

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

VOL. XXIV, No. 1

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JANUARY 7, 1942

Freedom Is a Product of Education

THE citizens of the United States have enjoyed a degree of freedom unknown in other sections of the world. This nation came into existence because some men of Europe were willing to risk the loss of property, reputation, even life itself, for the sake of finding freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.

The exodus of the Puritans and the Pilgrims from the Old World, and their battle for an existence on the shores of New England, is that story. Roger Williams, in Rhode Island, founded a colony in which democracy and religious freedom were fundamental principles. That republic is described as "the only place in the civilized world where a citizen could comport himself as one does in the United States today." No one had to go to church; everyone could vote; a man could enter any trade or calling. There was no censorship of papers or books." This was an advance pattern of the country later to be called "the land of the free and home of the brave." One privilege sought by those who forsook their homes in England, and elsewhere, for the new world, was the right to educate their children in harmony with their ideals. Unless the children were educated to respect these ideals, to think and act in harmony with them, those

ideals and ideas would be lost to the world by the second or third generation.

Harvard College was established as a training center for ministers in 1636, illustrating the early desire to provide religious training for the youth. What the new land was to become rested largely with the educational system. It was in the hands of the teachers of children and youth.

Jefferson's Methods

AMONG the great names in United

States history is that of Thomas Jefferson, called father of democracy, and, as he loved to be called, the father of the University of Virginia. In that institution this great statesman and philosopher gave voice to his convictions and laid the foundation for the perpetuation of the principles of freedom.

It was in the first quarter of the nineteenth century that, about a mile from Charlottesville, Virginia, a farm of two hundred acres was purchased as a site for the new institution, "an eligible site for the college—high, dry, open, furnished with good water, and nothing in its vicinity which could threaten the health of the students," says the historian, Adams.

Jefferson himself was the first rector of the university, and there he worked out a system of education destined to perpetuate his ideas of democracy. It

INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

IN LIFE there is no stage manager and things do not always go just right, if they ever do. But we cannot wait for things to be just right. We have a job to do, and we must make our own stage for it as best we can.

—A. M. Burton

was a school for the common people, a school for teaching what we call the cultural subjects and also the trades and crafts. Students lived in close association with their masters, occupying rooms in cottage dormitories, among the furnishings of which was a garden. Student self-government was a prominent feature of the education in the days of Jefferson, whose heroic fight for the cause of the university lasted over fifty years and ceased only with his death at the age of fourscore.

A Dream Come True

THE United States as the home of freedom is an ideal, a dream come true, the most difficult idea ever realized. Into the education of men and women capable of making possible that condition of freedom has entered certain basic principles as revealed by the history of leading educational institutions. Since no country is any stronger than its agricultural population, it is logical to find agricultural training and a home on the land conspicuous features in institutions upon which democracy depends. It was so in the system of Thomas Jefferson in the first quarter of the nineteenth century; it has been true since his day.

The University of Virginia was followed by a succession of schools which placed emphasis upon these same fundamental phases of education. Among others, was Oberlin College, located on 640 acres in the unbroken forest of Ohio. There, agriculture and shop work were to provide practical training for students. There, fundamentals of English and modern languages, Bible, and health principles were taught.

A score or more of schools located in various parts of the South, and the near-South, about the middle of the nineteenth century, were dedicated to the practical education of youth. Often, manual labor as part of a college program met with keen opposition from those who were wedded to the autocratic type of education inherited from Europe; but of the experience in Oberlin, President Shipperd wrote in 1833:

"The scholars study and work well. Five minutes after the manual labor bell strikes,

the hammers and saws of the manual labor students wake all around us." In explanation of the value of this phase of the college program, he said: "It meets the wants of man as a compound being, and prevents the common and amazing waste of money, time, wealth, and life."

These features of an educational program develop freedom-loving people. It is the system that, from the earliest periods of world history, have been counted essential to the proper development of men and women for good citizenship. It is an education best secured where there is land to till, where work hours alternate with study hours, where students carry responsibilities akin to those they must assume in their afterlife in the community. In this system the problem of self-maintenance is met and solved as part of the everyday program of education.

The Present Need

AS we enter 1942 the call is distinct for men and women fundamentally sound in the principles of democracy. On all sides attention is turned to the schools, and teachers are asked pointedly what they have been doing to prepare students for the catastrophe civilization faces today.

Whatever may have been the weaknesses of the past, educators now recognize that, for one thing, much more must be done in the field of vocational training. Says W. H. Woods, Kentucky State Director of Vocational Education, addressing the Midsouth Rural Educational Conference:

"Without vocational efficiency one is handicapped in his participation in health, civic, social, intellectual, esthetic, and even religious activity. We need to start an aggressive campaign in America to get all people to believe that work is a blessing. The stability of a nation depends upon the efficiency, the earning power, and the happiness of those who work. The worker who points with pride to his own work efforts is one of the makers and keepers of a nation of free men."

Madison Trains for Freedom

Christian education as understood by Madison keeps men out of the WPA, off the dole. In its rural environment, with its roots sunk deep in the soil, its work-study program for every student, its emphasis on self-discipline and participation in daily government problems of the

school community; in its program of health and its education for ministry to the needs of others, Madison gives to each man and each woman ability to meet the problems of life with his head up, his eye clear, his hand trained for efficiency in the ordinary business of life. It cultivates a love for the soil and for life in a rural development. It develops power of initiative, which is a much-needed trait in this uncertain world. It makes a man a blessing in the community, a practical contributor to the common cause. It places within his reach ability to care for the sick and suffering. It gives him a training that makes him a blessing in any country to which he may be called.

Sometimes one is tempted to ask, What will be the result of the present serious world catastrophe? But in it all, notwithstanding what may happen, the Madison ideals must not be lost sight of. World emergency must not divert us from our educational objectives. Rather, it must strengthen our courage, increase our efficiency, ground us more deeply in the principles that make for good citizenship in a democracy.

It becomes our privilege, our God-given duty, to strengthen the tottering, to uphold the faltering, develop more fully and assume more vigorously the responsibilities as instructors of youth destined to become leaders. Our students must be capable of answering today's call for men of thought, bravery, initiative—men who will do their part to maintain democracy. We must continue to educate men and women who will go still further and lay the foundations for a stronger freedom in the future.

In the words of the great educator and philanthropist, George Peabody, "Education is a debt due from present to future generations." As a heritage, Madison has a great educational truth, which implies an obligation to do everything possible for the welfare of youth.

Open the Door

There is a story about Holman Hunt, who painted the picture, *The Light of the World*. It is a painting of Christ in a garden at midnight. In His left hand

He is holding a lantern and with His right hand knocking on a heavily paneled door.

On the day his painting was unveiled, a group of art critics was present. One of them remarked, "Mr. Hunt, you haven't finished your work."

"It is finished," the artist answered.

"But there is no handle on that door."

"That," said the artist, "is the door to the human heart—it can be opened only from the inside." —*Fairfax Downey*.

In Their Country's Service

THIS column in the *Survey* may be a connecting link between our young people now in the army, navy, or air service and the home folks and friends at Madison. Correspondence is invited by those who are in service, and any word that may come from friends will be appreciated.

From Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Reception Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, John Robert, Madison College graduate, class of '39, later recipient of the master's degree in music from Peabody College, writes the last week in the old year:

"I have a most pleasant report to make concerning my relations with the army. I am no longer in the headquarters' office. Instead, I am now assistant to the chaplain, a fine young Baptist minister, a real sincere Christian. I am responsible for the music for the various services and the recreational programs and act as personal secretary.

"Believe me, the music and recreational training I received in college is proving handy now and makes my activities most enjoyable, and the music contacts I have made in Chattanooga are a great help. I have the Sabbath free and attend church in the city."

Following is the latest information we have concerning a number of former Madisonites:

Sergeant Calvin Bush, Medical Detachment, Station Complement, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is the son of Captain and Mrs. C. D. Bush, members of the campus family for a number of years. Captain Bush is an ex-army man who has charge of the military cadet training here and at Southern Junior College. Sergeant Calvin Bush is working in the clinical laboratory.

Russell Herman, class of '38, is now addressed: 210 General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

George Kendall, a Madison nurse, until recently a member of City Missions, operating

at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is now in the 7th Medical Training Battalion, Service Unit, 1308 Company B Barracks, Camp Lee, Virginia.

Merle Kirkwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kirkwood, residents of the campus, baker of Madison whole wheat bread and the soy loaf, is now in Battalion A, 12B, 4th Regiment, F. A. R. C., Fort Bragg, N. C.

Corporal Wilfred P. Tolman, son of W. R. Tolman, who has been connected with the Southern work at Madison or in a unit for thirty years, has recently been transferred to the Pacific Coast. Address: Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 181st Field Artillery, Camp Roberts, California.

Dr. James G. Meade, who was resident physician in Madison Rural Sanitarium a year ago, is now at Station Hospital, Randolph Field, Texas.

Campus News

The Secondary Teachers' Institute of the Southern Union Conference, S. D. A., held at Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, the week end closing November, was attended by Miss Florence Taylor, Principal of the Demonstration School, Mrs. R. B. King, and C. C. Blackburn. A number of Madison College graduates and former members of the Madison family were in attendance. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. Ira Gish and Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, now members of the Southern Junior College faculty; Herbert Hewitt, Principal of Pine Forest Academy and Mrs. Hewitt; Miss Signe Dyrdaahl, loaned temporarily from the Madison faculty to Pine Forest Academy; Miss Clarabell Culver, Librarian, Pewee Valley Academy; J. T. Wheeler, Superintendent, Pewee Valley Sanitarium; James Whitlock, teaching at Glen Alpine School, Morganton, North Carolina; Professors Ralph Martin and W. F. Ray, Fountain Head Academy; Mrs. Arthur Jasperson, Principal, Asheville Agricultural School; Mr. and Mrs. Leland Straw, Little Creek School near Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. Lois Duncan Hendershot; Mrs. Susan Ard, Chestnut Hill School, Portland, Tennessee.

The National Council of English Teachers in annual session at Atlanta, Georgia, Thanksgiving week end, was attended by Miss Florence Hartssock, head of the College English Department.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. James have been given leave of absence from Madison College for the winter quarter. Dr. James, head of the college Foreign Language Department, former student in the University of Paris, and graduate of the University of Munich, will devote the vacation period to the study of the Spanish language in Havana, Cuba. Dr. and Mrs. James will be with their daughter and her husband, Mr. and

Mrs. W. E. Murray, formerly of Argentine.

Walter H. Hilgers, Superintendent of Madison Sanitarium, recently returned from a two-weeks business trip which took him to Baltimore and New York City. He visited his mother and sister in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge had as visitors during the holiday season their daughter and her husband, Professor and Mrs. Leland Straw with their two children; and their son, Roger Goodge with his wife and baby, all from the Little Creek School, Concord, near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. C. C. Blackburn, member of Madison College teaching staff, was married just before Christmas. He and his wife have returned to the campus for the opening of the winter quarter.

Among recent visitors on the campus was Pastor E. L. Pingenot, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who gave the family a very interesting lesson Sabbath afternoon.

Miss Helen Roosevelt, Madison College graduate, class of '40, who is teaching home economics, diet, and nutrition, in the public school at Van, Texas, spent the first week end of the new year with friends on the campus.

The lay-evangelistic course offered for the winter quarter opened with the first of a series of lectures by Julius Gilbert White at the Sabbath morning service hour. He emphasized the thought that those who are prepared to meet world conditions today and to carry on successfully to the end must have the spirit to go forward in sacrifice, in matters of health, and other vital elements of the present-day message. His recent publication, *Abundant Health*, contains the fundamentals he is giving as a part of the course in lay-evangelism.

An impressive ceremony at the Sabbath-morning service was the ordination of two young men of the Madison family as deacons of the campus Seventh-day Adventist Church, Weldon Smith and Robert Dunn. Both of these young men have passed from student life into positions of responsibility in the institution.

Listen In

A new broadcast program, "The Voice of Prophecy," was begun over the Mutual network, Sunday evening, January 4, and will continue throughout 1942, each Sunday evening at 6 o'clock CST. It is a Bible presentation of the times by Seventh-day Adventists. You will find it interesting.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

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Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

VOL. XXIV, No. 2

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

JANUARY 21, 1942

Woman's Place

ADDRESSING a forum discussing "The American Woman and Her Responsibilities," President James N. Wood, Stephens College, well-known institution for the education of women, voiced these sentiments:

"The American people have awakened to a shocking fact. . . . With our eyes on the bitter scene of prostrate democracy in Europe, we know that democracy can fall through the weakened morale of its people. From what we have seen in the collapse of France and the heroic stand of England, we must inevitably believe that the primary factor (which holds such morale firm and indestructible) is moral fiber.

"And what produces moral fiber, without which democracy must face defeat and doom? . . . It is unquestioned that true moral fiber. . . is shaped and nurtured during the formative years in the home itself. Thus the mother, more than any other agency or individual, becomes far more than the mother of her children—she becomes the mother of the ideals and strengths and aspirations of a nation. . . .

"It is obvious that we must broaden our view of woman's role and arrive at an intelligent and scientific understanding of how she may best be aided in her preparation for this greater duty."

Not Trained for Responsibility

ACCORDING to Dr. Wood, the criticism of woman's education is that too much emphasis has been placed on the opportunity of women, too little on their responsibility in a democracy. His advice is that, by giving new direction to

educational procedure, their training for active participation in businesses and professions should be harmonized with woman's one-time primary concern—the home and children. Dr. Wood says further:

"I have discussed the education of women in a democracy with American leaders in industry, in labor, with business and professional men, journalists, educators, and, above all, with women whose sphere is in the home. They have generously offered their cooperation, believing, as I believe, that this problem is of outstanding importance and demands solution."

A THOUSAND OPEN DOORS

ONLY by a life of simplicity, self-denial, and close economy is it possible for us to accomplish the work appointed us as Christ's representatives. A thousand doors of usefulness are open before us. Often we lament the scanty resources available, but were Christians thoroughly in earnest, they could multiply resources a thousandfold.

—*Ministry of Healing.*

And so Stephens College is revamping its educational program, hoping thereby to better meet the needs in the preparation of women to carry responsibility in a democracy. This changed program has as its primary objective the building into the character of women a stronger moral fiber.

In Our Schools

THE subject of democracy, and how it is to be inculcated, is being discussed on all sides. It is generally recognized as primarily a problem of the schools. Frances V. Rummell, in the January issue of *Woman's Day*, states it this way:

Look at our schools. As a teacher, I believe that the school—as the single agency teaching the masses of our people—has a unique responsibility in teaching social attitudes for life in a democracy. Yet most of our schools grandly assume that Barbara and Tom were born with

an understanding of democracy already worked out and need no more tutoring in how to be loyal than they need tutoring in how to grow their second teeth. . . Our children do not have one single textbook explaining or interpreting American democracy."

This writer admits that democracy is not a thing to be taught by precept alone, but that it is "based on the theory of self-discipline, not compulsion; cooperation, not regimentation. . . Its basis in honesty, cooperation, and individual freedom can be dramatized and understood. . . . Our school children must have a fair chance to have democracy vitalized and explained, if we want our national government anchored to a solid foundation."

Madison's Experience

THE setup on the Madison campus is like that of a stage on which each student has his part to play in the great game of democracy. Here is an actual life problem of character-development. In other words, it is a process of creating that moral fiber of which Dr. Wood writes.

The ideal environment for teaching democracy is in a rural district. Madison is fortunate in that respect. The love of the soil, the ability to raise what you eat, and student participation in this program; to live in houses and work in school buildings that are the product of student labor; to act one's part in the feeding of the college family, in the preparation of foods for winter consumption as they come from gardens and orchards cared for by fellow students; to earn one's own way to a college education—all this is

a dramatization of the play called "Democracy in the Making." And it is going on all the time on Madison College campus.

Thirty-five years of this experience has produced an alumni body that is demonstrating in many rural sections of the South and elsewhere, the value of the principles and methods of Christian training, illustrated by the work-study combination and its student-teacher cooperation in the duties and activities of the institution.

Democracy calls for moral fiber; consequently, there is need in the training school of more than the mere secular factors of education. These principles of honesty, loyalty, cooperation, must be developed under leadership of Christian teachers who themselves are living examples, daily demonstrators of these principles. The Bible is the unailing test and guide. In this respect, too, Madison has been fortunate in its methods and practices.

Madison students have been entering rural sections of the South and, on the self-supporting basis, have been building community centers that exalt the principles of democracy through such avenues as agriculture, the restoration of soil productivity as the primary means of man's support; of Christian education through industrial schools for the children and through the operation of health and medical institutions for the physical and spiritual uplift of the people in general.

The Democratic Way of Living

For a good many years Madison has been educating men and women for lives of community service, instilling into their hearts, by theory and practice, the principles of self-support, meanwhile preparing them to devote a large part of their time and ability to the betterment of community life. Some forty, or more, rural community centers in the Southland are demonstrating the results of Madison College training. Among these is Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, located near Fletcher, North Carolina, not far from the city of Asheville. The December, 1941, issue of the

magazine, *Southern Hospital*, contains a four-column illustrated article dealing primarily with the medical department of this promising and attractive institution.

In part we quote:

Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital is part of an organization which operates not only a hospital and sanitarium for the care of the acutely and chronically ill, but also conducts a school of nursing and a boarding school for high school students. The managers are Seventh-day Adventists.

The institution was established approximately thirty years ago by two educators and their families, Professors S. Brownsberger and A. W. Spalding, to bring educational opportunities to children and youth in a rural area at

that time far removed from school privileges. The original farm of 450 acres was the gift of Mrs. Martha Rumbough. On it was a large farm dwelling, since known as the "Big House."

For a number of years only a community grade school was operated, but it was the hope of the founders to establish a health center here. There was no endowment, and the institution had no financial backing except as the workers were able to make their living on the farm.

In 1916 a small two-room cottage was built, and the first patients were admitted. There was no physician, but graduate nurses cared for patients who were seeking a quiet country environment for health.

Equipment was the simplest, but hydrotherapy treatments were given and under the conscientious care of nurses, patients improved. Soon additional rooms were added.

In 1920 a new group took over the work. A. A. Jaspersen became business manager. Miss Lelia Patterson, graduate nurse from Illinois, took charge of the sanitarium. Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, graduate nurses from Tennessee, and others were added to the staff. In 1928 Dr. John Brownsberger returned as medical director. Later Dr. F. E. Bliss returned after completing the medical course. In 1938 Dr. Arthur A. Pearson joined the staff. These physicians are graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, a Class A medical school, the only one operated by Seventh-day Adventists.

The Sanitarium has grown from the two-room cottage to a fifty-five bed sanitarium. Farm acreage has increased. The farm and dairy provide a large part of the food products used by the institution. Buildings on the campus now number over fifty. The new hospital unit erected in 1938 provides operating room quarters, an obstetrical unit, and X-ray and dietary departments. The Duke Endowment generously contributed to the erection of this building.

