there is a lot of the land and crops and animals that need to be redeemed, for they have degenerated through the ages.

I am interested also in agriculture, because, as given in an editorial in the *New York Times*,

"Of all the ingenious inventions of the human brain, agriculture alone cannot be turned to the destruction of the human species. The actual process of agriculture is uncorruptible. After all these years, agriculture remains the one immutable good."

The rural people of the world hold one of the greatest stakes in world peace, but in so considering, we must go back of the agriculture which is becoming commercialized and secularized. We must recognize the religious and spiritual implications of agriculture. You may be acquainted with what Walter Clay Lowdermilk, missionary to China, spoke of in a radio program to the Jews of Palestine as the "Eleventh Commandment:"

"Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt protect thy fields from soil erosion and thy hills from overgrazing by thy herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land, his fertile fields shall become sterile stones and gullies, and his descendants shall decrease and live in poverty or vanish from the face of the earth."

We are living in an age, here in America, of commercialized and secularized agriculture. It does not have the religious significance that it used to have. We have turned over our agriculture to universities and experiment stations. Now we have to regain for God this whole field of agriculture. Let me give you a definition of agriculture: "Agriculture does not depend upon prices and profits but on the operation of divinely appointed recreated processes." I think that the farmer is naturally the most religious worker. He is so very close to the source of life. To my mind, the great thing about creation is that God gave it the power to recreate itself. On this agriculture depends.

Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor

THE third condition in the development of a rural Christian civilization, and one which you in your convention are stressing continually, is that we must learn to love our neighbors. Love for one's neighbor should be a religious experience. This is the second great commandment given by the Master. More and more we are looking to the government to provide security, but neighborliness is one of the religious foundations in a community, a basis for security. It is impossible to have a Christian community without this.

Cooperation versus Competition

THE fourth condition in the development of a rural Christian community is the substitution of cooperation for competition. Cooperation is a divine law without which the universe could not operate. It is the central theme in a life of service.

A Sense of the Divine

As a fifth condition in the development of a rural Christian community, we must make God the central thought in all our living, the ruler in all the areas of life. To live healthfully is not only a command but a religious experience, one which you seriously consider in your work. Our bodies are given us, divinely ordained to operate in harmony with established law. I wish that the Christians of the world understood as much about the principles of health as do Seventh-day Adventists.

We must get God back into our agricultural work. Does a physician have a divine sense of his occupation? a teacher? a farmer? a carpenter? a blacksmith? Often we have substituted money for a sense of God, but I truly believe that we cannot create a Christian world unless we are able to develop a sense of the divine in our vocation.

"Now, I rise me up to work,
I pray Thee, Lord, I will not shirk.
If I should die before the night,
I pray Thee, Lord, my work's all right."

* * * * *
"God give me work
Till my life shall end,
And life
Till my work be done."
* * * * *

"The trivial round, the common task,
Will furnish all we need to ask,
Room to deny ourselves, a road
To bring us daily nearer God."

Common Things

"He talked of very common things,
Those days in Galilee:
The things that folks knew all about,
No puzzling mystery.
"To men he spoke of vines and corn,
Of seedtime, harvest, too;
Of catching fish and tending sheep;
The work they had to do.
"He talked to women of their lamps;
Of salt and meal and oil,
Of yeast and bread and patching clothes;
He sanctified their toil. . . ."

Campus Progress

THE last week in November, the new boiler at Central Heating Plant, one of two to be installed, picked up the heating load of the institution. This is no small burden for a boiler to assume—the group of college buildings; the Sanitarium with 125 beds for patients, offices, and operating rooms; the dormitories, student cafeteria, steam laundry, and machinery in other industrial departments. It was with keen interest that mechanics and others watched to see how that twenty-four-hour-per-day job would be handled.

For months it had been a story of stokers, drum heads, firebrick, cement, and cement blocks. It has been hours and hours of hard work for Jensen and Wilson, Sandborn and Gorich. And now it is operating. From the 130-foot stack issued an almost invisible cloud of smoke, which quickly disappeared in the haze of the autumn day. Below, coal was automatically handled by overfeed stokers.