Mountain Sanitarium and Hospital is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the North Carolina Hospital Association. . . .

The outstanding feature of the Sanitarium and Hospital is the physical therapy treatments. Two departments are maintained. The diet furnished is vegetarian, similar to that of the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium in Michigan.

A School of Nursing has developed, approved by the North Carolina State Board of Nurse examiners, with a grade A rating. Its nurses affiliate with the University of Virginia Hospital. . . .

During the year a comfortable home for nurses has been erected, providing quarters for forty nurses. In this construction help was received from The Duke Endowment. The home provides classrooms, a well-equipped library furnished with a large library table made in the

institution's shops, which is a real work of art. All the furniture, including the chairs in student rooms, was made from trees cut from forest-covered hills and constructed in the shop under the supervision of the institution's capable shop manager.

One feature of the work, which has been sponsored largely by the superintendent, Miss Patterson, is a program of community health work. She is known far and wide for her sympathetic interest in the unfortunate and those in need of physical help. As a licensed nurse midwife, accompanied by student nurses, she goes to the homes of the needy and has delivered many a mother who could not afford to pay for the services of a physician. In emergency she has always the ready help of the sanitarium staff physicians. Home hygiene classes and visits to the poor and needy have been part of the service she and her assistants have rendered to the white and colored in this mountain area.

THIS is a fine tribute to a group of men and women—teachers, nurses, physicians farmers, mechanics—who together are working out a program of community service on the Madison plan, and who, in harmony with their training, are demonstrating what in these days we are happy to speak of as the American way of life. The moral fiber needed in a democracy is not lacking here. As times become more and more difficult, as we know they must, there will be found here a stamina to carry on; and that without complaint.

A Generous Giver

THE history of rural self-supporting work in the Southland is inseparably connected with the lives of a number of devoted women. Among these is Mrs. Martha E. Rumbough, who recently passed away at her home in Asheville, North Carolina. One of the largest rural units of the Madison type, Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, located at Fletcher, only a few miles from Asheville, is a monument to her generosity. November *Fletcher News Letter* contained this tribute:

"Thirty-one years ago, Mrs. Rumbough, a well-known and influential Asheville woman, purchased the school farm, turning it over to a board to be operated as a medical and educational institution. Since its beginning she has maintained her interest in the school and sanitarium that came into existence as a result of her gift. Failing health the past few years prevented active participation, but she was a charter member of the Board of Incorporators and served on that board, as well as the Board of Directors, to the end of her life.

"At the chapel hour this afternoon our attention was directed to Mrs. Rumbough's life and work. Mrs. Brownsberger read a telegram which authorized the purchase of the place. It was a gift that would be greatly multiplied. Through the years there has gone a widening stream of young people from the school and of

sick restored by the sanitarium.

"Our hearts were full of gratitude for our beautiful chapel home and all it means to us, as we stood in the chapel this afternoon in silent tribute to Mrs. Rumbough's memory."

ANOTHER woman who has contributed materially to the rural work of the Southland is Mrs. Lida Funk-Scott, secretary of the Layman Foundation, whose all-absorbing thought is the welfare of the self-supporting units. Mrs. Scott's first acquaintance with this work came through attending one of the annual conventions. A little later she adopted the idea, moving from her home in New Jersey to Madison, where she has been a member of the campus family for over twenty-five years.

Her Season's Greetings card to friends at the close of 1941 quoted from Grace Noll's "Red Earth," which in poetic form so well expresses Mrs. Scott's adoption of the Southland, its red soil, and its people.

"I knew the black earth of the North
As a child knows his mother;
The black land that my father owned
And I knew no other,
Until one dazzling sunset hour—
The South, with its red earth glowing,
And here was I in a strange, bright land
Little knowing
That I would take deep root within
This red soil, and would love it,
More than I loved the black earth
With the north wind above it.

"My first sight of the red earth
Shall never be forgotten;
Sunset, and a red land
White with cotton;
Sunset, and the red hills,
And wild asters blurring
Every purple gully where
Late wind was stirring.

"Always from the North a call,
Through the sweet blue distance—
Always from my father's land
A definite insistence.
But my roots have struck so deep—
Deep beyond believing
In this red soil of the South,
I shall not be leaving."

From Correspondents

THE assistant business manager of Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Mr. Harold Engberg, is a reader of *The Survey*. Some weeks ago he wrote:

My interest is your work at Madison College was immediately aroused, because I spent a term teaching at a Baptist Mission high school in the Kentucky mountains. I was thrilled by the experience and challenged by the need. I was unable to return but have never ceased to be interested in work of that type.

Our school here has become a junior college this year, with a radical change of the curriculum to terminal vocational courses. It is an experiment in this midwestern area. Sioux Falls College is a Baptist school serving boys and girls from the prairies who are often unable financially to attend school elsewhere. Approximately 70 per cent of our students work on the campus or in the city.

You will see why I wrote you, and I remain keenly interested in anything available that explains the splendid work you are doing. I read *The Reader's Digest* article and found it very enlightening.

* * * * *

FROM the supervisor of girls' industries, Billings Polytechnic Institute, Mrs. Mildred R. Cunningham, who recently visited Madison and some of the Southern units, comes an interesting letter. In part we quote:

I must thank you for your generous hospitality. Your staff members could not have done more for me. I was so satisfied with my visit. I had no idea you were doing so much at Madison. I must thank you also for the box of food products that arrived recently. A little later I plan to serve them to our faculty group.

You know how interested I am in your religious programs, your labor system, the sanitarium and hospital, your method of financing the work. . .

I had a wonderful opportunity in seeing so much firsthand. Your college makes a great contribution to other self-help colleges. Your hospital idea is a wonderful one. As I pray for your college, so worthy an undertaking, I find myself including all other schools, especially those which I recently visited. I trust you will remember our school in prayer, especially in view of the changes we are making. Our faith is strong in the power of the Lord to complete the task we have begun.

SOMETHING has happened. The tide of cynicism which seemed to have engulfed mankind has begun to ebb. With the loss of material values, spiritual values are beginning again to find their rightful place. Personal liberty, freedom of thought, speech, and action, the right to worship God according to the dictates of the individual conscience—for these men and women in large numbers are again willing to fight, suffer, and die. . . The future of mankind depends on the ever-growing number of disciplined individuals with faith in God and a love of mankind, who, irrespective of the boundaries of race or creed, are ready not only to die for liberty, for truth, and for the right, but, what is often much harder, to live and work for their establishment.

—John D. Rockefeller, Jr. at the 75th Anniversary Celebration, Fisk University, Nashville.

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Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

VOL. XXIV, No. 3.

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY 4, 1942

Challenging the Education of Children for Democracy

OUR college men are leaving us in answer to the nation's call. Already, women are being called upon to fill places in industry that have heretofore been filled by men. Fifty thousand nurses needed—that is another demand upon college women. All over the country, attendance in institutions of higher learning is dropping. It is only to be expected in a period of national distress. There is no complaint. We only say, God bless our young men and women and make them equal to the burdens laid upon them.

We say to those who are called: Be true to your God and to the principles of right and truth which we have endeavored to instill while you have been members of the college family. Trust God to direct you to the exact place in which you can best serve to His glory and that of your beloved country. This calls for a measure of faith, which we hope has developed while you have been with us at Madison.

For the next months, possibly years, the lives of these men of draft age are arranged for them. The period of uncertainty closes when they receive their assignment. But what of that younger set of boys who have been looking forward to a college education upon the completion of the grades? What of the thousands of

high school youth who never hope to enter college, for it is a comparatively small percentage of the children who enter the first grade who complete high school, and a still smaller percentage who take a college education.

RESULTS OF TRAINING

IN his childhood, Joseph had been taught the love and fear of God. . . A shepherd boy, tending his father's flocks, Joseph's pure and simple life favored the development of both physical and mental power. . . Joseph was steadfast. He had learned the lesson of obedience to duty. Faithfulness in every station trained every power for highest service."—*Lives of Great Men*

What is ahead of these adolescent youth? What are we in our schools doing for them? They will be the burden bearers in the postwar days. If democracy is to live, they must be the future leaders. Are we today in our secondary schools train-

ing these boys for this future—how to meet it and how to handle a most critical problem?

Missing Our Educational Goal

WRITING for *The New York Times Magazine*, September 7, 1941, Wilford M. Aiken, Chairman, Commission on the Relation of School and College, Progressive Education Association, says:

"Our schools and colleges have lost sight of their major responsibility to the nation. They have forgotten the chief purpose of their existence—to lead young people to understand, to appreciate, and to live the kind of life for which our people had been striving throughout our history. . . The millions who dropped out of high school before graduation surely were not ready for their responsibilities as American citizens. The millions and more who received high school diplomas last June are not much better prepared, and few of those graduated

from college have any clear understanding of the democratic ideal of life or of their great responsibility for the common welfare."

Here, then, is the challenge to our self-supporting rural schools. They are face to face with conditions that, before 1941, they might have anticipated but which now are realities. Are our rural schools, the children of Madison, guilty, as Wilford Aiken says the nation's schools in general are guilty, of missing our main educational goal?

In our effort to enrich the program of our rural schools, have we added and added "numberless courses" in response to "obvious needs of young people" until, as Mr. Aiken says, "we have lost consciousness of central purpose and sense of direction?"

In other words, are we endeavoring to operate an overcrowded curriculum, making it almost impossible to give due emphasis to what Christian education deems the essentials? There is grave danger of this very thing.

The great industries of the nation are being revamped to meet defense needs. They are transforming the manufacture of civilian articles into the production of guns and ammunition, changing, changing again, to meet an emergency. Likewise, in order to meet the extreme need of youth committed to our care, it may be necessary for us to determine what are the essentials at this time. Is it possible to curtail on details, to economize on time, to condense, to press into precious hours what we have been in the habit of taking days or months to accomplish?

Speeding the Preparation

SPEED characterizes nearly everything these days. Speed is necessary in the production of character that can stand the strain as well as in munition plants. Teachers should be considering these things. High school principals should be leading their instructors in serious study of these problems. Our schools have every excuse now to deviate from the traditional school program and to substitute something that will more nearly meet present demands.

We are most fortunate in having set before us a pattern for schools that will meet emergencies, institutions that will produce characters capable of playing a

dramatic part in world history in these crucial times.

Some Essentials

Today emphasis is placed on the need of physical fitness. Upon youth, demands will be made for good health. Our youth should come from our rural schools staunch reformers in matters of diet, exercise, hygienic living in every particular. Youth in our rural schools, with a farm at their disposal and the healthful atmosphere of a rural location, with a wholesome yet simple dietary, with their work-study program, according to which they divide the hours of every day between physical and mental activity—such youth should blossom with health.

Obedience to law is the first requisite for physical fitness. Ability to obey is one of the first laws of citizenship in an efficient democracy. All must work together for the good of the whole. Selfish ambitions must be sacrificed for the good of the group. This democratic setup in a rural school in an atmosphere of happy cooperation and comradeship will produce young men and women to be wondered at, keen of mind and strong of body, true to principle, capable of maintaining themselves by the toil of their hands.

Never have we had such an opportunity to demonstrate the value of Christian education as is ours today. For twenty, thirty years we have been preparing for the conditions which today we are meeting. Some characteristics of these schools are stated in the following words:

"Physical soundness and a practical knowledge of all the necessary household duties. . . are highly important.

"Agricultural and manufacturing establishments connected with our schools, with competent teachers 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," will bring upon the stage of action a more elevated class of youth. Stability of character, perseverance, fortitude, courage to surmount difficulties—these traits will characterize youth properly trained.

"Teach youth to keep themselves in health by obedience to the laws of right living."

"Even if it were certain that one would never need to resort to manual labor for support, still he should be taught to work."

Students should be taught how to plant, how to gather the harvest, how to build, how to

become acceptable missionary workers in practical lines."

"Industrial instruction should include the keeping of accounts, carpentry, and all that is comprehended in farming, blacksmithing, painting, shoemaking, cooking, baking, washing, mending, typewriting, printing... In industrial training there are unseen advantages which cannot be measured."—*Counsels to Teachers*, pp. 288-317.

"In the home training of youth, cooperation is invaluable. From their earliest years children should be led to feel that they are a part of the home firm... Cooperation should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life... Study the lesson of cooperation as taught in the Scriptures."—*Education*, p. 283.

High Flight

AN Ottawa, Canada, newspaper gives the following beautiful sonnet written by an American citizen, nineteen-year-old Pilot Officer John Magee, Jr., killed in active service with the Canadian Royal Air Force last December. In September, 1941, after a flight into the stratosphere, he scribbled these words on the back of an envelope:

"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds
of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-
silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined
the tumbling mirth
Of sunlit clouds, and done
a thousand things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled
and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence.
Hov'ring there
I've chased the shouting wind
along, and flung
My eager craft through footless
halls of air.
Up, up the long, delirious,
burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights
with easy grace
Where never lark, nor even
eagle flew—
And while with silent lifting
mind I've trod
The high, untrespassed sanctity
of space,
Put out my hand and touched
the face of God."

Sorrow in the Family

THROUGH all the years that the Madison College group has lived and worked side by side there have been very few deaths among the younger members. Children have been born here, have grown to maturity, and have received here their training for lives of usefulness.

Sabbath, January 17, the shadow of death passed over the campus, bringing deep sorrow to the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, for thirteen-year-old Billy, the youngest member of their family, had passed away as a result of an accident in the basement of their home. Billy came here a babe-in-arms with his parents from Evansville, Indiana, when they connected with the work of the Institution.

There is a vacant seat in Demonstration School, where Billy has been a pupil all his days. Besides his parents, there are left to mourn two brothers and two sisters, as well as a host of friends and many relatives. Funeral services were conducted in Assembly Hall on the College campus by Pastor H. J. Welch, assisted by Elders Julius Gilbert White and R. E. Stewart, and he was laid to rest in Spring Hill Cemetery.

Community Work for Youth

IN some ways Madison has an advantage over many school groups because this institution has a large variety of interests and activities. Students are members of a community having a population of seven hundred, most of whom participate in the work of the group. Many have their homes on the campus. Children are born and reared here. There are farmers and gardeners, mechanics, food manufacturers, teachers, musicians, office workers, physicians, laboratory technicians, dietitians, nurses—all cooperating to make this an interesting and profitable place of abode. It is not a difficult matter here for the growing boy or girl to become identified with some enterprise and become a contributing factor to its success. Stuart Chase, internationally known writer, emphasizes the importance to children and adolescents of participation in real life problems, and, in an article appearing in the January, 1942, *Reader's Digest*, gives this example:

"I recently attended a meeting of a section of Fair Haven, Massachusetts, Junior Improvement Association. The teacher turned the classroom over to a thirteen-year-old girl, who called the meeting briskly to order. We heard reports of civic service performed since the last meeting. Various children proposed projects for the coming weeks. A spirited war against ragweed was organized, the menace of the weed discussed, plans of attack were formulated, and specific tasks apportioned.

"The teacher never spoke; the children ran the show; and every one of them will know how

to conduct meetings in good parliamentary form all the rest of his life—better training for democracy than reading volumes of elevating speeches about it.”

In Their Country's Service

ANY word you may be able to pass along concerning former members of the Madison campus family who are now in the army, navy, or air force will be appreciated by their friends.

In January, Mr. George Cothren, member of the Madison Sanitarium staff, received a letter from P. F. C. Paul DeLay, Detention Medical Department, Station Hospital, Camp Berkeley, Texas, from which we quote:

“From Keene, Texas, where I finished the Medical Cadet Corps work under Dr. Everett Dick and Carlyle B. Haynes, January 7, 1941. I was sent to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, for two months. Then, with others, I was transferred to Camp Berkeley. We had maneuvers about the camp and in Louisiana for a month, where the marches were long and the packs heavy.

“After returning to Camp Berkeley, Dr. Mossberger, head of the laboratory, was instrumental in having me transferred to the hospital, where I have worked as assistant to the laboratory technician. Here I feel that I am learning something worth while.

“Until recently I have been superintendent of the Abeline Sabbath School, and since we had no regular pastor, I frequently gave a Bible study at the 11 o'clock hour. I have not had one bit of trouble about getting Sabbath off. Suffice it to say, however, that one must be a Seventh-day Adventist all week—not merely on Sabbath morning. Be consistent in prayer and daily Bible study, and the Lord will do the rest for you. It takes a lot of prayer, faithfulness, and courage, but it's worth it all. Above all, be tactful and courteous. The buddies will respect you and the officers will admire your stand.

“I really enjoy the laboratory work. I have been given a good conduct, Class A pass which allows me evenings off from 4:30 until 6 A.M., except when on emergency duty. I have the full week end off three times a month and sometimes all four. I live in a steam-heated barrack and have a nice bunch of fellows to work with.”

Word reaches us that Homer Lynd, of Maitland, Florida, Madison student until December, 1941, is now at the airplane base, Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida, and that Glen Bartell, also until recently a Madison student, is doing First Aid work for the construction company that built Tyndall Field.

According to latest reports with us, these are the addresses of other former members of the campus family:

Pvt. Leonard Conover, Medical Detachment, Gardner Field, Taft, California.

Pvt. Ralph Covington, Portsmouth Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Dr. Lyle Herman, Flight Surgeon, Pensacola, Florida.

Pvt. William C. Knight, 404 School Sq. A.C.T.R.C., Barracks 380, Sheppard Field, Tex.

Pvt. Dewey Lester, Battery B, 32d B.N., 8th F.A. Tug Regiment, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

Campus News

Mr. Carl Maxwell, Directing Engineer for Babcock - Wilcox Boiler Company, greeted friends on the campus who had not met for years. He is interested in the Central Heating Plant of the institution, as well as other phases of the work, which he has watched from a distance as it has grown through the years.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gaylord, of New Castle, Indiana, year-long friends of Madison, were guests at the Sanitarium last week, coming in for an annual physical checkup.

* * * * *

Prof. James G. Rimmer, member of the College teaching staff, is conducting a class once a week with the women employees of The American National Bank, Nashville, in Standard, leading to Advanced, First Aid. Extraordinary efforts are being put forth, says Mr. George Costello, a National Red Cross official, to teach First Aid all over the Americas and their possessions. It is hoped that in this way we may avoid the experience of the English, who entered the war with very inadequate knowledge of many things the common people needed, as skill, and which they had to learn while the bombs were falling.

* * * * *

R. B. King, the treasurer of the College Seventh-day Adventist Church, the membership of which consists very largely of students, members of the faculty, and workers of the Institution, in his year-end report, gave the following figures:

Church membership	478
Tithe paid	\$12,680
Mission offerings total	\$5,035

The church is active through the Dorcas Society, the Sabbath School, community meetings, and neighborhood work.

* * * * *

The campus family had an unusual experience last week, there having been three additions by birth. January 24, little Kareen Elaine made her entry into the family of Clayton Hodges and his wife. She is their first child. On the twenty-sixth, Robert Dunn and his wife welcomed James Robert, their first-born. And Miss Betsey Dee was ushered into the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Jensen on January 27, the second baby in this family. Mrs. Jensen's mother, Dr. Eloda Black, was here from Gillette, Wyoming.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

VOL. XXVI, No. 4

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY 18, 1942

Madison's Annual Board Meeting

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS of the Constituency and the Board of Directors of Rural Educational Association were held on Madison College campus the tenth of February. Rural Educational Association is the corporation, chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, which leases the property owned by Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, a

second Tennessee corporation. The lessee operates the college, Madison Sanitarium, Madison Foods, and other campus industries, and reports its activities yearly to the trustees.

The meetings were well attended by faculty, commissioned workers, the medical staff, and other constituent members. With two exceptions, the entire Board of Directors was present, one of the absentees being Dr. A. W. James, who is on leave of absence from the college for a few months in Havana, Cuba.

Among those present from a distance were President J. K. Jones, Educational Secretary C. A. Russell, and Auditor Charles O. Franz, from the Southern Union Conference headquarters at Decatur, near Atlanta, Georgia; President C. V. Anderson, and Educational Secretary R. H. Libby, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, and M. V. Tucker, Manager Southern Publishing Association, Nashville; President John C. Thompson, Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennes-

see; Dr. John Brownsberger, Medical Superintendent Mountain Sanitarium, A. A. Jaspersen, Business Manager Asheville Agricultural School, James Lewis, and A. J. Wheeler, of Fletcher, N. C.

It was an interesting four-hour session, during which Dr. E. A. Sutherland, President of the College, and Medical Superintendent of Madison Sanitarium, outlined the purposes,

WE are told that "the essence of all real faith is to do the right thing at the right time."

problems, and progress of the institution. Financial reports were given by Accountant E. C. Jacobsen, a statement from Auditor Franz, and a brief report of the activities of Madison Foods by E. M. Bisalski.

Following the reports, Elder J. K. Jones, member of the Board of Directors, spoke briefly, emphasizing the importance, at this time especially, of strengthening the agricultural features of the institution's educational and industrial program; and of adhering closely to the original purpose to teach the Scriptures. "I believe your setup is such at Madison that you can do some things other institutions cannot do. The Southern Union Conference is sincerely interested in your work. If at any time we can help Madison, we stand ready to do so."

Another member of the Board, C. V. Anderson, said, "I came here to talk courage and inspiration. I am praying that Madison may be true to its mission. We are with you in your efforts."

"I want to express my happiness over

the close cooperation that exists between the organized work of the denomination and Madison and its units," said Professor C. A. Russell, also a member of the Board of Directors. "An important part of the Southern Union Conference activity is carried forward by Madison and its units."

Emphasizing the necessity of giving due consideration to agriculture, since food, clothing, and shelter, the three necessities of mankind, come primarily from Mother Earth, President J. C. Thompson, of Southern Junior College, also a member of Madison's Board of Directors, said, "If ever we needed guidance and the inspiration of prayer and faith, it is now. The outlook may be black, but the up-look should still be bright. My prayer is for God's richest blessing on the fine work you are doing at Madison."

President Sutherland's Report

DURING 1941, Madison has been wonderfully blessed. Death has not robbed us of workers; there has been no disaster to buildings or property. Peace is still with us, although the world has been battling desperately. What we have failed to do under favorable circumstances, we may now have to do in the face of great difficulty. With the world struggle tightening about us, our institution finds itself confronted with more than the normal problems. It is a time of testing for every member of the institution, and the policies of the institution are being weighed in the balance. Insofar as we are building along right lines, the work will stand, and its strength and usefulness will increase. Where we have digressed from the pattern, this is the most opportune time to make changes.

Madison had its course charted when, like a frail bark, it was launched on the waves of the educational ocean, destined to sail over a little-traveled sea lane. It was to educate in a knowledge of the Scriptures and to give a practical training that fits students to go forth as self-supporting missionaries in any field to which they may be called. In its earliest years a sanitarium was called for that would serve as the basis for the training of medical missionaries, called "one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established."

It was expected that Madison would be different from many other educational institutions. It was instructed "not to follow the methods that have been adopted in our older established schools," for the reason that many educational methods and philosophies have retarded rather than expedited the work of God in the world. In view of an approaching climax, Madison was given a definite mission to prepare the world, and Christians who are expecting that climax, in particular, for times of trouble preceding His second coming.

For over a third of a century, with varying degrees of strength and speed, but with steady vision and purpose, Madison has forged ahead, not only with its campus activities, but in many rural communities of the South. As a result, many people and not a few organizations, have recognized the value of these schools, sanitariums, and other forms of missionary work. Madison has many visitors who come to study the secret of the success of the institution, or for inspirational ideas to put into practice in other places. To illustrate: A few days ago an outstanding citizen of Nashville brought representatives from two colleges, who spent the day going into the plans of Madison College. Recently the dean of a western college spent several days here for a similar purpose. Men are attracted by the health food work, by the medical features of the institution, by the student program of education, self-support, and cooperative work. Madison should be a light set on a hill. The closer we adhere to the original plan outlined for the institution, the clearer will be that light.

We have been conscious of the guardianship of angels. We appreciate greatly the fine spirit of cooperation extended by the leaders of the organized work. All of this has been a source of great encouragement. It imposes on Madison school administrators, teachers, food workers, medical staff, and others, a heavy responsibility.

The senior college enrollment in 1941 was 458; due to the war, the attendance in 1942 will be less. Scarcely a week passes but that some student leaves us for the army. This is a condition we must expect, one we must meet without complaint. When our country is in trouble, we want to be depended upon to do our part.

It is evident also that defense activities are enticing many who should attend school for missionary training. This works a hardship on us, because all of our industries are dependent on student labor. But in the face of difficulties, the work must go forward. The situation must develop faith, trust, and patience. It must strengthen our confidence in things of eternal value.

World conditions are forcing us also to consider carefully the college setup. There was a time when standards for teachers, physicians-in-training, dentists, and others, were arbitrary and exacting, and we had to meet them. But the war is bringing a change even here. Medical colleges are shortening the time for graduation. The Government is calling for 50,000 nurses to be trained quickly, cutting out all except essentials. The same policy is advocated in the preparation of technicians and others. God is telling us that time is short and to prepare workers quickly.

Very much that heretofore has been expected of college-trained men will now be done by undergraduates. This emergency program applies also in the realm of religion. Laymen should carry heavy burdens in the home field and in foreign lands that once we thought

could be carried only by thoroughly trained workers. From the common walks of life, men and women with brief training, and often much of it in-field training, will carry the gospel to the ends of the earth. Consecrated laymen missionaries are even now doing a vast work in soul-saving. In those foreign countries where war inhibits methods previously in operation, thousands are accepting the gospel today as preached by laymen.

Madison must in the future train laymen for missionary work more rapidly than ever. Short courses will be multiplied. Essentials will be stressed. We have been getting ready for this in a variety of ways. By inspiration and by force of circumstances, we are urged to prepare definitely to meet the emergency.

[Editor's Note: Dr. Sutherland described in some detail a half-dozen definite experiences of the previous year, such as securing added help on the teaching staff, the reconditioning of the Central Heating Plant, the \$8,000 gift by the General Conference to Girls' Dormitory Fund, the strengthening of the medical staff, the financial help of generous-hearted friends of the institution,—all of which contributed largely to the success of the previous year's program.]

Matters of Finance

CONSIDERING the breadth of Madison's activities, it is evident that its financial responsibilities are heavy. The institution was established as a self-supporting center. Its initial expense was met by the founders. From the earliest days, friends have stood by with financial assistance for equipment. Some names in this category are familiar to you—such as Josephine Gotzian, Emma Gray, the senior Nis Hansen, Lettie Phelps, E. W. Hurlbutt, N. H. Druillard, Lida F. Scott, and others. More recently the hearts of others have been touched by the needs of Madison. But as new equipment is furnished, it still is the policy of Madison to earn its own operating expenses.

According to present plans of operation, each division—Agricultural, Educational, Mechanical, Medical, etc.—is dealt with as a unit operating on a cash basis, one week's earnings forming the maximum budget for the next week's expense. Madison faculty and its commissioned workers as operators of the institution are responsible for its earnings and its disbursements. Never has this group of men and women had a more crucial test. It is a type of in-service training not usually experienced by college professors and men in similar situations. (Details of this phase of the report are omitted for want of space.)

A program of economy was started here even before its necessity was forced upon the Government. It is a delicate matter to persuade heads of educational departments that the institution cannot afford to furnish each one with a telephone, a private stenographer, pay his association fees, his traveling expenses to association meetings, and similar so-called necessities, together with the wage considered necessary to meet the rising costs of living. These

items and many others indicate the province of the Finance Investigating Committee, a representative group that serves as advisor and counselor of each division operating committee.

Here again is a process of training-on-the-job that contributes materially to the education of workers for the mission field. Since Madison's mission is to train students in self-support that they may go forth as self-supporting lay workers, Madison teachers themselves must practice as well as theorize on matters of self-maintenance. I am happy to say that most of our corps of workers are profiting by these experiences. Some may falter, perhaps not be able to go forward, but our faith is that others will come in to fill the ranks. Doubtless the financial issue will largely determine who will carry this message to completion. With us, as with the Master's disciples, he who makes a success of the work must be willing to forsake all else and follow in His footsteps.

The year 1941 showed very material progress in practically all phases of the work at Madison. But after all, the vital question is whether we are meeting the objectives of the institution. Democracy's experience of unpreparedness for the world's present trouble is a powerful lesson for us. Our mission is to prepare laymen to act their part in the world. To meet that objective, our own workers must have the vision, must themselves play the part of self-supporting missionaries.

War conditions in the world now make it possible for us to do things that before seemed impossible. We are seriously studying some modifications in order to accommodate those who desire brief training for active service in the field as lay evangelists, colporteurs, practical nurses, agricultural workers, mechanics, food experts, and others.

As men and women with a formal education, the college graduates and undergraduates, are drawn into the nation's service, the class of students once depended upon may not be obtainable. The doors of the college must swing open to others whom the Lord calls upon to finish His work. The training of the medical cadet corps was a step in this direction. Julius Gilbert White's short courses in medical evangelism are another. We are developing a campus organization for civilian defense, including first aid, an ambulance corps, emergency hospital, and like activities. . . .

We have every reason to be of good courage. I have never worked with a finer and more cooperative group of men and women. Difficulties serve to drive us together much as bombs over England unified the British people, and the tragedy of Pearl Harbor electrified and unified the people of the United States.

Train Youth for Self-Support

ANTICIPATING postwar economic conditions, Roger Babson, widely quoted economist, for *Publishers Financial Bureau*, February 13, 1942, writes that "almost every woman will be obliged to earn some money if she hopes to maintain her present standard of living. . . .

Women will have time neither to take bridge lessons nor to play bridge. The Bible doctrine that 'those who do not work shall not eat' will again be the good old rule.

"I am constantly being asked, What can we parents do to prepare for such events? My answer is: Have all your children get a useful education. Have the girls learn some trade, art, or profession by which they can help out their husband's income or 'pinch-hit' for him if he is out of work or ill. Never mind if these girls don't get a college degree. State university degrees are pretty to look at; but they are too stiff to eat, too small for clothes, and too frail for shingling the roof!"

Mr. Babson's advice is quite in line with Madison's educational policy. In this institution young women, as well as the young men, are trained for self-support. Throughout the institution they are filling positions of responsibility—in offices, for instance; in various departments of Madison Foods; as nurses and attendants in Madison Sanitarium; and in the general household duties of the institution as a whole. For years, a work-study program has been in operation so that long before the nation was actually in war, Madison was preparing students to meet the problems of the work-a-day world.

A Patriotic Spirit

A HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT of Asheville Agricultural School, writing for *The Fletcher News Letter*, January issue, tells of the practical instruction given as a part of the institution's defense program:

"Our patriotism is aroused by hearing how poor school boys and girls like us can help in national defense. We were told where to put our scrap paper so it can be gathered up and baled by the new baler that has been ordered. We were cautioned to take care of our clothing, especially our woolen garments, for 50 per cent of the wool will be used by the Army. We are glad to cooperate so that our boys can have good wool uniforms. Especially we must guard our health, for war brings epidemics; there will be a shortage of doctors and medicines, and the demands made upon our strength will be greater. Chins up, we can win this war if we will."

Madison Men in Service

WE are indebted to *Vox Collegium*, the student campus publication, for the information that Curtis Scoville, of Kansas City, Missouri, student in 1939, is in the United States Air Corps stationed at Palo Alto Training School, King City, California.

Russell Myers, whose home is in Neely's Bend of the Cumberland River not far from Madison College campus, is taking a government course in inspecting, preparatory to a position in a chemical plant at Birmingham.

The Medical Evangelist, February 15 issue, states that—

Dr. Other F. Speaker, who completed his medical course in '39, has returned to the Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field, Texas, after two months at Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Alstrup N. Johnson, a student of Madison some years ago, a 1935 graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, who is with the U. S. Navy, is taking a three-months course in hygiene and public health at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland. Later he is to be stationed at Bremerton, Washington.

Word was recently received that Dr. Albert Dittes, whose premedical work was taken at Madison and who completed the medical course at the College of Medical Evangelists last July, was recently taken from a Los Angeles hospital for service in the Pacific.

Campus News

Dr. Merle Godfrey, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, spent several days at Madison. He and his wife, Dr. Margaret Godfrey, whose professional work has been in Australia and California, now think seriously of locating in the Southland. Both are former Madison students, whom we will welcome for professional work in this field.

* * * * *

Mr. Linton Krause, of Detroit, Michigan, spent the week end with Dr. Frances Dittes, his mother's sister. Mr. Krause represents the well-known Honeywell Company of Minneapolis, makers of thermostatic control. He is well acquainted with the principles and policies of Madison College and appreciative of its rural work. He visited Fountain Head and Chestnut Hill Schools while here and is looking forward to a home on the land, where his family will be assured greater safety than our cities now can promise.

* * * * *

The campus family was given an unusually interesting description of mission work in the Far East by Elder G. A. Campbell, who considers the ill-fated city of Singapore his real home, having spent years there and in other sections of the Orient. He gave first hand information concerning what seems almost a miraculous development of Christian work in Borneo, Java, and Malaya. While unable to return to his mission field, Elder Campbell is representing the *Signs of the Times*, Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California.

* * * * *

The latest issue of *Health Messenger*, representing Madison Foods and handled by food distributors the country over, features largely the recent publication by Julius Gilbert White, entitled *Abundant Health*, a copy of which is given with a \$20 order of Madison Foods. The Food Factory reports a very pleasing response to this offer.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

VOL. XXVI, No. 5.

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MARCH 4, 1942

Madison's Opportunity

WITH world conditions intense as armies are trained, munitions demanded in mass production, enemies becoming more active, our ships sunk, and our own borders threatened, the responsibility of all schools, Madison included, is greater than ever before.

Colleges and universities are adding specific courses for the duration of the war to aid in the preparation of soldiers, sailors, air pilots, and officers. The Civilian Defense program is getting under way and will carry responsibilities heretofore placed on the shoulders of military men that they may be released for service at the front. Today, the radio is broadcasting instruction in regard to raising larger and better crops. It is urging the canning of larger and still larger amounts of fruits and vegetables, meats and meat substitutes, to assist in feeding a war-torn world that faces starvation.

Twenty-eight thousand nurses are already in the service of the Red Cross, and 50,000 more are needed to care for thousands of wounded on battlefields. Thousands of generous-hearted persons are donating their life-blood to be sent the world around for transfusions to save the lives of those who have been seriously wounded.

In the midst of all this, what is Madison doing?

A definite objective to train laymen for Christian service on a self-supporting basis means that Madison's work was never more important than now. As our youth, and the able-bodied of more advanced years, are called by the nation, the work at home must be carried by

older men and women, and by many not equal to the hardships of warfare on land and sea and in the air. But these men and women at home should constitute an army to carry forward the Lord's

BUILD FOR ETERNITY

A STORM is arising that will wrench and test the spiritual foundation of everyone to the utmost. Therefore avoid the sand bed; hunt for the rock. Dig deep; lay your foundation sure. Make your life beautiful by good works.

work in the world.

Never was there greater need for active corps of servants—servants in the sense that Jesus was a servant—followers of the Master, who willingly give their all to help their fellowmen. Opportunities for service by these laymen is apparent on all sides.

What We Must Face

CITIES the world around are blasted from the air. The population is being evacuated from one congested center after another. The rush from Singapore and Rangoon is a recent and terrifying illustration. Even when parents cannot leave, as was often the case in Great Britain, the children are sent to less dangerous places.

It sometimes seems that the opportunity to leave the cities for retreats in the country is almost past. Now is the time for the pastor and his congregation to

assist each other in an exodus from the cities before the way is forever hedged.

History gives the graphic story of the Jewish nation living in their capital city, Jerusalem, when it was surrounded by the Roman armies. To all appearances, their doom was sealed, but unexpectedly the Romans retired from the siege. Then the alert, the believers in the prophecies, those who had heard and obeyed the warning of Jesus Himself, hurried from the doomed city while the gates were unguarded.

Two classes, very distinct classes, were found in that city. One group by its actions said: "The danger of invasion is past. We will stay on. Thank God, we are saved what threatened to be a complete overthrow."

A second group living within Jerusalem said: "We have a short respite. Let us hurry to move out as we should have done years ago."

The history of those times adds that not a single Christian believer was found inside the walls of Jerusalem when, a few months later, the Roman army resumed the siege.

We are in a testing time, a time that will determine whether we are willing to follow principles, divine principles, or whether we drift and are unready to meet the crisis when it comes. Now is the preparation time. Now is the time for city-dwellers who read the handwriting on the wall to secure a country home and prepare to care for themselves as times grow more intense.

For years Madison has been training laymen for such a time as this, training them to serve as guides and as teachers of those who are helpless when they flee from impending doom.

Each rural center, operated by laymen who are securing their support very largely from the soil; who are combining agricultural, mechanical, educational, medical, and medical evangelistic work, is demonstrating what may be, what should be done by thousands of other Christian laymen. Each of these centers assumes even greater proportions as times grow more and more perplexing. They become schools in a still broader sense, giving

guidance to those who need instruction. They are centers of refuge for families seeking safety.

Madison's Program

AT MADISON, the training for this type of work continues. War conditions will make some changes. For instance, special courses are scheduled for the coming spring and summer quarters with a view to hastening the training of those who wish to fortify themselves for self-supporting activities. Short courses will be given in agriculture, diet, nutrition and cooking, simple treatments, salesmanship, and colporteur work.

Those who are interested are invited to write for details. Special students, as well as those in regular college courses, will have opportunity to earn their way wholly or in large part. When the nation is calling young people into active service, many who are not subject to draft will find it wise to take the training Madison offers.