It is all a work of art, of mechanical skill, for which every member of the institution is deeply thankful. It is another evidence of the goodness of the heavenly Father who supplies our "all things," and supplies them very often just at the critical time. This improvement in Madison College equipment has been made possible by the generosity of friends. Madison's thanksgiving is not for a day; it is a perpetual manner of life.

FOR several weeks Mr. Earl Williams, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Williams, have been guests of Madison Sanitarium. It is their custom to spend a portion of the year in the South; and this year, because of a recent illness of Mr. Williams, they started early enough to spend a little time at Madison. They

continued their journey on November 30, with Miami as their destination.

Some months ago, Mr. Williams and other members of his family expressed their interest in the self-supporting work of this training center by a very generous gift to the girls' dormitory in construction on the campus. This building was begun by a \$15,000 gift from the business men of Nashville and has been carried forward by the generosity of many other friends.

* * * * *

A MORE recent contribution to this addition to the group of college buildings, which came at the solicitation of Dr. Floyd Bralliar, is an \$8,000 gift made at the recent Fall Council of Seventh-day Adventists, a portion of the 1942 appropriation of their General Conference. This, too, meets a real need of the institution; and it, and the spirit of cooperation which it represents, has been most sincerely appreciated. The following words from a letter from W. E. Howell, secretary to President McElhany of the General Conference, indicates that the pleasure has been mutual:

"... We believe that it (Madison College) is an enterprise well worthy of the encouraging appropriation we found it possible to make. We have been not a little in contact with the background of Madison's influence and cooperation with our organization, and this from the standpoint of information that comes to us from time to time from local and union conferences in your territory. Your faithful payment of tithe and offerings and work in the Harvest Ingathering has been prima-facie evidence of your loyalty to the purpose of all our organizations and has helped, along with the good spirit of your work, to assure our brethren of organization leadership of your loyalty to the great cause we all love."

Delegates' Reports

(CONCLUDED)

The smiling countenance of Ralph Martin bespoke the good cheer of the Fountain Head group who are active on the farm, in the school, and in the sanitarium on the Highland Rim of Tennessee.

Reynold Peterson, pioneer of the work on Sand Mountain, told of the success they are having in the growing of flowers as a part of their school program. With him came Dr. W. E. Ownby, whose medical work on the mountain fills every hour of the day and often many hours of the night. So busy was Mrs.

Susan Ard in her work at Chestnut Hill Farm School that her report of the adult education program of that rural center was read by her mother, Mrs. H. M. Walen. It is a story to make men wonder.

The annual report of the activities of The Layman Foundation, godmother of many of the rural units, was given by the executive secretary, Mrs. Lida F. Scott. She represented also the Junior Laymen's Extension League, an organization of young people, most of whom are now in training and who look forward to future work in rural communities of the Southland.

A letter from Mrs. Tenny Patterson, Madison College graduate, now dietitian in Mountain Sanitarium, among other things, said: "A few days ago the Bunkram County Superintendent of Public Health came to the sanitarium kitchen to learn our method of using the soybean. The reason he gave for his interest is that the mountain neighbors of our sanitarium in general show a better state of nutrition than those of similar districts elsewhere, because, he thinks, they have learned from us to use the soybean. He was impressed by the variety of soybean foods we had in stock, and was enthusiastic as he sampled soy milk, sizzling steaklets, and a slice of Zoyburger. When he asked for directions for making soy milk, I referred him to Dr. Dittes' cookbook, *Food for Life*. He is planning to use soy milk and other soy foods as daily rations for the children in one very needy district, in order to test the effect in overcoming the undernourished condition of the group."

This is but a part of the contributors to the success of the 1941 convention of rural workers. We regret there is not room for more.

Lay Evangelism

A SHORT COURSE

BETWEEN January 6 and March 27, 1942, there is available at Madison College an intensive course of study in preparation for evangelistic work by lay members of the church. The twelve "Learn-How-To-Be-Well" lectures will be given by their author, Julius Gilbert White, and selective courses in Bible, with supplementary offerings in Hydrotherapy and Massage, Nutrition and Meal-Preparation, Red Cross First Aid, Public Speaking and Music Directing, and other attractive courses for those seeking preparation for effective work in lay evangelism.