It will be advisable often for whole families to find a new home. Such families should have a small farm, a few acres, on which they can depend for their food. It is well for them to locate near a school, such as one of our units, where the children can continue their education. At the same time, this unit will serve as a background for community missionary service.

A new type of sales work is coming into being. Men settle in a community where they are residents in good repute. They support themselves, in part at least from the soil, and in part from their sales. To the people they carry literature and health foods. They operate cooking classes and give treatments. They establish the policy of covering the territory again and again, each time with something new and of benefit to their neighbors.

These men need not be farmers in the general sense of that term, with a large amount of land that consumes practically all of their time, but they can have from two to five acres for raising their own fruits and vegetables. They can be of assistance to the group near which they locate. They are ministers in the true sense of the term. They are members of an active church that gives life to daily service in the neighborhood. That is an

ideal self-supporting missionary's program.

To prepare men and women for such a program is Madison's policy. It invites your cooperation. It goes even further. Working with The Layman Foundation, it will assist those who are prepared to enter upon such a program to secure land as a basis for their home missionary enterprises.

We have parlied long enough. It is time to unite our forces for a larger, stronger layman's self-supporting missionary program.

There is a nation-wide interest in the problem of good health. Citizens of the United States are urged to do everything possible to build up physical resistance, to develop strong, active bodies. It is a wonderful time for our schools, for our laymen farmers, mechanics, teachers, and others, to be active instructors in the field of diet and health.

There is a hungering, also, for Bible instruction. In the home, by the firesides, it is the privilege of consecrated Christian laymen to study the Scriptures with their neighbors, that they may know what all these things mean.

It is along this line also that Madison will be a help to those who desire to enter upon such a program. For further information address, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

Essentials in Education

THE real things, the things that are fundamental to life and character, are not in the curriculum," said Dr. Alexander Irvine, well-known pastor and author of "The Master and the Chisel," and "My Lady of the Chimney Corner," addressing a group of college graduates in a banquet hall noted for its elegance and beauty.

He was speaking in criticism of the conventional college and university offerings when he said, "The system encourages a vague hope that somehow, in some mysterious way, you will acquire the real things, the things that are fundamental to life and character by your own initiative, your own sense of need."

He was pointing out to those young men about to enter upon the activities

of life that there are some things more essential than the conventional college course. He closed his address as follows:

The Carpenter

THE one cardinal thought I had in mind when I accepted this invitation, was to remind you that the highest form of culture and refinement known to mankind was intimately associated with tools and manual labor. In order to do that the more effectively, I want to draw on your imaginations. I want to present to you a picture which accords with the facts of history and experience."

He pushed his chair back and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion. His voice became wonderfully soft and irresistibly appealing. The college men had been intensely interested; they were now spellbound. He raised his hand and went through the motions of drawing aside a curtain.

"Gentlemen," he said, "may I introduce to you a young Galilean carpenter—Jesus of Nazareth!" It was a weird act. The silence became oppressive. As if addressing an actual person of flesh and blood, he continued; "Master, may I ask you, as I have asked these young men, whether there is anything in this room that you could make with your hands?"

There was a brief pause, only a moment or two, then with the measured stride of an Oriental he walked to the end of the table, and taking hold of the corner of the damask linen tablecloth, he laid bare the corner and the leg of the carved oaken table. In that position, with the cloth in his hand, he looked into the faces of the men and said: "The Master says 'Yes, I could make the table—I am a carpenter.'" From *The Carpenter, and Some Educated Gentlemen*.

Scripture Lessons

A TELLING LESSON on the practical duties of life was given at the Sabbath morning service by Pastor R. E. Stewart, member of the Madison faculty.

He followed the history of the human race, touching briefly on some of the outstanding characters to illustrate the lesson. Adam and Eve, surrounded by the beauties of nature and privileged to converse personally with the Creator of the Universe, surrendered their

wonderful heritage in response to the appeal of physical appetite.

Lot, once a member of the outstanding educational institution operated by Abraham, called "the friend of God," voluntarily gave up his place in that work as first assistant to the founder and master of the school and settled in the city of Sodom. The Scriptures tell us that his "righteous soul was vexed," but he stayed on, apparently because his wife and daughters desired the society, the luxuries of the city. Lot sold his life cheap, and his wife lost all because of the position she took. The Saviour's admonition, "Remember Lot's wife," has a peculiar significance at this present time.

Esau loved appetizing food and, for the sake of his stomach, sacrificed his birthright as ancestor of the Christ. A mess of pottage meant more to him than the reward of a spiritual life.

Samson, consecrated from his birth for the work of the Lord, allowed himself to be drawn away from his objectives by the intrigue of an unscrupulous woman. Shorn of his strength, you see him like an ox, grinding grain for his enemy, and finally meeting death at his own hands.

Judas Iscariot, for three years a close associate of the Master Himself, sold the Son of man for thirty-one dollars. He sold himself for even less than that.

There are young women today who willingly link up with worthless men, marrying those who have no respect for religion. If you attempt to counsel them, they say, "Oh, it is different in my case; this man is a fine fellow." In the same way, many a Christian young man sells his soul for what he considers love for some unworthy woman; or he will sacrifice eternal life for a cigaret, worth a fraction of a cent, because he loves physical gratification above things of eternal value.

In the Country's Service

DURING the week two members of the Madison College student group were called into national service. From here they went to Ft. Cglierhorpe, Georgia.

Francis Burdett entered Madison College in June, 1941, coming here from Richmond, Virginia. He is especially interested in rural life and has been working and studying in the Department of Agriculture.

A little more than ordinary interest was aroused at Registration Headquarters in Nashville when James Maeda reported for his final physical examination. Mr. Maeda is one of Madison's Japanese students, American-born, who entered Madison from Los Angeles in December, 1940, as a high school graduate of the Los Angeles Public Schools. He learned of Madison College through Elder Alfred Okahira, Pastor of the Los Angeles Japanese church,

himself a former Madison student. As a Madison College student, he has been working on the premedical course, and after the close of the war, Mr. Maeda hopes to resume his studies here. He has had Medical Cadet Corps training.

Medical Cadet Corps

March 30 another Medical Cadet Training Course will begin at Madison College under the supervision of Capt. C. D. Bush, U. S. A. retired. Young men everywhere who are eligible for M.C.C. training are invited to attend. For information concerning requirements and expense, address: Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

Spring and Summer Offerings at Madison

IN addition to its scheduled college courses during the coming spring and summer quarters, there will be offered special lines of work, valuable both to the National Defense program and to Christian lay workers. Among these offerings are:

- Standard and Advanced First Aid
- Instructor's Course in First Aid
- Public Speaking
- Home Nursing
- Mechanical and Architectural Drawing
- Bible courses adapted for lay workers
- Salesmanship courses adapted to those desiring to increase their efficiency as colporteurs.

These courses are available to college students and to others. College credits can be given only to those meeting college entrance requirements.

In general, expenses will be as listed in the College catalog. One exception—the matriculation fee of \$10.00 will be reduced to \$5.00 for short-course students who remain one quarter only.

In some instances classes will meet in the evening, giving opportunity for an expense-earning program during the day. It is possible for a limited number of college students to carry on in this way for six months, becoming full-time students in the fall of 1942.

These offerings should prove attractive to heads of families who desire to fit themselves for self-supporting work in the Southland. To such students, The Layman Foundation may be of help as they locate in rural districts as Christian laymen workers.

There will be openings for seventy-five young men and fifty young women during the summer.

Spring quarter opening, March 30, 1942.

Summer quarter opening, June 18, 1942.

If interested in any feature of this program, write for details. It is an opportunity worthy of serious attention. H. J. WELCH, Dean

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

VOL. XXIV, No. 6.

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

MARCH 18, 1942

Health—America's Greatest Defense

FOR some time it has been Madison's pleasure once each year to entertain at a luncheon The Housewives League of Nashville. The gathering this year was held at the Nashville Y.W.C.A., the luncheon and the program being sponsored by Madison College, Madison Rural Sanitarium, and Madison Foods, under the direction of the college Department of Nutrition, Dr. Frances Dittes, Director.

The luncheon, which served approximately 150 women, featured the products of Madison Foods. On the program appeared Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Dr. Floyd Bralliar, who presented respectively the subject of "Health" and "Defense Gardens." Mrs. Lida Scott added to the health topic by the presentation of colored slides from Julius Gilbert White's collection, "Abundant Health"; and the College Victory Singers, Messrs. Ralph Simpson, Carleton Blackburn, and Joseph Durichek, furnished the music.

These contacts with an active body of women, The Housewives League, among which are numbered a group of Madison campus residents, are a pleasure to all who have a part. President Sutherland, speaking on "Health," one of the greatest factors in the nation's defense program, is quoted in brief.

Fundamental Principles of Health

HEALTH, always an inestimable blessing, was never in greater demand than in the present world crisis. Almost before the effects of World War I have been overcome, we are plunged into another terrific struggle that makes the heaviest possible demands upon the youth of the United States.

The United States represents an active group of people, eager for financial advancement, free spenders, lovers of good things to eat and pleasure in abundance.

Habits of ease and luxury, of excesses of divers sorts, are beginning to show their effects in nerve strain, so that when youth pass individually before the Examining Board, many more than should be are found wanting in physical and nerve vigor. Their eyes are defective, or their feet are not equal to a soldier's program, or the heart will not bear the strain, or T.B. and venereal diseases are eating out the strength.

There are causes for these deficiencies, many of which can be overcome. No body of citizens has a more strategic position in the defense program than the housewives of our country.

Your principles of righteousness in the home—right eating, correct habits of ex-

BREATHE DEEP

THE Lord is coming. We are nearing home, and we want to take large inspirations of the heavenly atmosphere; then we shall become identified with the Saviour in all His plans. We shall be elevated, and able to elevate others, and shall be efficient in good works."

—Your Reasonable Service

ercise and amusement, the proper balance of intellectual, physical, and moral activity—all these are crucial factors in building for national defense. For the physical, mental, and moral health of the rising generation you are largely responsible. The leaders of the nation have a right to expect your wholehearted cooperation. For all that is good and proper, it should have had it long before the present crisis overtook us. But even now, it is not too late to play an important part in the world's drama.

In the fourteenth chapter of the Book of Proverbs, verse 34, we read: "Righteousness [right-doing] exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."

THE character of a nation is the combined character of the individuals composing the population. It is the right-doing of each individual, strict obedience to the laws of physical, mental, and spiritual health, that, combined, make a nation strong to resist the inroads of the enemy.

The responsibility resting upon the mothers, the heads of homes, in the development of right habits of living is very evident from this Scripture.

The prayers of the Psalmist should be ours (Psalms 67:1,2.): "God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause His face to shine upon us; that Thy way may be known upon earth, *Thy saving health* among all nations."

As wrong habits of living bring mental and physical pain, the pain being heaven's way of administering discipline for violation of law, so God chastizes nations that have gone astray in order to bring them back to an upright position.

Health can not be purchased at the drug store. Physicians cannot give it to us. It is a product of right thinking and right doing in the realms of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual. Each home-maker is a seed-sower. In the soil of her children's minds, each mother is planting wholesome seeds that will produce health, or weed seeds that will bring ruin in the form of disease and death.

A happy home where peace reigns, where father and mother cooperate to maintain a Christian influence, is a wonderful factor in health-building. The daily diet, a properly balanced menu

rich in vitamins, free from condiments and narcotics, lays the foundation for physical and mental health and strength, and goes a long way toward protecting the morals of youth. Proper clothing plays its part. A proper combination of work and play is a contributing factor. An intelligent practice of mental hygiene cannot be overlooked.

Every home is the nucleus around which the nation is building. As God gives laws for the perfecting of health and character in the individual and in the home, so God rules in the nations, setting up over them whomsoever He will. You remember the Scripture story of Nebuchadnezzar. The great Babylonian monarch was brought low because of his pride and indulgence until he came to recognize the King of heaven. "all whose works are truth and His ways judgment: and those that walk in pride He is able to abase."

IT is unfortunate, but often true, that knowing what we should do, we do it not until we are reaping the results. The great democracies have been all too anxious for material blessings. Their love of ease has made men soft in moral muscle, careless about the ways that make for physical, mental, and spiritual health. In the words of Isaiah (26:9,10.) "When Thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness. Let favor be shown to the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness: In the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord."

Opportunity is given us to redeem the time that has been wasted, to reestablish health that has been broken. God is calling our attention to the true plan of living. He has many agencies in the world, giving us instruction that we may learn to appreciate real values and not sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

The present war, largely a mechanized effort, is the result of man's inventive genius. He has brought forth weapons of destruction never before known. The manipulation of these bombers, tanks, and other machines makes a demand upon the soldiers, the sailors, the air men, that a few years ago were not even dreamed of. The strain on the nervous system is be-

yond calculation. Now, as never in the history of the world, is there need for strong bodies, strong and accurately working minds and nerves, correct ideals, and close adherence to standards of right living if we come through and are able to redevelop the manner of life so much prized by the democracies.

Not all will be called to the battle front. Many, both men and women, will be fighting the nation's battles in factories and munition plants. Others must remain in the home to care for the stuff, and they, too, need the same strong elements of character that are called for on the part of those who are flying the airplanes, manning the ships, and driving the tanks. When our boys are shedding their life-blood at the front, we have passed the time of self-indulgence even in the home. At this time our housewives have a commission—the maintenance of the health of their families.

The Growing Process of a Young Unit

FROM time to time young men and women leave Madison, inspired by its principles and teachings, to establish and operate a new community center. There is often the feeling that the new baby should start life with the size and equipment of the parent institution. But institutions of the self-supporting type in the Southland, like babies, must begin life in simplicity. They are small; facilities are limited; they are feeble and need encouragement and help as they progress. Again and again Madison has passed through the experience of nourishing and sustaining a new effort until it developed sufficient strength to go on its own power.

In many cases, The Layman Foundation has been the foster mother of these young enterprises. One of the youngest in the present family of Madison units is Pine Forest Academy, located at Chunky, near Meridian, Mississippi. This is the only academy operated by Seventh-day Adventists in that section of the South, and conference officials are very much interested in its welfare and are cooperating generously in its efforts to meet the necessities of steady growth. President H. W. Walker and Miss Marion Seitz, Educa-

tional Secretary, of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, have been especially helpful.

Every little while, it is announced on the campus that Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Scott, Secretary to The Layman Foundation, and Miss Fellemente, faithful assistant, are off for Chunky. "Again?" someone asks. But nothing is allowed to interfere with a 600-mile trip when something is needed at Pine Forest Academy.

The school is located on a 300-acre tract of land, well suited to the raising of fruits and vegetables. A young man and his wife are leading out in the school work; a small sanitarium has had its initial experience with patients and is bidding for more. From the report of a recent trip, a few details are culled that indicate some of the problems. They are interesting and may be appealing. This is the way the story runs:

TO enable Professor Herbert Hewitt to accept the principalship and Mrs. Hewitt to head the Home Economics Department, financial aid was given by the Conference and The Layman Foundation, the Foundation agreeing to loan \$500 and the Conference to use \$200 of the Building Fund that they might have a comfortable little home. The loan is to be paid in monthly installments over a period of ten years.

The Conference plans to subsidize the teacher's salary \$35 a month, beginning next June, and the Foundation will continue its \$10 monthly allowance. A committee—Elder Walker, Professor Hewitt, Miss Seitz, and Mrs. Scott—gave considerable thought to the selection of the faculty for next year. Dr. Sutherland is in search of a graduate nurse whose husband is a mechanic. Correspondence is started with a young man and his wife, Madison College graduates now in California, as future farm manager and matron. Other teaching problems are under advisement.

A cannery in which to handle fruits and vegetables is much needed. The school should have a mule to complete its team for garden work, and it was voted to borrow \$125 from the building fund to meet this emergency, the loan to be returned from the operating budget. Grass seed to the amount of \$60 should be purchased for the pasture. Possibly that can be met from the operating budget. A financial report for the previous five months led to an expression of approval of the systematic way in which the group is keeping its accounts.

This is just a glimpse of the problems and the businesslike way in which they are handled, but it indicates the opportunity for growth on the part of a group of

young people who unite to develop a new enterprise. It is typical of the opportunities for many a city man and his family and a neighbor or two to develop something worth while and at the same time save themselves from the fate of a war-threatened country.

In the Country's Service

AS an aid in the country's war program, there has been organized on the Pacific Coast the 47th General Hospital, headquarters at White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles. The College of Medical Evangelists, on request of the War Department through the Surgeon General's Office, has supplied the medical personnel. As far as possible, this unit will be composed of Seventh-day Adventists, and an urgent call is now sounded for graduate nurses because of the probability of early mobilization.

In Thomas M. Johnson's article, "The New Army's New Discipline," the *American Legion's Magazine*, condensed in the March issue of *The Reader's Digest*, appears this paragraph:

"One captain, told by a veteran sergeant that the new homesick selectees were the 'letter-writin'est soldiers I ever see,' dealt out stationery between exercises. 'Write 'em what you're doing,' he said. 'That will help you get it straight in your minds—and cheer you and them up, too.'"

Letters coming from our boys who are in the service indicate that the captain was right about the good that letter-writing will do both for those away from home and those at home who are thinking and praying for those on duty. A letter from former Madison student, Ned Zacharias, written late in February from Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, bears out this fact. He tells of his experience on the rifle range at Fort Francis E. Warren, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, and of the explanation of his company commander that the rifle drill would in no way alter his standing. When he asked for Sabbath off duty, his commanding officer and the superintendent of the school both agreed and "each week my pass was waiting for me."

Early in January he returned to Texas, not far from San Antonio, a land of historic interest. "But," he adds, "I'd still rather be back there at Madison. Those four years sometimes seemed rather tough, but I certainly enjoyed them and hope after the war to be back there again."

Through Mr. Zacharias we learn that another Madison student, LeRoy Otto, is taking advanced training in motor mechanics at Camp Normoyle, near San Antonio, Texas.

Campus Happenings

Miss Gertrude Lingham, Director of Nurs-

ing Education at Madison College, has recently been reappointed chief examiner of the Tennessee State Board of Nurse Examiners. She is also a member of the Curriculum Committee of the National League of Nursing Education. We learn from *The Medical Evangelist* that Miss Martha Borg, a former Madison College student, for years director of the School of Nursing at White Memorial Hospital, has been appointed president of the California Board of Nurse Examiners.

* * * * *

The wedding, the evening of March 9; of Miss Bessie McCorkle and Mr. Larry Creighton, both former members of the campus family, in Assembly Hall, was followed by a reception in Nutrition Laboratory. Mr. and Mrs. Creighton left for Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where he has employment in one of the Lake Michigan Coast shipyards.