These classes, beginning with the winter quarter of the College, are open to students and to others who may wish to enter for this special instruction. Details concerning expense will be given on application to the Dean, H. J. Welch. Portions of this work, arranged in counsel with the Registrar, carry a college credit of six quarter hours. In view of world conditions, this is a timely course for many who are interested in Christian service.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

DECEMBER 24, 1941

Christmas Time In a New Setting

FOR a week preceding Christmas the symmetrical cedar tree on the front lawn of the Sanitarium, first object to attract attention of those who are coming and going, is beautifully decorated and glistening in the twilight. Above it, the stars gleam as clear and bright as on any other year. Even now there are preparations here and there for the usual celebration of the holiday season. But there is a difference.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" is no mere slogan. Young men, our young men, are answering the call of their country. One leaves hurriedly for the Pacific Coast; another spends a few days with the home folks and then is on to camp. The trains are overflowing with soldiers; many passenger trains are delayed in order to give the nation's defenders the right of way.

Madison is but a tiny spot in a great country; but even here, in harmony with the orders of home defense leaders, we are forming the Madison College Civilian Defense Organization. With a Medical Cadet Corps, a Hospital and Medical Corps, and a Property-Protection Corps from fire and other dangers, we will be in a position to cooperate with the county organization. With its medical institution employing physicians, nurses, and other trained workers, Madison can furnish medical service, nursing service, first aid and Red Cross contacts, emergency hospital-

ization, ambulance and transportation units. Its fire protection equipment provides police patrol, warden service, air raid warnings, and an extension service to Nashville, Madison, and Old Hickory. Medical cadets will maintain their organization and be at the command of any

division needing help. IT IS such a strange story. We never dreamed that it could come to us. England was at war—we all knew that, and we sympathized; but never till the blow fell on

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

AS with gladness men of old
Did the guiding star behold;
As with joy they hailed its light,
Leading onward, beaming bright:
So, most gracious Lord, may we
Evermore be led to Thee."

Hawaii on that memorable Sunday morning did we as a nation realize that World War included us in the United States—us on Madison College campus.

The nation awoke with a start. To many, the most wonderful thing about it has been the sudden spirit of unity which a common danger has developed. Gone is the smugness; forgotten are differences of creed and political bias. Controversies of long standing are quickly adjusted in the face of greater problems. As a nation, we offer our services in any capacity for which we are fitted, to defend the freedom which is known the world around as "America's way of life."

IN SPITE OF apparent nonchalance, thoughts on the part of all are serious. World conditions and happenings have a close analogy to spiritual lessons given by the Master. Angels heralded His first advent:

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come!
Let earth receive her king;
Let every heart prepare Him room,
And heaven and nature sing."

In His instruction to the disciples as He looked down through the ages, He saw the struggles through which we and the rest of the world are now passing, and warned against unpreparedness.

"Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord... Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching."

"Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not."

Hawaii, guardian of the Pacific, had her army, her navy, her air forces. Presumably, she was ready for any emergency; but lack of alertness, the accusing finger of Congress points out, caused the loss of men and equipment and resulted in sudden and drastic changes in leadership. Plain-spoken Henry R. Luce, editor of *Life*, strikes at the root of the trouble in an article, "The Day of Wrath," issue of December 22.

"The thousand-odd dead at Pearl Harbor that first day were not merely the victims of Japanese treachery. They were the victims also of a weak and faltering America that had lost its way and failed the world in leadership... We will learn. Every American faces the necessity of learning that he must find a spiritual rebirth or lose his soul alive. 'Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, an humble and a contrite heart.'

"We will learn these things. We know that we have not been worthy of ourselves; but looking at the future, we know that we can and will be a better people than we have been."

IN HIS ANALYSIS of the situation, Mr. Luce, referring to the heritage of United States citizens, whose forefathers by faith established on America's soil a state of freedom which has been the envy of the world, asks what we lack today in upholding the faith of our fathers. He answers his own question:

"We lack good organization. We lack unity. Organization begins with leadership... It is no use to have the greatest resources, the best workers, and the ablest managers in the world, if resources, workers, and managers are not linked together in clear and dynamic organization which provides for both initiative and control."

Editor Henry Luce speaks with authority concerning deep-seated character traits—traits that are not born of a moment, but which are the result of an educational

program extending from childhood to adult years—character traits that come not with theoretical education but are the product of hand-head-heart training for the duties of life.

Errors in Education

AT THIS critical moment our educational system is open to criticism—is receiving severe censure for its failure to develop those outstanding characteristics—the power of initiative, of leadership, ability to forge ahead and to act in unison through severe self-control.

Supt. W. A. Bass, Nashville Public Schools, addressing Mid-South Rural Educational Conference last summer, said that thousands of graduates go forth from our schools and colleges unprepared to do anything well. He admits that these institutions are not equipped to give vocational and technical training, but he adds:

"It seems to me it is possible to develop a program of training in our schools which combines the best in the field of general education and the best in the fields of vocational and technical training... Such a program, when articulated with local industries and business, should largely solve our technical and vocational training problem."—*Peabody Reflector*, December, '41.

Fundamentally, Christian education, three-fold training of the physical, mental, and spiritual powers of the student, develops respect for righteousness and the courage of conviction. One of the products of Christian education is willingness to sacrifice personal interests and preferment for the common good. Lack of the unselfish spirit is a tragedy today. We need men and women willing and able to do team work, men with trained hands to coordinate with educated heads.

In desperation the nation is striving now to do in an emergency what should have been done rationally under circumstances much more favorable to character development, intellectual acumen, and physical fitness and efficiency.

Under increasing difficulties such schools as Madison must carry on. It is fortunate in having a rural location, in equipment for self-support and the education of men and women capable of caring for themselves wherever they may be called, who are able also to minister to the needs of the suffering. Its physicians, nurses, agricultural men, mechanics, laboratory technicians, food experts, are all contribu-

ting to the army of defenders of the nation and its rights.

For the progress of the work in the coming 1942 we ask your prayers and moral support. In whatever capacity He directs, we want to carry on.

In Their Country's Service

MANY thoughts follow the boys who have gone into camp or who are in even more active service; and, so far as possible, we would like to keep in touch with them as they carry on in the great fight for freedom and democracy. With the close of the college fall quarter a number of young men registered out, knowing that army, or navy, or air duty awaited them. We invite those who are in service to send us a bit of news from time to time, and we will pass it on to others.

Among those who today cleared their record with the institution was William C. Knight, who has taken the prenursing year and three months of the Nurses' Course. He has spent three years in army service already, received his call to return last week, and after a day with relatives in Louisiana, will report to Camp Beauregard. He expects to be sent from there to the Pacific Coast.

December 16, 1941

Dear Miss Hartsock:

"I am in need of a transcript of my college work. I was hoping to return to Madison at the end of a year of service, but it does not look much like that now. I can say that my time at Madison gave me a new outlook on life, and I enjoyed every moment I was there. I wish you all the luck in the world. My best regards to the school. May God bless you.

Chester A. Stewart
369th School SQDN
Scott Field, Ill."

Ivan Teel, graduate nurse of Madison, and Adrian Wright, who took his nurse-training at Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, and Madison, are at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia. In a recent visit on the campus, Mr. Teel reported that he is having a most interesting experience, his nurse training serving him most admirably.

A few days ago, a former Madison

student from Louisville, Kentucky, Holiday Neafus, visited friends on the campus. Private Neafus is chef for the officers' mess in the cavalry division near Fort Riley, Kansas. He is in good physical condition and is happy over the consideration shown him by the officers. He is the only Seventh-day Adventist in the group of six thousand men.

The member of our group who, at present, is nearer the war center than anyone else so far as we know, is Robert Gallagher, graduate nurse, class of '39. Last October he wrote Madison friends from Rangoon, Burma, where, as a member of the First American Volunteers, he is working in the hospital.

"If you want to feel hot weather, just come to India," he writes Mr. James Ziegler, to whom he relates experiences in caring for the sick.

"We surely do have plenty of skin diseases here. I should be a specialist by the time I get back (if I do). Every morning we treat twenty-five different types of skin ailments, some of which we never see in the States. By the way, there is more wild life, insects, and other sorts, here, than I can describe; but I can tell you one thing; if I live through this, I'll be able to show Dr. Bralliar under with stories about the size of biological specimens. I still want to study medicine. At present I am practically practicing medicine.

"Were you to be dropped suddenly here, you would think you were living in Bible times. When you leave the coast towns, you really enter a land of darkness. There are many weird customs and strange practices..."