* * * * *

The realities of world war were brought forcibly to mind when Professor P. M. Stewart, teacher of science in Malayan Academy at Singapore for four years, spoke at the chapel hour on the sixteenth. He, his wife, and two children were among those who escaped from Singapore about three days before the city was taken over by the Japanese. It was a fifty-four-day trip by a circuitous route to his home in the United States. He and his family were visiting a brother at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, and stopped for a short visit with Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber, with whom they were well acquainted in the Orient.

* * * * *

The Sabbath service, March 7, was conducted by Elder H. K. Christman, circulating manager of *Watchman Magazine*, Southern Publishing Association, Nashville. After giving some interesting facts concerning *Watchman Magazine*, the circulation of which has increased rapidly during the last few years until it is said that "it covers Dixie like the dew," Elder Christman introduced a number of *Watchman* agents who are working in the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, each of whom contributed to the subject under consideration.

* * * * *

Word comes from various sources indicating that Madison-trained nurses, and students in other fields, are definitely active in Civilian Defense programs. Mrs. Susan Ard, teacher in Chestnut Hill Farm School, is closing a course in First Aid with a class of approximately one hundred at Portland, Tennessee. Mrs. David Johnson and Mrs. Marguerite Wallace have each taught a group of Davidson County citizens at Madison, and Miss Audrey King, a Madison Sanitarium ward supervisor, recently completed the course for a group of students on the campus. This work is under the supervision of the Red Cross Home Nursing Department, Nashville.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter, February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 7

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

April 8, 1942

A Demand for the Practical in Education

WORLD WAR II is changing men's minds on matters of education. It is making demands that must be met by the school system of the United States. Present trends are decidedly toward the practical on both the high school and the college level.

"Unfortunately, for the present emergency, the traditional liberal arts curriculum does not prepare for any specific vocation, and as a result the demand is beginning to be voiced in many quarters that our colleges, as well as our peace-time industries, must 'convert' for the duration to meet existing emergencies."

This is quoted from a letter of March 30, 1942, written by Director J. S. Noffsinger, National Home Study Council, headquarters, Washington, D.C. In the present emergency every youth should learn some trade during the years he is in high school and carry that still farther when he is in college. The complex industrial setup demands hand skills of both men and women.

Vocational subjects should be incorporated in the curriculum of secondary schools. Courses leading to college degrees should include various trades and professions. The organization of which Dr. Noffsinger is director, and which bears the same relationship to correspondence

schools as the accrediting associations sustain to colleges and secondary schools, is offering suggestions for strengthening the curricula of both colleges and high schools by encouraging young men and women to carry certain courses in the trades by correspondence.

EASTER VICTORY MESSAGE

THIS is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith"—faith in the resurrection of Christ; faith in the indwelling of His spirit; faith in the final triumph of Truth; faith in the abiding presence of Christ in the heart and His willingness to operate in and through us today as verily as in times past.

FOLLOWING are a few of the courses in the vocational and professional area which are offered by correspondence. The italicized words in this list are vocational subjects available to Madison students. Here

are a few of the many approved courses:

Accountancy, Architecture, Auto Mechanics, Aeronautical Engineering, Blue Print Reading, Bookkeeping, Building and Estimating, Industrial Chemistry, Commercial Subjects, Diesel Engines, Drafting, Electricity, Engineering, Foremanship, Journalism, Management, Metallurgy, Mining, Navigation, Nursing, Petroleum, Photography, Radio, Secretarial, Ship Designing, Shop Practice, Shorthand, Steam and Gas Engines, Surveying and Mapping, Telegraphy, Telephony, Textiles, Traffic, Typewriting, Time and Motion Study, Welding, etc.

Women, as well as men, need to work for efficiency in many of these courses; for they must soon carry many industrial positions while men fight the battles. The war itself has not made industrial education desirable. It has always been the logical type of education for a very large portion of the population, but the war is

revealing the value of such training.

While Madison College is of the liberal arts type, it has throughout its history digressed somewhat from the traditional liberal arts college in that it has added to the curriculum a number of vocational subjects. It has prepared men and women for a different kind of warfare than the nation faces. It is preparing soldiers to battle for self-support in Christian service.

IN ADDITION to hand skills in various arts and crafts, Madison has placed particular emphasis on agriculture. It has extensive gardens, fruit orchards, and vineyards. There is general farming, dairying, and stockraising. These agricultural industries are deemed most essential—vital, in fact, to the welfare of the family and the nation.

Many who have had little or no experience in handling the soil may profitably spend a number of months at Madison for study and experience in the field of agriculture, preparatory to locating in some rural section of the South where the land will form the foundation for a wholesome family life.

Food preservation is a kindred subject taught at Madison. The food factory, producing large quantities of health foods for wide distribution, affords a laboratory for practical experience. Vegetables and fruits are canned, and soy milk is made and sold.

All this will be recognized as a distinct field of usefulness for the Christian worker who plans to locate in the rural South. At the same time, agriculture and food preparation and preservation contribute liberally to the national defense program.

The value of this type of life, and education for life, is embodied in the following paragraph in *Ministry of Healing*:

"In God's plan for 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 men has ever improved upon that plan. To the world's departure from it is owing, to a large degree, the poverty and wretchedness that exist today."

History-Making in the Rural Units

THE development of the self-supporting units in the Southland has been quite like that of a healthy, growing child. In infancy they were guarded and nourished by the parent institution. As they have matured they have taken on full responsibilities, and in some cases have become sponsors for newer and frailer groups.

Events are transpiring so rapidly in the world of strife that the conviction is being forced on men and women in various walks of life that they, too, have something to do in this self-supporting missionary effort. The success of those now connected with the medical missionary enterprises encourages others to break the ties that have been holding them back. It sets a pace for others to follow.

Pine Forest Academy

The annual board meetings have been held in a number of the rural community centers and from them come favorable reports. In the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, a new president has been installed,

H. J. Capman, succeeding H. W. Walker, who had played an important part in the development of Pine Forest Academy at Chunky. At the March 30 meeting, President Capman met the board and operators of the school and a hearty plan of cooperation was established. A building program is on, and the working force has been strengthened as heretofore reported.

Elder Walker, writing from his new field of labor in St. Paul, Minnesota, says to Dr. Sutherland, "I shall never forget the many hours I have spent with you and Mrs. Scott and Miss Fellemende, wrestling with the problems of Pine Forest Academy. My association with you three has caused me to think a great deal of you, and I highly appreciate the unselfish efforts you are putting forth to make the self-supporting units prosper."

Pisgah

FROM the report rendered by Mrs. Scott, Secretary of The Layman Foundation, concerning Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, these facts are culled:

Pisgah, named from the mountain peak which it faces across the valley, is beautifully located for both school and medical purposes on an eighty-acre tract of land about sixteen miles from the city of Asheville, North Carolina. It has a good dairy; but with transportation changes incident to the war, the problem of delivering milk has become acute. This and other financial matters led to serious discussion and a request for the aid of C. O. Franz, auditor of the Southern Union Conference, and E. C. Jacobson, of the Accounting Office at Madison, to assist in installing a budget system. Pisgah is recognized as filling an important place in the education of the youth of the Southland.

Professor and Mrs. E. C. Waller and their associates have built up a fine institution consisting of high school and the grades and a sanitarium. Their son, Louis Waller, is a senior student in the College of Medical Evangelists, and plans to connect with the medical department of Pisgah.

Fletcher

THIS year, according to custom, Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium held its annual board meeting on its campus near Fletcher, North Carolina, on the eleventh of March. Visitors from a distance were President J. K. Jones and Prof. C. A. Russell, Educational Secretary, of Southern Union Conference; President H. E. Lysinger, of the local conference; Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Scott, and Miss Fellemente from Madison. From the report of the meeting rendered at Madison and from *Fletcher News Letter* are gathered some interesting items.

Marked progress is noted in various phases of the institution's work, which is located on a 900-acre tract of land about midway between Asheville and Hendersonville. An A-grade high school is operated, with an enrollment of ninety-five, and an added twenty-five in the lower grades.

The sanitarium operates a nurses' school, which affiliates with the Nurse-Training School of the University of Virginia for nine months. Of the 400 who took the North Carolina State Board Examinations for Nurses, two of Fletcher's

graduating nurses stood the highest. One headed the group, and the other received the second highest grade. The new nurses' dormitory, of which we have heard heretofore, is nearing completion and is an addition well worth being proud of. During the second year of their training, Fletcher nurses have a course in lay evangelism, supervised by Pastor Shelton, which gives practical experience in community work.

The payroll of the institution carries eighty full-time workers, all of them busy to the limit, and sometimes more, as Dr. Brownsberger, medical superintendent says. Six miles of telephone line is being installed to Henderson, which, with a leased wire to Asheville, gives direct connection with the county seats of Henderson and Buncombe counties. Dr. Brownsberger reports the following sanitarium activities:

During 1941, the sanitarium admitted 1,177 patients, representing 15,381 patient-days; 3,296 different patients visited the out-patient department, and 5,069 out-patient visits were made by the physicians. Operations, major and minor, totaled 400, and 97 babies were born in the hospital. In the laboratory, operated by Messrs. Jergenson and Chauncey Smith, 7,500 tests were made, and additional tests are being added from month to month.

The income of sanitarium and hospital in 1941 was the largest in the history of the institution; but as the income mounts, the work increases, new equipment must be added, the force of nurses must be increased, and added space is required for patients. Looking forward to summer patronage, which is expected to be the largest of the year, the sanitarium will utilize all the rooms in West Lawn Cottage.

"Realizing that world conditions will affect our medical work," says Dr. Brownsberger, "I feel that we should be prepared for an influx of patients who may come to the mountains for hospitalization. How to meet this is indeed a question, but we take courage in the Lord's promise, 'My grace is sufficient for thee.' For added spiritual strength we pray, for physical vigor, for a growing and deepening love for the souls of our patients."

The operation of an institution of this size calls for careful planning, an evidence of which is seen in the following paragraph from one report:

"Anticipating a check in the output of machinery, forethought was given to our needs.

The equipment of the various departments is in good shape, and with care should tide us over some space of time. It was possible, after the government began taking the entire output of the company, to secure a slightly-used, large Hobart dough-mixer for the bakery. The sanitarium also has a new Hobart vegetable peeler. The school boarding department has a Hobart food mixer and a new Majestic range. The shop has purchased this year a high-speed planer and joiner."

Such history is not made in a day or a year. It is the result of steady activity by groups of devoted men and women who recognize the need of devoting their God-given talents and ability to a work for the Master. The love, tenderness, devotion of nurses, teachers, physicians—of all, in fact—is honored by hundreds of these rural workers. It is not alone to the nearby that these institutions contribute. Pisgah contributed to the mission work of the denomination approximately \$5,000; Fletcher, which is a larger group, contributed to foreign and home missions approximately \$10,000.

God Bless America

"WHILE the storm clouds gather
Far across the sea,
Let us swear allegiance
To a land that's free;
Let us all be grateful
For a land so fair,
As we raise our voices
In a solemn prayer.

God bless America
Land that I love,
Stand beside her
And guide her
Through the night
With a light from above.
From the mountains to the prairies
To the ocean white with foam,
God bless America
My home, sweet home."

Campus News

DESPITE changes made necessary by the call of men to the Army, Madison College campus carries on an active and progressive program. The installation of the second boiler in the new Central Heating Plant has been completed under the direction of foreman John Jensen. Extensive enlargements and improvements are well under way at the headquarters of Madison Foods under the direction of con-

struction manager William Sandborn. Work on the new hospital wing at the Sanitarium goes steadily forward under construction manager W. H. Gorich.

* * * * *

President Sutherland is attending the Spring Council of Seventh-day Adventists in the city of New York. During the month of March he attended a session of the Board of Southern Junior College, and he, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, and Dean H. J. Welch spent several days at the Southern Union Conference held once in three years and this year convening at Chattanooga.

* * * * *

Among week-end visitors on the campus were Dr. Ira Gish, heading the Department of Education, Professor Rudolph Johnson, who has been taking graduate work at George Peabody College, Nashville, and Dr. Daniel Walther, Dean of Men, all of Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee. Until the war in Europe closed the work in France, Dr. Walther was president of the seminary at Collonges. From his intimate acquaintance with conditions in Europe he gave a talk Saturday evening that was definitely appreciated. He is a musician of rare skill and treated the family to several violin selections.

* * * * *

On the nineteenth of March the first public Civilian Defense meeting of the campus family was held in Assembly Hall. E. R. Doolittle, of Madison Bank and Trust Company, spoke on defense bonds and stamps, over \$6,000 of which have been sold in the village of Madison. Dean Welch, who heads the campus committee on defense, described the defense organization and spoke especially of the Medical Cadet Corps. Walter Hilgers, Madison Sanitarium Superintendent, represented the medical department of the organization. His nurses were presented as a body. The medical division has a transportation unit, a group of nurses teaching Home Nursing and First Aid, and the medical staff, all organized for emergency work. Captain Vaughn, of the Fire Department, described the types of bombs used in air raids and gave definite instructions to be followed in case of trouble and precautions necessary to observe in present circumstances. Twice the campus family has had a black-out drill.

* * * * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. James returned to the campus by plane from Havana, Cuba, for the opening of the spring quarter of the college. Dr. James took classwork in the Spanish language in the University of Havana.

* * * * *

Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, Madison College, had word recently from her nephew, Dr. Albert Dittes, former Madison student, who is a College of Medical Evangelists alumnus, written from "Somewhere in the Pacific." He and other Loma Linda physicians presumably were on the way to Australia.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 8

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

April 22, 1942

Reviewing the Self-supporting Work in the Southland

A report to the Southern Union Conference of S. D. A.

By E. A. Sutherland, M.D.

TWO classes of lay workers are involved in the self-supporting activities of the South. First, there are those qualified to work in groups, which qualification enables them to develop institutions that call for the cooperative effort of persons of varying talents and abilities.

The second class have responded to the call: "Families are to settle in the waste places of His vineyard." "Let Sabbath-keeping families move to the South, and live out the truth. . . . Be careful to do nothing that will hedge up their way."

For more than thirty-five years, men and women, inspired by these words and by the example set by Madison School, have been locating in needy sections of the South. This rural missionary work began in a very small way. Scarcely was Madison launched as a training school when some of the older students felt the time had come to start branch rural mission schools. With a courage born of faith, they started in a very small way. Often two or three families united, the number increasing as time passed.

No matter how feeble the attempt, it served as an inspiration to others. At present there are approximately fifty groups called units, the early struggles

and gradual development of which present an interesting story as they have grown into schools, sanitariums, and hospitals, and have developed agricultural and mechanical industries.

(A moving picture of many of these units was shown at another hour by the

secretary of The Layman Foundation.)

A Financial Contribution

THESE mission groups represent various types of work. We have no means of

measuring their influence, but there is one way of estimating the life of a center—that is, their financial contribution to the general work. These centers represent churches and Sabbath schools that are contributing to the organized work of the denomination. Each year there has been a substantial increase in the amount of tithes and offerings. Sixteen units recently reported to me a contribution of \$50,000 for 1941. Had I a report of the entire group, that amount would be considerably increased. This constant stream of financial help to the organized work from groups that are wrestling with financial problems of their own, represents a very commendable love and loyalty.

Numbers and Activities

AMONG the self-supporting workers of the Southland there are—

One senior college

Read at the conference meeting in Chattanooga, March 2-9, 1942

Four high schools or academies
 Many church and mission schools
 Twenty sanitariums and hospitals
 Three accredited nurse-training schools
 One food manufacturing plant
 Four hundred men and women actively engaged in this work
 Approximately 1,000 students and pupils

An average of 300 patients daily under the care of nurses and physicians

If all these workers were paid a wage commensurate with that of missionaries in the denomination, the amount would approximate \$200,000 per year.

Other Interests

THESE self-supporting units are carrying on other missionary activities. For instance, they preserve large quantities of fruits and vegetables and teach cooking, canning, and preserving to their neighbors. It is their purpose to be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. Their shops care for a large part of their building, furniture-making, and repair work, while, at the same time, they serve as laboratories for instruction in the arts and crafts.

These rural units are preparing to care for themselves at the time when stringent laws interfere with buying and selling—a time when lay missionaries must be able to maintain themselves and at the same time teach the gospel to the needy.

A Practical Demonstration

FOR more than a third of a century, these self-supporting missionaries have been carrying forward a demonstration in the Southern field. This has centered largely about Madison, the units, the Layman Foundation, and Associated Lecturers, Inc., together with the hearty cooperation of the Southern Union Conference and the local conferences in this section of the South. It is one way, not the only way, but one way, we are told, by which the message should be carried in many, many places.

Multiplying Centers

In the early days of Madison, we had this instruction: "It would have been pleasing to God, if, while the Madison School has been doing its work, other such schools had been established in different parts of the Southland."

Those words have stimulated students and teachers to duplicate the work of Madison on a smaller scale in different parts of the South. Like a human mother, Madison has borne many burdens of childbirth. For years it worked in the face of difficulties but without faltering, because it had the assurance that the Lord was pleased to see the movement go forward.

At the first convention of the rural units, when all were very small, these words of encouragement were spoken to the pioneers:

"I am glad that our people are established here at Madison. I am glad to meet these workers who are offering themselves to go to different places. . . To every believer we would say: Let no one stand in the way. Say not, We cannot afford to work in a sparsely settled field, and largely in a self-supporting way. . . Let none say we cannot afford to sustain you in an effort to work in these out-of-the-way places. What! cannot afford it? You cannot afford not to work in these isolated places; and if you neglect such fields, the time will come that you will wish that you had afforded it."

A Pioneer Work

MADISON started out upon an uncharted road. Its workers had no previous experience in this type of work. There were no other schools to which we could look for guidance. The organized work required a demonstration, and a demonstration has been made. The self-supporting missionary work is now considered one of the ways by which the laymen can work for the Master.

We are distinctly told that in planning the work of the church, special study is to be given to the part to be played by the laity. "The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

The demonstration made by Madison, by the units, and by The Layman Foundation, working in cooperation with the conferences, has been going on for many years. If this demonstration has proved that laymen have ability, have love and loyalty to unite their efforts with the ministry, it

may now be time for an even closer cooperation for the advancement of this work.

Thirty years ago the General Conference passed a recommendation that the stronger conferences should search out suitable persons to undertake self-supporting work, and encourage them to pursue a course of instruction at Madison.

There is still a vast army of church members standing practically idle in the market place. They are waiting for direction by those in authority. Why not harness this latent energy and set it to work in the field where we have been told there should be a hundred workers for every one now there. It would be a terrific drain on financial resources if all these hundred-times-present-workers were to be supported from the common treasury. Why not encourage many of them to operate on a self-supporting basis.

The South a Favorable Field

THIS type of work could not well have been carried on in the older and stronger conferences of the East, West, and North. In the South it is different. This section is to our missionary efforts much like the American shores to the Pilgrim Fathers and the religious reformers who could make headway here when they could not do so in Europe.

The South has been a fertile field for the growth of self-supporting missionary endeavors of many types. And a strong demonstration it has made. But the end is not yet.

The Mission of The Layman Foundation

AS an evidence of His pleasure in the self-supporting work, the Lord brought The Layman Foundation into existence. It had command of some means. Sister Scott and others had confidence that God would be pleased to have this money used to equip and encourage groups of consecrated laymen who, if started, were willing to go forward on their own power. Approximately fifty groups of workers have been born as the result of this encouragement, with some financial help when it was needed. Many men and women believe in this type of self-supporting missionary work for laymen; and like The Layman Foundation, many of our leaders in the organized work, and many of the

self-supporting workers have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars for equipment and buildings. The Layman Foundation has largely exhausted its resources in this way. Will God raise up other men and women to help The Layman Foundation continue this work? Or has the time come for the conferences to get under this burden?

Other Lines of Work

Not all can be teachers, ministers, physicians, or even mechanics and farmers. These all have an important part to play in present world conditions. But it is time for thousands to leave the congested centers of population. Some of them have ability as salesmen and should be encouraged to locate near a unit and establish themselves as resident colporteurs. With a small acreage to supply garden foods; with a nearby school for the children; with an allotted territory to work with Christian literature, with health foods; and with ability to minister to the community with simple treatments, with instruction in health principles, these people who might not make a success alone, should in this atmosphere do a good work and extend the influence of the units.

A Step Forward

IN reviewing the self-supporting work as a demonstration in your midst, I trust I do not presume when I hope the time has come for the conferences to foster these and many new self-supporting centers by establishing new schools, small medical institutions, and even homes on the land as centers of activity.

The last few weeks have demonstrated to the democracies in a terrible way that in their self-sufficiency they were unprepared to meet conditions in the world. It is all too bad if the church, equally passive, lets the preparation time pass. Laymen of the church need every encouragement, advice, and financial help to get into some place where they can carry on the Lord's work.

Advantages Offered by the South

THE South has proved an ideal training ground for self-supporting mission workers. Here, as possibly in few other sections, has it been found possible to

develop the ideal type of Christian church. In such a church it is found—

1. The church members have left their worldly occupations and are willing and able to devote at least a portion of their time every day of the week to some missionary program.

2. A church which provides educational privileges for all of its children; where Bible instruction is given and the industries are taught; a church in which the talents and abilities of all its members are used to the best advantage for the progress of the gospel.

3. A church in which the farmer encourages the carpenter; the mechanic encourages the teacher; the teacher, the medical worker; and all together, the rural evangelist and resident colporteur.

In all too many churches the members find little that they can do. Consequently they turn to the world for employment. They sell their talents for a pittance, spending their precious time doing things that are no real glory to the cause of God. This condition prevails in many of our large churches. It is the condition pictured by Ezekiel as a "valley of dry bones."

In the Southland and among the self-supporting units there is opportunity for men and women of every ability to make good use of it in progressive Christian service.

Stay By Your School

THESE are restless times for youth.

The traditional program of the American home is disturbed, and youth feels that it cannot settle down to the program of school. But Uncle Sam is urging young people to continue their education rather than follow the surge of emotion, the urge of the times.

The government's argument is that young men should continue through high school and get as much college education as possible, for material is needed out of which to make officers. Educated men are needed, men capable of leadership.

Certain types of education on both the secondary and college level are emphasized—those courses that fit for practical work: mathematics for future engineers; science for future laboratory technicians and industrial chemists; trades and professions of various kinds. Women as well

as men are advised to seek those colleges and those courses that will fit them for positions of leadership and supervision—the sciences, dietetics and nutrition, nursing, and, for many, even mechanical courses once thought of as belonging especially to the men.

Don't drop your educational career if it is at all possible to continue. If and when the war ends, if it ends as we hope it will, there will be great need of educated men and women to help in the restoration. Here is a pertinent paragraph from Dean Pickett, School of Education, University of New York:

"The longer the period of dislocation, the greater will be the upsurge thereafter. The birth rate throughout the country will increase and with it will come again increased enrollments in the public schools. Already, serious shortages of teachers exist in many areas in certain fields. The more teachers leave the schools for the armed forces or industry or business or retirement, the more acute the shortages will become and the more fields will be affected. The postwar period will demand the utmost in sanity and specialized training for the huge task of keeping civilization on the upward path. In this strange new world into which we are so rapidly being whirled, the teachers are going to be called upon to play perhaps the most important role of all, chiefly because of the reliance we shall have to place upon a properly prepared next generation. What a challenge for all educators!"

Remember

THE invasion of Pearl Harbor awakened a patriotic response that nothing else could have done, and our nation began to gird itself for war. Winston Churchill, in his speech to the American Congress, warned that a time of great tribulation is before us. We cannot doubt that he is right. Our young men are being called to training camps. Leaving their college courses unfinished, laying aside, for a time at least, the plans that our young men would normally have, they are answering the country's call. We brace their armors with the bright buckles of love and courage and faith, and we pray for strength for them and for us.

And let us remember in our world where the forces of evil seem almost to overwhelm us, that good will ultimately triumph; and far beyond Pearl Harbor, the victories of the sword and the spirit won, God Himself will wipe away the tears from our eyes and erase the sorrow from our hearts in a land where righteousness will reign!
Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, in Fletcher News Letter

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 9

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 6, 1942

When the Heart Surrenders to God

THE occasion—the opening of the spring Week of Prayer at Madison College.

The speaker—veteran Bible teacher, Elder F. C. Gilbert, of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Scripture text—Acts 9:1-6:

And Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest, and desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem.

And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus: and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven: and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

And he trembling and astonished said, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do.

Here, in brief, is the most outstanding record in human history of what God does for the man or woman who has an honest, sincere heart, even though he may be living under a cloud and not able to discern the way of truth.

The Apostle Paul

SAUL of Tarsus, later called Paul, was an outstanding character. Aside from Jesus and Moses, there is probably none greater than he in the history of mankind.

Possessed of an unusually keen mind, Saul graduated from the University of

Jerusalem under Gamaliel, whom history recognizes as one of the outstanding educators of the age. Paul himself tells this in these words: "I am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsus, in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous to-

ward God as ye all are this day." (Acts 22:3)

Because of his outstanding intellectual ability, together with his religious zeal, the Jewish authorities did for him what they never had done for any other man—they made him, a young man in his thirties, unmarried, a member of their Sanhedrin, a position which, according to the law, could be held only by men between sixty and sixty-five who were married and recognized leaders in society.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

MINE eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword,

His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,

He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.

Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!

Our God is marching on.

—Julia Ward Howe

Armed with this authority, Saul of Tarsus went forth in his zeal to root out the new sect which was advocating that Jesus was the Son of God, the promised Saviour. He felt that he was justified in attacking a doctrine so contrary to the teachings of the Jewish fathers. He had back of him the absolute authority of all Judaism. With these credentials in his pocket and murder in his heart, Saul set forth to crush the truth.

“Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong
forever on the throne—

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and,
behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keep-
ing watch above His own.”

A Quick Response

DESIRING truth, yet blinded against the truth of heaven by the traditions of an erroneous education, Saul was met on the way to Damascus by an angel from heaven. God saw in this man a mighty agent for himself, provided his heart could catch a vision of the truth of Jesus.

Suddenly there shone round about him a great light which blinded him physically, but his heart was impressed by the spirit that the voice speaking to him was the voice of Jesus. The character of Jesus was printed on his retina. Raising those sightless eyes to heaven, he said, “Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?”

Jesus, speaking to him in the Hebrew language (Acts 26:14), the language dear to the heart of Saul, the language which he understood so well, said: “Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? I, the one you are looking for; the one your fathers have looked for through the centuries. You are persecuting me, your friend, your longed-for Saviour; I am the One.”

When Jesus had thus impressed His image on Saul’s vision, his response was immediate, “Lord, what can I do for thee?” The startling fact was not that he had found Jesus, but that Jesus had found him.

For forty years following that experience, Paul was a most devoted servant. On land or on sea, hungry and tired and worn, among the churches in Asia, in Europe, wherever he went, whatever he did, he car-

ried with him the message of the Messiah. Every ounce of his strength, every hour of his time, belonged to the Master.

Paul was naturally very proud. From a human standpoint, he had reason to be. But when he caught a glimpse of Jesus, there was a change. There is a change in every proud heart when it catches a glimpse of Jesus. So complete was the transformation that Paul did not intend to have anything left in him that was in common with those who opposed Jesus. He worked for Jesus, not for what he could get out of Him but for what of Jesus he could get into himself.

Paul’s Assets

PAUL was a great accountant. “If any other man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in the flesh, I more.” (Phil. 3:4) Then he recounts his ancestry, his education, his zeal concerning the law, and adds, “What things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ.”

Taking inventory of his assets, he wrote the Corinthians: “Are they Hebrews? so am I. Are they Israelites? so am I. Are they the seed of Abraham? so am I. Are they ministers of Christ? I am more; in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. Of the Jews, five times received I forty stripes save one.” One hundred and ninety-five times the whip had been laid across his bare back. He counted that one of his gains.

“Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and day I have been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness.”

What an array of resources! What wonder that power attended his preaching of the gospel of Jesus. Our prayer should be that the Spirit may give us the same clear vision of the character of Jesus, and of our work for Him.

WAS he ever discouraged? He speaks of his trials as “light afflictions.” He did not let his mind dwell on difficulties. He wrote, “We faint not,” and gave as a reason that his “inward man is renewed day by day.”

Nothing could daunt this great apostle

Confined to the cold, dark, Roman prison, awaiting the day of his execution, he wrote Timothy, his son in the gospel: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." The human side of the man is seen when he said, "The cloke that I left at Troaz, with Carpus, when thou comest bring with thee, and the books, especially the parchments." He felt

the need of the warm overcoat, and he longed for the books that had been his comfort in former years and for certain parchments that were especially precious to him.

What wilt thou have me to do? had been answered in the forty years since the light shone in the heart of Saul of Tarsus on his way from Jerusalem to Damascus.

Madison Hospital Plans \$50,000 Expansion

with Student Laborers Cutting Costs

UNDER this caption, *The Nashville Tennessean*, Sunday, April 26, 1942, in an article illustrated with photographs taken about the Sanitarium campus, gave a brief description of the week's campaign among the communities of the northeast portion of Davidson County to raise \$5,000 toward this Hospital Fund. A meeting of leading citizens of Old Hickory, Donelson, Inglewood, Madison, and Mount Juliet, sections served in a special way by the institution, was held at Madison and organized for the campaign. From *The Tennessean* write-up, we quote in part:

Plans have been made for a new forty-bed hospital wing to cost approximately \$50,000. A campaign to raise \$5,000 of this amount will be held this week in six Davidson County communities. The remainder of the \$50,000 will come from other sources, officials announced.

The New Wing

WITH \$29,000, the officials plan to erect a wing that normally would cost approximately \$100,000, and to expend the remaining \$21,000 for furnishings and equipment, including an operating room.

The building will be of concrete blocks, made by students of the college on a concrete block machine owned by the college. Students also will build the structure, wire it for electricity, and install the plumbing. This method of employing students working their way through the college to build new structures has been a part of the procedure ever since the college was founded.

W. H. Gorich, teacher of carpentry at the college, and William C. Sandborn, director of industrial education, will supervise the work of the students.

The shortage of hospital beds in Nashville and Davidson County will be filled in part by this addition at Madison. The need of this has been felt at Madison for the past five years. This is the first time the hospital has approached the public for any funds, it was stated. There have been gifts, but no subscription campaign

has ever before been conducted for this hospital. **Madison Sanitarium and College**

THE college and the hospital and sanitarium have been self-sustaining, largely through fees charged patients and through the numerous industries of the college, one of them being the preparation of packaged and canned foods. Income from the sale of foods was approximately \$130,000 last year.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland is the president and founder of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. The college was founded in 1904 and the hospital several years later. The hospital and sanitarium began with four beds. By 1925, it had grown to sixty beds; in 1934 twenty more were added, and twenty more in 1939, Superintendent Hilgers said.

The hospital operates a free clinic for communities it serves, and last year did \$23,000 worth of charity work. Total income of the sanitarium and hospital last year was approximately \$175,000, it was stated.

The inside medical and surgical staff of the hospital includes eleven doctors, and the outside staff, fifteen. There also is a large "courtesy staff." Dr. J. E. Sutherland, son of Dr. E. A. Sutherland, is the medical director of the hospital and sanitarium.

The new hospital wing will provide additional employment for approximately forty students, ten young men, and thirty young women. This will enable them to earn their expenses while attending college and obtaining their degrees.

It will give the hospital adequate facilities to care for pediatric, obstetrical and surgical cases, and up-to-date facilities in caring for the sick.

The \$5,000 campaign will be conducted in Goodlettsville, Inglewood, Donelson, Madison, Old Hickory, and Mount Juliet.

In the Country's Service

IN *Newsweek*, issue of April 6, page 21, is a picture with the caption, "A group of pilots at the headquarters. These 'Flying Tigers' are aerial Sergeant Yorks with an amazing record for bagging Japs." One of the group sitting under the Stars and Stripes, the flag of China, and pictures of President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, is a former

Madison student, Robert Gallagher, graduate nurse, who, before the outbreak in the Pacific, was in hospital work in Rangoon, Burma.

* * * * *

Word reached us indirectly through Mrs. Eva Treece-Hass, who lives in Washington, that Warren Irwin, of Louisiana, who spent a number of years in Madison College, died in a hospital in Scotland of wounds received on a torpedoed vessel.

* * * * *

Friends and relatives of Captain John Kendall, M.D. were pleased to see him on the campus for a few hours late in April. He is physician for a destroyer tank battalion in Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Previous to this appointment, he spent nine months in Camp Blanding, Florida. He is looking well and spoke enthusiastically of his work. Dr. Kendall spent many of his boyhood days at Madison, took his premedical work here, is a graduate of the college of Medical Evangelists, and has been in private practice in the South for a number of years. His brother, Dr. Cyrus Kendall, is pathologist on the staff of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital; his sister, Miss Edna Kendall, is a Sanitarium supervisor; and his father, C. L. Kendall, has been a member of the faculty for years, specializing in the raising of forage crops.

(Note: Any word concerning Madison young people who are in the service will be appreciated.—Ed.)

Resident Colporteurs

THERE is a wide opening in the Southland, in connection with the self-supporting units and elsewhere, for men and women interested in the distribution of Christian literature the handling of health foods, and other forms of personal ministry, who desire to make a home on the land and have a definite assignment of territory which it is their privilege to work.

At the Spring Council of S.D.A., a committee was appointed to meet at Madison—Elders H. M. Blunden, representing the General Conference; I. M. Evans, Field Missionary Secretary, Southern Union Conference; and Dr. E. A. Sutherland—to formulate plans. Following the

meeting of the committee, April 24, their suggested program received the approval of the Southern Union Conference Committee and of the General Conference Minority Committee.

It is proposed to select men of years—not young men whose future might lie in some other direction than this type of permanent resident work—at Madison College; to give these men from three to six months' training in salesmanship and other matters pertaining to their future work; and, in cooperation with the conference in which a unit is located, to assign these men a territory, assisting them to arrange for living quarters.

Care is necessary in the selection of workers for this plan. It is hoped to find approximately fifty suitable persons for this training. Those who are interested are invited to correspond with Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison College, Tennessee. In many cases, a personal interview will be arranged. Suitable classwork will be offered during the summer quarter at Madison College.

Training Male Nurses

WAR conditions make it advisable to shorten the training of male nurses. To help meet the demands, Madison College and Madison Sanitarium School of Nursing are accepting men for the regular nurse-training course without the prenursing year of college work.

Take notice, please, that beginning in June, high school graduates who are otherwise qualified for nurse-training will be accepted at Madison. Make your arrangements at once. Catalog and application blanks are sent upon application. Address: Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

Work for Young Men

WORLD WAR II is making heavy demands upon youth. Let them take every advantage for a practical training. It will help them whatever the call may be.

This summer, Madison has work in its Construction Department for ten ambitious young men who want to earn the expense of an education and who may lack a few subjects of finishing high school. Make special arrangements to have a full-time work program this summer, or possibly to begin with light classwork for the summer, help forward the college work program, and continue classwork in the fall.

If only for the time being, take advantage of this. Write for details.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 10

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 20, 1942

Madison a Training Center for Missionaries

MADISON COLLEGE was born of an idea. Its purpose was well defined from the first. It was to be different from the usual institution of higher learning in several respects. To its doors were invited youth of mature judgment with a sincere desire to prepare themselves for Christian service.

The training was to include a high standard of intellectual work. With it was to be combined a system of physical training that would make of the student a self-maintaining citizen in a democracy. Permeating all the educational program was a spiritual development resulting from a study of the Scriptures and a daily application of their principles.

Instead of locating this institution in some large commercial center, where, according to some philosophies, the educational facilities are desirable, Madison was, with definite forethought, placed in the center of a large tract of land. On every side are reminders of the work of the Lord—an unrestricted view of the heavens above; a wide horizon bounded by low-lying hills; trees, shrubs, green sward, pastures, and grazing cattle; birds

filling the morning air with their songs; a restful atmosphere and, at the same time, a place of intense activity.

Here manual labor held an exalted place by the side of intellectual pursuits. There were no social castes. Industries

were provided for all, and each carried his share in true democratic fashion. Simplicity of life was encouraged, good fellowship, and clean morals.

For Mission Fields

VERY early in the institution's history, a member of the Board of Directors, who was well versed in the problems of educational institutions through personal service over years, wrote of Madison's

future in such terms as these:

"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."

"Students have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

"To this has been added a knowledge of how to treat the sick and to care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established."

"This class of education... will be accounted

CHRIST has no hands but our hands
to do His work today;
He has no feet but our feet to lead
men in His way.
He has no tongue but our tongue
to tell men how He died;
He has no help but our help to bring
them to His side...

What if our hands are busy with other
work than His?
What if our feet are walking where
sin's allurements is?
What if our tongues are speaking of things
His lips would spurn?
How can we hope to help Him and
hasten His return?
—Annie Jackson Flint

a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields."

"The time is soon coming when God's people... will be scattered in many countries. Those who have received an all-round education will have a great advantage wherever they are. The Lord reveals divine wisdom in thus leading His people to train all their faculties and capabilities for the work of disseminating truth."

Some Go Abroad

HERE is a distinct pattern of education which fits students for missionary service in both home and foreign mission fields. While a large proportion of Madison-trained workers have established and are operating self-supporting community centers in the Southern states, yet from its early history some have gone to more distant fields. Among these, for instance, is the Madison-trained nurse who has labored in Angora, West Africa, for years. Three families operated a school in Cuba; two families had an educational work in Honduras. Representatives of the school are to be found in various mission fields. It is probably true that the work in the South has been more abundant, more permanent, due partially to the fact that it has been within reach of the home base and under the sheltering care of those who could give assistance when it was needed.