Annual Week of Prayer

THE Week of Prayer services, December 5 to 13, conducted largely by Elder J. E. Shultz, Editor of the *Watchman Magazine*, was a season of valuable instruction which met with a hearty response from the campus family.

Editor Shultz speaks from a wide experience in the mission field and he gave many practical lessons in Christian living, the basis for faith and courage, and the power of the crucified Saviour to change men's lives. These and kindred topics were brought close to each heart; yet without display or emotional drive, there was sensed the necessity in these times for a closer walk with God.

Referring in one of his lessons to the words in the Book of Daniel: "Many shall

be purified, and made white, and tried," he said that in his youth he often wondered why these words were arranged in that particular order—purified, made white, and tried. However, this is the divine order in human experience. The development of character is likened to the refinement of metal in a crucible under intense heat. Gradually the ore melts. When the agitation is gone, and the silver-smith is able to see his own image reflected in the refining pot, he knows that the metal has reached a state of purity and he turns off the fire. It is then ready to stand all the tests that may be applied. So it is with us.

Between December 14 and 17, it was the family's good fortune to have Elder Meade McGuire, well known by the youth of the denomination, whose messages were deeply inspirational, dealing especially with the devotional life of a Christian. His practical illustrations were a source of interest and help.

Sabbath afternoon, the thirteenth of December, eleven were added to the church membership by baptism. Several of these recently became Sabbath-keepers as the result of the services held by Professor H. J. Welch and other members of the college staff in the neighboring town of Greenbrier. Others were members of the student body.

THE state of Florida requires all out-of-state physicians to pass an examination in Basic Science before taking the regular State Board examinations. In arranging for this preliminary examination for one of our physicians, the Attorney General of the state gave expression to the following fine sentiment:

"In this day and time, when deep and sincere religious convictions are so eminently worthwhile and necessary to the future welfare of our democracy, it seems that every effort possible should be made to encourage those convictions rather than penalize the person having them."

One of the Saviour's promises is that when brought before courts and government officials on matters of conscience, men in high positions will be found

whose hearts recognize the truth and who are moved by the Spirit of God.

How Madison Becomes Known

RECENTLY a friend, writing from Los Angeles, California, sent a clipping from the *Los Angeles Examiner*, issue of November 2, 1941, entitled "A College Where Every Student Has to Work." Quoting briefly:

"At good old Madison everybody buckles down and literally works his way to a 'sheep-skin.' This is no place for 'rah-rah boys' who look upon a campus as a playground with a side order of books and lectures. Nor for girls who have less yen for picking up a knowledge of the arts and sciences than in acquiring social prestige and, possibly, a broad-shouldered boy friend from the backfield.

"Madison wastes no time in playing sports, or watching them. It has no stadium. When students are not plugging away at their books, or sleeping, they're working to pay their way—and to make the college a solvent, going concern. They don't waste time or money on liquor, tobacco, or card games. Even tea and coffee are taboo. Condiments and profanity are strangers."

The caption under a picture of Science Building, from which issues a group of students, reads:

"CLASS IS OUT AT MADISON COLLEGE—BUT THESE STUDENTS ARE NOT GOING TO A HOCKEY GAME, OR A 'HOP.' THEY ARE HURRYING TO THE JOBS BY WHICH THEY PAY FOR THEIR COLLEGE COURSE AND HELP MAKE THEIR ALMA MATER A BUSY AND SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTION.

WRITING from Caracas, Venezuela, D. M. Coburn, addressing the Agricultural Department, Madison College, says:

"I have just read a very interesting article in *Think Magazine*, International Business Machines Corporation, New York, describing in a small way what you have been able to do in the growing of soybeans and the manufacture of soybean foods. It occurs to me that a similar effort might be made here in Venezuela to assist in bringing some prosperity into our small villages in the interior...."

COURSE IN LAY EVANGELISM

During the winter quarter, opening January 6, 1942, Julius Gilbert White will give his well-known "How-To-Keep-Well" Lectures. In addition, special courses will be offered in Bible studies, planning sermons, and on the duties and organization of church officers. Evening classes will be conducted to accommodate residents of the community who desire to train for lay missionary service.



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