The South a Training Station

THROUGH the years the Southland, with its varied conditions, climates, social problems, rapid developments, has been an outstanding, in-service training ground for the men and women who have been establishing and operating self-supporting schools and medical centers. On the farms, in the shops, in the school-rooms—nurses, teachers, physicians, cooks—all types of workers are receiving an excellent preparation for work in some more difficult and more distant field. They have learned the art of living together, cooperating in all matters, financial, social, and industrial.

Through the years these people have had a far vision of a time when circumstances might so shape themselves that a transfer would be advisable. With a background gained in our own Southern states, naturally the farther South has its attractions and its advantages. The present

world war may be the occasion for some changes of this nature.

Special Courses in Spanish

SOME MONTHS ago three missionaries from South America visited Madison, interested in its development of the industries and anxious to learn what they could of the methods of operation on the campus. These missionaries emphasized the advantages of a work in Brazil similar to that of Madison and its rural units.

As the months go by, the relationship between the United States and the South American republics becomes more cordial and cooperative. A common enemy is driving us together. At the same time, it is opening doors for work in the farther South. What is more appropriate than for the Madison campus to be alive to the need of sincere Christian workers among our neighbors to the South?

Madison offers classwork in the Spanish language throughout the scholastic year; but this summer, beginning June 18, special emphasis will be placed on the study of the South American countries as mission fields. A Spanish unit of work will be offered to those who are qualified for foreign mission work. This will include an intensive course in the Spanish language, combined with a study of the geography, the literature, and the customs and history of the people.

These courses will be open and will give college credit to those who are qualified for college work. Others who desire especially a preparation for missionary work in South America, and who are otherwise qualified, may be accepted for this Spanish unit without the usual college entrance requirements.

Those to whom this work appeals are invited to write at once for further details concerning enrollment, finances, work to apply on expenses, and living quarters. In many instances these will be desirable courses for young married people who look forward to missionary service in a foreign field.

Foreign Mission Work

—WHEN THE WAR IS OVER—

BECAUSE of the world conflict, many missionaries in foreign lands are unable to continue their work. Many a ca-

pable worker is temporarily in the United States awaiting developments. The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists plans to take advantage of the situation of temporary evacuation by organizing a program for the translation of literature into the various languages and by the training in the homeland of men and women who, when the war is over and these fields are again open to missionaries, will be prepared to take up the work without a long period devoted to the study of the language.

The senior colleges of the denomination are asked to offer special courses, according to their teaching facilities, in the Chinese, Russian, Arabic, and some of the principal languages of India. Some of the colleges are equipped to carry on a program of translation.

Madison College has been asked to unite with the others by offering courses in the Japanese language. "The Government, we understand, is quite anxious for a number of Americans to learn the Japanese language, and so we think that no complications would arise as the result of our teaching this language in one of our schools, especially a school where there are already a number of Japanese students."

Provisionally, it would seem, Madison has on its faculty two members who have taught in Japan for fifteen years, Dr. Perry Webber and Mrs. Webber. Among the Japanese students who are members of the campus family by permission of the U. S. Government, are several who are well versed in their language and have had previous experience in translating and also in the printing work.

Madison College is pleased to cooperate in a program of this type, and plans will be worked out by the faculty and the General Conference Committee which has this project in hand. By the opening of the fall quarter, a unit of Japanese work should be in operation, which will include the study of the language, together with auxiliary and related subjects. Further information will be given as plans develop. The acting president of the General Conference writes: "We hope that a goodly number of young people, espe-

cially couples, can be encouraged to study that language. We will hope that in the future, when the way opens for work to be resumed by our foreign missionaries in the Japanese Empire, these young people will be willing to accept calls to that field."

Education's Accelerated Program

THE pressure of the times causes a restlessness on the part of young men of college age, and many are inclined to drop their educational program earlier than they need to. From Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy comes definite instruction in a communication released for publication May 14. He speaks of plans for the youth adopted by the Government "in the belief that further education for the purpose of acquiring special knowledge and of developing certain definite capacities for leadership will be of substantial value to the Army and Navy" when these men are finally called into service.

Secretary Knox says further that the educational program must be speeded up and that all unnecessary activities should be eliminated. We quote:

"The country can no longer afford to have young men proceed with their education at a moderate tempo. Extracurricular activities not specifically directed toward physical or mental preparation in the war effort can no longer be encouraged. In war times, recreation in college life must be limited to that necessary for a healthy and well-rounded existence. In other words, the colleges in war time must be places of intensive effort and accomplishment. For those colleges that are prepared to proceed with education along these lines, and for those young men who are prepared to enter or remain in college with these purposes and who have the quality of mind and character to carry them out, the Army and Navy urge the continuance of college education."

The standard thus set for young men who are to be depended upon to form a "reserve pool" from which the Government may draw a "steady flow of educated personnel" is so like the ideals held before Madison College students who have been called here to prepare themselves for soldier life in Christian service, that one reads these words from Secretary Knox with profound respect. We say to our

present students and to those who contemplate entering soon, Let us as individuals and as an institution do all in our power to attain the high standard of mental and physical efficiency demanded of leaders in a democracy. Madison College will do all in its power to speed the preparation of students for lives of usefulness wherever they may be called to serve. Its program is built on the policy of eliminating those activities that do not contribute directly to the highest development of Christian character.

First Aid Classes

For months members of Madison College faculty, and others of the campus family, and some in the units, have been teaching Home Nursing and First Aid classes with excellent results. Of the unusually large group taught by Mrs. Susan Ard at Portland, Tennessee, it was reported that each one made a perfect score in the final tests given by Dr. Fenton, staff physician of the Red Cross.

Guy Williamson, who heads the clinical laboratory of Madison Sanitarium, was selected by the Nashville Public Health Department to instruct the public health nurses. Between October, 1941, and February, 1942, he gave them thirty hours work in First Aid Standard and Advanced courses, holding a two-hour class each Friday forenoon.

On the third of May, J. G. Rimmer, teacher of chemistry and doctor of pharmacy, completed the course in Advanced Red Cross First Aid with the women employees of the American National Bank of Nashville. This was an extension of the Standard Red Cross course he had previously given this same group. The appreciation of the class was voiced by one member who wrote:

"Let me tell you again how much we enjoyed our class. The business of learning to save lives is made doubly interesting when one's teacher turns out to be a philosopher, scholar, and all-round person."

Students and other campus residents have the benefit of similar instruction by Mr. Rimmer. Last week he completed both the Standard and Advanced First Aid courses with classes consisting of a number of the older members of the

family. He gives similar courses also to the Medical Cadet Corps, giving them extra time and instruction beyond minimum requirements of the Red Cross for military bandaging and splinting.

Realizing the possibilities of grave catastrophes here in our land, the Red Cross is anxious to train as many as possible through properly qualified and accredited instructors. With this Madison College is wholeheartedly in sympathy.

For this reason, the Red Cross has felt free to call upon members of our group to teach in various places where instruction both in First Aid and in Home Nursing was indicated.

At present an instructors' class is being conducted on the campus by Mr. Ellis Fysal, appointed by the district superintendent. By one of the men he is described as "a fine instructor, friendly yet very strict, whose classes are strenuous but tremendously interesting. He keeps everybody on his toes." There are sixty in this First Aid Instructor's class, including several teachers from the Nashville schools, a third-year medical student from the city, and a number of our own more advanced college students.

In the Country's Service

Russell Myers, a Davidson County resident who completed his academic studies, then four years of college work at Madison, majoring in chemistry, and who then received the master's degree from the University of Tennessee, is chemist in a powder plant near Birmingham. He was in Madison last week end for his wedding, solemnized in Assembly Hall. Miss Audrey Hill, 1941 graduate of Madison College, was the bride.

Word reaches us through his brother, James Herman, now a student at Madison, that Russell Herman, formerly a student here, is pathologist in General Hospital, Fort Gluck, Panama Canal Zone. He was transferred to this position from Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Marion Dunn, Leslie Morris, Robert Jacobsen, and Glen Bowes, former Madison students, have been in the medical training center at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, according to the report of Professor E. C. Jacobsen, who, with his family, visited his son, Robert, the last week end. Captain Marion Dunn was assisting in the training of newcomers.

Three members of the campus family, Bryan Michaelis, Ward Shaw, and Maurice Guest, recently joined the Tennessee State Guard, which, to meet their program, drills on Wednesday evening.

Boys in the Army and the Navy or in the Air Force are pleased to receive letters from the home folks and friends. Do you take into consideration that they may be homesick and send them a letter?

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 11 MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

June 3, 1942

Congratulations to the Medical Cadet Corps

THIS WEEK, magazine section of *New York Herald-Tribune*, in its issue of April 26, 1942, contains an article by Karl Detzer, entitled "Pacifists at the Front," which is of special interest to young men and their parents and to those who have taken Medical Cadet Corps training in our colleges and elsewhere. The following is condensed from Mr. Detzer's article.

America's 133,000 Seventh-day Adventists are ardent pacifists, yet theirs is the only church that of its own volition and at its own expense is preparing the mass of its young men for Army service. Already 10,000 of them have completed courses in noncombatant military training. Two thousand are in the Army now. Twenty-five hundred more are preparing for the service.

When they are drafted, they ask for and receive assignments in field medical units, jobs for which they have been thoroughly trained. Serving as first-aid men and litter bearers, they are out in front where the danger is thickest, unconcerned with their own safety, working to save their comrades' lives at the risk of their own.

The War Department, long skeptical of anything smacking of pacifism, not only recognizes the Adventists' right to ask limited service, but approved their course of training for young men.

Adventist leaders saw hints of trouble

on the horizon years ago. They believe it is right to "render unto Caesar" what is Caesar's. Their religion does not interfere with their patriotism. They see no harm in saluting superior officers, marching in ranks, wearing the uniform, and they want the United States to win the war.

In 1934 they established at Union College—an Adventist

school in Lincoln, Nebraska—a Medical Cadet Corps of students anxious to train for noncombatant military service. Soon, several such organizations were training in other Adventist schools. In 1939, two years before we entered the war, this training was extended beyond the campus. Today, there are more than one hundred corps scattered over nearly thirty states.

The Army Helps

ADVENTIST DOCTORS and educators prepared a 200-page textbook as basis for the course. It combines emer-

PILOT ME

IN the hour of trial, Father
strengthen me;
Lest by base denial, I depart
from thee.
When Thou seest me wander, with
a touch recall,
Nor from Thy dear favor, suffer
me to fall.
Should Thy mercy send me sorrow,
care, and woe;
Or should pain attend me on my
path below,
Grant that I may never fail
Thy hand to see.
Grant that I may ever cast
my care on Thee.

—J. Montgomery

gency medical training with military discipline. The surgeon general of the Army wrote the introduction. Instructors are doctors within the Adventist church, medical officers from nearby Army camps serving on a volunteer basis on off-days or evenings, and retired officers of the Reserve or National Guard, who give their time to the cause.

Service in the Medical Cadet Corps is voluntary; and the members pay their own expenses, buy their own uniforms, textbooks, first-aid kits, litters, furnish their own transportation to and from classes, and support themselves while attending the school. The course consists of 162 hours of classwork and field drill. The 10,000 graduates have passed stiff examinations recognized by the Army Medical Department.

The church has established a women's Medical Corps for service on the home front. The women take an 81-hour course that stresses first aid and home nursing. Nearly 3,000 women are already enrolled.

The young men in the Medical Cadet Corps learn military discipline quickly and soon become snappy-looking soldiers

in their forest-green uniforms. Army officers, watching a drill, remark that the Army could do with more men like these. C. B. Sorensen, one of the originators of the plan, says that his boys are not conscientious objectors, but "conscientious co-operators." "Obedience to the duly constituted authority is a vital part of our religion," he says, "but we don't believe in shooting our fellowmen."

Medical Cadet Corps graduates do not ask deferment of the Draft Board; they ask only to be placed in Classification 1-A-O, thereby going on record as objecting to the taking of lives. They present their certificates, which are immediately recognized by the Army. Instead of taking the preliminary course in medical field service, the draftee is assigned at once to a combat unit as a stretcher-bearer or first aid man.

Lt. Col. J. M. Welch, U. S. Medical Corps, represented the Army at one of the Medical Cadet Corps' graduation ceremonies. He told the students: "The Surgeon General has asked me to convey his congratulations. Your objectives and activities are close to his heart. He has great interest in and admiration for your work."

Wildwood Sanitarium

THE newest of Southern self-supporting units, one now less than a year old—Christmas, 1941, its natal day—is Wildwood Sanitarium, located about one mile from the town of that name in Georgia and approximately ten miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee's third city in size. It is on U. S. Highway No. 11 on the way to Birmingham, Alabama. For location, therefore, it is strategic; for beauty of surroundings, it is noted. Climatic conditions make it a desirable site for agricultural pursuits, as it is near the peach belt of Georgia and is suited to garden products of all sorts.

While the location is new, the founders are beyond pioneer experience. Members of the City Medical Mission group, under the leadership of Elder W. D. Frazee, joined forces with the El Reposo Sanitarium group of Florence, Alabama, under the leadership of Neil Martin. The result is Wildwood Sanitarium, Inc.

These men and their associates had long wanted a rural location on which to develop a permanent educational and medical institution. They were familiar with the instruction that within easy reach of our large cities there are properties with suitable buildings that may be purchased for a reasonable price, or possibly may be donated, if the owners are properly approached.

A Place in Waiting

ALMOST by accident, it would seem, Mr. Martin presented the ideas of his group to Dr. O. M. Hayward, of Chattanooga. His response was, "I have a place on which I want such a work. Come out to see it." In due time this property, consisting of 540 acres, was generously turned over to the holding corporation, which is chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State, for a sanitarium and missionary training center for laymen. A few buildings, some stock, and some

machinery were purchased at a satisfactory price, and already some donations have been received from friends interested in the project.

Buildings and material facilities alone, however, will not make a mission center. This calls for devotion to the ideals of the enterprise and faith in providential leadings that give courage to undertake a difficult program in the face of still more difficult times ahead. The manner of securing the property appealed to others as so providential that recruits have come from various places. Some have sacrificed business positions; some had family obligations to dispose of; others had to secure traveling expenses for a long trip to the Southland. But faith and prayer opened the way in each case. There are now twenty workers at Wildwood Sanitarium, and the campus has the activity of a beehive.

Certain fundamental principles are shaping the program. To illustrate: A rural center should not depend upon imported foods. So at Wildwood, agriculture is to be of primary importance—the A B C of the industries. Farm, garden, and orchard have been given first attention, each member of the group carrying at least one agricultural project.

Already a few patients have been cared for in the nine-room house, which in time will be the nucleus of the sanitarium. Nurses of the group are answering the calls to care for the sick in their homes. Whatever they earn contributes to the support of the enterprise.

Medical evangelistic work has already begun. Sunday is devoted to health and spiritual work in the churches, the Sunday schools, and in the homes of the people. These personal contacts bring interesting experiences. Hearts are hungering for the gospel, and openings are found for Bible studies, the distribution of literature, and, in some cases, of clothing and food.

Wildwood is to be a training center for self-supporting workers. It offers practical training and experience, an in-service training that is invaluable. The program follows the instruction that workers are to be trained by personal experience in connection with older and more experienced

men. Like the disciples of old, it is the custom for two workers to go together. Each day there are periods for counsel and discussion of methods of soul-winning, and for the study of the Bible.

The time is ripe for the laymen to do a large work in the field of medical evangelism. As the war calls physicians and nurses into the country's service, men from the common walks of life must be prepared to meet emergencies at home. The preparation should be brief, intensive, practical, and for immediate service. Those who have felt the need of such preparation are invited to correspond with Wildwood Sanitarium, Wildwood, Georgia, George B. McClure, Secretary.

What's Ahead

THE younger generation is daily proving by their sacrifices that they are far from soft. The least we oldsters can do is to preserve their heritage and make sure these younger minds are governed by the right spiritual motives.

The setup today, and for some time to come, economically, politically, and spiritually, lies up the alley of our children and grandchildren. I am confident that our future will be safe and profitable only if they will put God's will first.

Roger W. Babson

Scarritt College Students Visit Madison

SCARRITT COLLEGE, Nashville, is a Methodist training center for missionaries. Each year, short-term courses are offered for rural missionaries and a travel seminar, which is a part of the program, brings the group to Madison for a day of observation and discussion.

Monday, April 13, was the date of this year's visit. Thirty men and women, many of whom have seen years of service in foreign lands, were accompanied to Madison by Miss Mabel Howell, Director of Scarritt's Department of Home and Foreign Missions. In this group were Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Winterheimer, whose field has been the Philippines, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fuster and Miss Elizabeth Earnest from Cuba. There were seven missionaries from China, including Miss Kyung Tsao Woo, a native of China, who is studying at Scarritt; one from Sumatra; two representing the work in Africa; one from Japan; one from Honduras; and six are home from India. There were others who are missionaries in the home field.

The thought they kept in mind as they inspected the various departments of Madison was the needs of the world in the war emergency; and when they gathered in the closing hour of their stay to speak of the needs of their own fields and what they found helpful at Madison, it was a pleasure to hear the brief reports of their activities. They are interested in the health food work, as problems of nutrition are faced by most of them. The student work program proved suggestive to those who are endeavoring to solve the educational problem of youth in foreign lands.

It is a joy always to have these friends from a sister institution spend a little time on the campus. The latchstring is always out to them.

Campus Happenings

FOR the past two months Mrs. Alice N. Judson, of Escondido, California, has been visiting the family of her son, Professor Frank Judson, his wife and baby daughter. She has other friends here, also; for in the days of Dr. E. A. Sutherland's presidency of Emmanuel Missionary College, she was a student, then Miss Alice Noggle. Mrs. Judson has been an interested friend of Madison all these years, and her contact with the institution and what she has seen of the rural units has brought genuine joy to her heart.

* * * * *

As an institution, Madison has its defense organization, in cooperation with that of Davidson county, with ambulance corps, emergency hospital arrangements, first aid medical cadet corps, and sanitarium staff physicians and nurses ready for duty. Last week a faculty rally was held in the interest of the purchase of war bonds and stamps. It was a booster meeting, at which plans were developed for a definite percentage of earnings to be invested to help win the war. It is a pleasure to report a one-hundred-per-cent cooperation.

* * * * *

Cedarville College, Cedarville, Ohio, not far from Dayton, plans to introduce the industries and operate on a work-study program. The first step was the purchase of a 200-acre farm. President W. S. Kilpatrick, the college business manager, Ira D. Vayhinger, the secretary and registrar, Miss Glenna Basore, and one of the teachers, Mrs. Eloise Kling, spent two days the last of May, studying the setup at Madison, the operation of the various industrial departments, the accounting system, and other phases of the work. "It is a real pleasure to look back on our visit," writes Miss Basore. "It was an inspiration to all of us. On the way to Berea we stopped at the Fountain Head School, where we saw some of the practical results of Madison's splendid influence."

The Instructors' First Aid Course under Mr. Ellis Fysol closed May 23. It was well attended by campus residents and by a number from a distance. Since then, the American Red Cross has arranged for two of the members to teach in nearby communities. A. E. Kephart has a class for air raid wardens in Neely's Bend schoolhouse, and Mrs. Lily McCorkle, Madison Sanitarium dietitian, will teach a First Aid class at Stratton School. Red Cross First Aid textbooks and other supplies are on sale at the college bookstore.

* * * * *

The campus Women's Club, meeting at the home of Mrs. Lida Scott, made curtains for the new sanitarium about to open on the Little Creek School campus, Concord, near Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, for thirteen years members of the Madison College group, are joining the Little Creek unit in its care of patients.

* * * * *

Robert Crawford, Madison student and member of the Business Office group, was on the campus over the week end after a few weeks at home in Springfield, Mo., previous to induction into the Army on the first of June. He was accompanied by his mother, who visited friends here and a daughter, Miss Viola, who is an employee of Southern Publishing Association, Nashville. Robert is Mrs. Crawford's third son in the Army and Navy. Other members of the college family will enter the service following the close of the spring term the middle of this month.

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With commencement at the College of Medical Evangelists, four more of Madison's students enter the medical profession: Drs. Julius Paskan, Shukry D. (John) Karmy, Roy Bowes, and Robert Green. Dr. Karmy is a native of Palestine, West Asia, and it has long been his desire to return as a self-supporting missionary to his homeland. Dr. Paskan hopes some day, when the war is over, to return to the Southland. Congratulations to all these from Madison friends for a successful journey through the medical college.

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Clippings from a Hollywood newspaper bring us the familiar countenance of Dr. Blanche Noble-Nicola, who has recently been elected president of the North Hollywood Business and Professional Women's Club. Dr. Nicola, a prominent Valley physician, was for years connected with Madison, as student, teacher, and later as physician. Our congratulations for this deserved honor conferred upon her and for this extension of her opportunities for devoted service to the needs of mankind. So intimate has been her connection with many of the self-supporting activities of the South that she is still considered "one of us," although now living and working at a distance.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 12

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

June 17, 1942

The Fiftieth Anniversary of His College Presidency

FOR over fifty years President E. A. Sutherland, of Madison College, has been active in the educational field, his medical experience and his ministerial work giving added force to his work as an educator. For fifty years he has headed a college faculty, beginning that career in Walla Walla College. That institution at commencement time celebrated its golden anniversary, Dr. Sutherland being the guest speaker. From the *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, issue of June 6, the following is condensed:

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY festivities conducted this week end at Walla Walla College, brought back to that institutional center a man who has done a unique work in the field of education. He is Dr. E. A. Sutherland, who came to College Place fifty years ago this month to become the first president of a Seventh-day Adventist College, which, at that time, existed only on paper, and was destined to be built on land, at that moment, a wheat field.

It was while engaged in the work of this institution that Dr. Sutherland had a vision which developed slowly into a tremendous movement that has beneficially influenced thousands of men and women.

Dr. Sutherland was called to College Place from Battle Creek College, in Michigan, where he was teaching. During the summer months of 1892, while the first buildings were being erected, the new president traveled through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Utah, interesting students in the new school. When

college opened in December of that year, 110 students were enrolled, all the states mentioned being represented.

The institution offered a liberal arts course of four years, placing especial stress on religious education, a feature which has never since been neglected at Walla Walla College.

After five years at College Place, Dr. Sutherland was transferred to Battle Creek, his Alma Mater, of which he became president. Battle Creek College then had a campus of five acres. During the period in which the Doctor was president, the institution was moved at his direction to a more suitable location on a 300-acre tract at Berrien Springs, Michigan.

The vision which first germinated at College Place continued to grow. In 1904, Dr. Sutherland, with a number of students and faculty members, purchased a tract of four hundred acres at Madison, near the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, geared to train teachers for the mountains and hills of the South, for at

THE CHRISTIAN TEACHER

IT is the finest work ever assumed by men and women to deal with youthful minds. . . . Do the best you can to give your students a physical, mental, and spiritual training that will fit them for usefulness in this life, and prepare them for the future immortal life.

—*Counsels to Teachers*

that time elementary education was extremely limited. That was thirty-eight years ago. Dr. Sutherland is still at the head of the institution that has filled a much-needed want in the Southern States.

It was Dr. Sutherland's idea to provide facilities for students to earn their way through college while learning essential trades and arts. With the help of men and women of means who were like-minded, the sponsors of this unique school called Madison College, built and operated a hospital and sanitarium on the campus. They made possible a health food factory, built and operated iron and wood-working shops. The institution now has approximately one thousand acres under cultivation.

Students to the number of five hundred can be gainfully employed on the campus while getting a liberal arts education.

Out of that institution have gone men

and women who have established forty or more primary and secondary schools in the South, patterned largely after Madison College. Trades and the manual arts are taught. Needy students are given not only a theoretical education but are taught the fundamentals of crafts and mechanical arts. Students in these rural schools have opportunity to earn their way through the secondary courses.

It is interesting to note that when Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland came to College Place fifty years ago, Mrs. Sutherland assumed the duties of matron of the newborn school. She is still active in educational work in Madison College. Miss DeGraw, original preceptress of Walla Walla College, continues her work in the educational field at Madison College. Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the Department of Biology at Madison, was a member of the first graduating class of Walla Walla College.

Preparedness a Result of True Education

Condensed from the Commencement Address of Dr. E. A. Sutherland
at Walla Walla College

PRESIDENT BOWERS, class of 1942, members of the Board of Trustees, faculty, students, and friends of Walla Walla College:

It gives me genuine pleasure to be with you on this important occasion, this high point in the educational career of these graduates and at this time when friends are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Walla Walla College. Mrs. Sutherland and I have enjoyed your hospitality, have renewed old friendships, and have had the pleasure of visiting the departments of the institution, studying your activities, and attending your interesting college exercises. Quite naturally our minds have gone back to the opening days of the college and the five years we spent here in its beginning. Those pioneer experiences provided a liberal education to two young people, which has proved a sound foundation upon which to build their future educational work. No kinder-hearted people have we ever found than those who were our friends at College Place, Walla Walla, and Milton; than the students, their parents, and

friends with whom we became acquainted in the great Northwest. The meager facilities with which we began our work and the frontier experiences have long been forgotten, but never have we lost sight of the friends of those pioneer days.

We congratulate those who have carried burdens in this institution during the last half century, who, by earnest hard work and sacrifice, with a definite goal kept always in view, and by God's blessing, have created here an institution second to none in the denomination. It is gratifying to find that a high percentage of its graduates, as well as many of its undergraduates, have entered home and foreign mission fields, where many of them have become outstanding workers.

I am happy to bring greetings from Madison College, with best wishes that God's richest blessings may continue with you. Madison regards Walla Walla College as a mother institution, because it was here that some of its faculty first received the inspiration to devote their lives to the cause of Christian education and to the training of teachers for Christian

schools on the primary, secondary, and college levels.

Walla Walla College was founded on divine principles, which are clearly stated in your college catalog. A working knowledge of these objectives prepares the student to meet successfully the problems of life, to serve both humanity and God, and to become active in the Lord's work, even under the most difficult conditions. The graduates of 1942 are to be congratulated for selecting this institution as their training ground for Christian service. You are offering yourselves for service in the Lord's army as soldiers of the cross as truly as the graduates of our national training schools at West Point and Annapolis offer themselves for the service of their country in the Army and the Navy.

AS you complete your work in the institution, it is fitting that you consider how you relate your assets as students in a Christian training school to the needs of the world in its present state of disruption. You have been in training for activity as Christian soldiers who can endure hardship, who can avoid entanglements that will interfere with acceptable Christian service. Your motto, "The world's need is our call," indicates that preparedness has been your slogan.

With the international struggle before us, it is well to consider some causes of the war, to consider what the Lord is now doing with the nations, some results that we may look for in the future, and the part we should play in this great drama.

When men's hearts are failing them for fear, it is time for us to be of good courage. Divine power still controls the affairs of the world, so that all things will yet work out for good to those who love the Lord.

Some leaders of men have been controlled by a false philosophy, the philosophy that nations should beat their weapons into instruments of agriculture and learn war no more. They longed for universal peace and reasoned that this was the way to attain it. They taught that the millenium was at hand, a theory that

destroys belief in the personal second coming of Christ.

We know of nations that, following the 1919 peace pact, junked their war vessels and ceased to manufacture arms. They forgot the instruction of the Bible that civil government is ordained of God to wield the sword against evil doers and to maintain courts of justice in order that civil and religious liberty may be safeguarded. Likewise, they overlooked the Bible teaching that the Most High rules in the kingdoms of the world, directing the nations, and that nations, like individuals, are subject to punishment when they disregard the laws of right and justice.

In the world today two distinct ideas are contending for supremacy. Advocates of one of these theories would develop a class of supermen to rule the world, holding in subjection all others, destroying the Christian religion and advocates of the Bible. The arch-rebel is responsible for this outbreak against God's plan of life and government, a philosophy well expressed in the Declaration of Independence and our Bill of Rights.

IT took time for the United Nations to realize the depth of iniquity that was at work while they slumbered and rested in the hopes of their false philosophy. It was a rude awakening. It took a Dunkirk catastrophe, a Pearl Harbor treachery, a Singapore tragedy to bring us to a full realization of what was being done.

Students of the Bible know that the angels still hold the four winds to prevent annihilation. When nations which have been undergoing punishment learn their lesson, when they are willing to cooperate with the Lord in holding these winds of strife and warfare, events will transpire, as they have in ages past, to indicate that the Lord's hand is still in control of the world.

When Judah departed from God, the Assyrian nation was permitted to punish Israel for its disobedience. When they repented, through the prophet Isaiah, God gave a message to the Assyrian king: "I will put my hook in thy nose and my bridle in thy lips, and I will

turn thee back in the way which thou camest." In one night 180,000 men in the Assyrian army were slain.

Historians record that in World War I, the German army was pushing on with apparent success until the river Marne was reached. As far as humans could see, the war was practically won; but suddenly, apparently without a cause, the German forces were hurled back as though God had spoken, "I have set bars and doors; hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther." This was the turning point.

As students, we have a right to see God's hand in history. When a nation accepts its punishment, turns from its evil ways, is willing to cooperate with the God of heaven, God halts the nation He has used as a rod of punishment.

The Future

IT is our privilege to expect a little time of peace during which the gospel will be carried to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. We need not be astonished if sudden changes occur in international relationships. God is working mightily on the nations of this world. He is working, as Isaiah says, "His strange work; and bringing to pass His act, His strange act."

Even now the way is being prepared for a mighty sweep of the truth. Countries long closed to the gospel will throw the door wide open, and the message referred to as the "latter rain" will go to the ends of the earth. The Bible teaches that a great revival of true Christianity will reach honest souls who desire to obey the law of God.

This will not be a time of ease. Things will not quickly adjust themselves. Nations will be bankrupt. World conditions will seem so hopeless that, were it not for the promises of God, men would give up in despair. But in this time of intensity, God's people will have opportunity to work with power. Means will be provided to carry the movement through. It is for such a time and for such a work as this that our schools have been training you men and women.

We must be prepared to move quickly. To meet the emergency, the Lord will require laymen of the church and ministers of the organized work to unite their efforts. Many will be called to enter the vineyard of the Lord at their own charges.

The class motto, "The world's need is our call"; your class aim, "To anchor in heaven"—these are a pledge of your willingness to enter this conflict. Already you are on the stage of action. All heaven is ready to cooperate. In the words of those men of old, let us say, "Let us go up at once and possess the land; for we are well able to overcome it."

Reaction to Army Life

A young man of twenty-three, a Princeton graduate, writes a relative living on the Madison campus some of his experiences in camp life in the state of Washington. *Ed.*

I WAS DRAFTED March 2, and can honestly number these past two months among the happiest, the most profitable of my entire life. It is a vigorous, close-to-earth proposition, this Army life. To me it has been as though I were facing a tremendous screen on which was flashed the vast panorama of life. One finds life in the Army. Perhaps it is life boiled down to fundamentals; but are not these fundamentals the very heart's blood of all existence? We eat, we sleep, we work, we occasionally play. We have little chance to leave the camp to taste civilian life, but the Army is sufficient in itself.

For me there has been thus far a profound sense of joy arising from these months in the Army. It seems as though this is the first time in my twenty-three years that I have gotten close to life. We of the Army live close to the earth, to the heart. Formerly I placed too much emphasis on the mind, often judging a man by the intellect rather than by what lies far deeper. Now I see that the mind, unless tempered by the heart, is a cold, uncreative instrument. The heart is the well-spring of life. It was there at the beginning, and it will be there at the end.

This nephew of yours has always lived a protected life, forfeited with beautiful things. Now he is seeing life in its many facets, and he is finding it warm and good. These past few weeks of training have been vigorous, vital ones. Among the many things we have learned here at Fort Lewis is the use of various types of guns. We have learned how to read maps and compasses; to march for what seemed like countless miles with heavy packs, rifles, gas masks, and other equipment; to skirmish; to crawl for hours through the woods on much abused bellies; to assemble and disassemble guns; to drill and parade; and many other essentials of good soldiering. From six to six, and often to ten and even later, we have worked. The result: a group of city-softened men gradually being turned into tough, hard, fighting men.

I have loved the outdoor work. To get up with the sun, and to spend the day with it, is, for the child of nature, real happiness. The country surrounding Fort Lewis is beautiful. Great forests spread for miles, and the great expanse of dark and light greens is broken only by ranges of mountains and scattered lakes. As a back-drop for all this is Mt. Rainier, a towering mass of white, changing its mood every hour. It breaks my heart to think that within the next few days I will be leaving here. As far as I know, this buckest of buck privates will be stationed somewhere in this vicinity.

If you could see the conditions under which this letter is being written, you would be amazed that one word follows another in any sort of sequence. Four of my barracks mates are seated at the other end of my bed talking, arguing, doing everything else to make concentration out of the question. But it's fun, bright with the pattern of living. It seems that most of New York's East Side is stationed in the barracks.

THE MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 13

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 8, 1942

Our Responsibility to Teach Democracy

AS CITIZENS of the leading democracy of the world, we naturally pride ourselves that from birth we possess a democratic spirit. Never until the present world crisis, however, has the thought been so forcibly impressed upon the public that "democracy is a vast and complex cultural achievement existing in the pattern of behavior, feeling, and thought of a people."

This is the description given in Bulletin No. 8, Educational and National Defense Series, United States Office of Education, entitled, "Practicing Democracy in the College." Continuing the quotation:

"Much attention is devoted in the schools to insure the mastery by the young of reading, writing, and arithmetic, of technical skills and processes, of the arts and sciences. This is all very good and necessary. *But the mastery of the ways of democracy is a far more difficult task of teaching and learning, and certainly quite as important for free men.*"

IN ITS SETUP Madison College is democratic in form. Its work-study program is a democratic feature. In its emphasis on self-maintenance, a policy for the individual and also for the institution, it is inculcating one of the fundamentals of the democratic way of living. Alongside of these features is a third, a program of student participation in the government of the college as a community.

The leading article in the bulletin above referred to is entitled, "The Challenge." It was written after meeting with the Community Council at Antioch College, where "community government is not a figurehead; it is the central and integrating force in the community." From

that article we quote:

"If democracy is to prevail over totalitarianism, it must somehow devise and put into operation a program of education as effective for the interpretation and application of democratic ideas as totalitarianism has been effective in the advancement of totalitarian aims. The program of education must promote democratic living.

It must provide abundant opportunities for practice in the democratic process. It must be consistent with the democratic idea in spirit and procedure, in administration, content, and method.

"American education must somehow, once and for all, free itself from any possible stigma of authoritarianism in philosophy, organization, and program."

Madison is fortunate; and Madison College students are a fortunate group of young people, because for thirty-five years, and more, these principles of democracy have been held dear. Not that we have already attained. The standard is high. The democratic way of life is indeed "a complex cultural achievement."

To carry out the principles of democracy in an educational institution calls, in the

MY GUEST

ABIDE with me—the best I have
I give;
My bread and wine,
I hasten now to share it all
with thee.
O Guest Divine,
Be Thou at home, move freely
through my heart—
My house is thine.

—Grace Noll Crowell

first place, for a converted teaching staff. The majority of teachers, even in this advanced generation, have themselves been educated under an entirely different system of school organization. They are by education, and sometimes by preference, autocratic in their way of thinking and in their method of dealing with students. The first requirement for success in the practice of democracy in a college, therefore, is a democratic-minded faculty.

The second step in a democratic college program calls for a change in the mental attitude of the majority of students. This student body in most instances is made up of young men and women whose previous education has been under the tutelage of autocratic professors and instructors. When youth enter college having a democratic program, it becomes necessary for them to change their way of thinking, their social attitudes. This is a process not easily or quickly achieved.

We say that Madison as an institution is fortunate in the fact that it has had years of experience in teaching the democratic way of life and is in a measure better prepared than it could otherwise be to continue that vital feature of Christian education

at a time when the whole country is alive to the need of democratic-minded citizens.

"To the American college, then, we must look," says the writer above referred to, "as never before for vital opportunities for youth to prepare themselves, not in skills and knowledge alone, but in those intellectual, spiritual, and physical adjustments, upon which faith, loyalty, the will and the zeal for service and for sacrifice must inevitably rest. The American people have faith in education. That faith is the cornerstone of American democracy."

While this program of education for democracy is of the most vital importance in the present world crisis, yet the training which Madison gives is not for the present only. Its aims and objectives are to prepare young men and women for the greatest possible service to their country in its time of need. But beyond that, it is a training center preparing youth to carry the gospel far beyond the bounds of our own land. For the accomplishments, therefore, of its broadest objectives, Madison College must hold true to its program of training for the democratic way of living.

"My advice to a young man starting in business is to select a few good books and read and reread them until they become a part of him," writes President A. M. Burton, of The Life and Casualty Insurance Company.

Madison Is Training Dietitians

By DR. FRANCES DITTES

NUTRITION is the cornerstone of health. Claude Bernard has defined it as "perpetual creation." When we consider the processes of reproduction, growth, and development, this is very evident.

It seems strange that for many years there was so little activity in such an important field as dietetics. Good nutrition holds an important interest for all.

Although scientists have been bringing to our attention many new facts concerning food values, such as minerals, vitamins, and high-quality proteins in the diet, yet our nation was not sufficiently aroused to our real danger until the present world crisis was thrust upon us. This war makes us realize that the strength of a nation lies in the health of its people, and that it is the solemn duty of every individual to acquaint himself with this important science.

The conscientious application of the principles of nutrition has *not* kept pace with the results of scientific research and investigation. If America had applied its knowledge of nutrition, many deficiency diseases so often seen in hospitals and elsewhere would not now exist.

Teaching nutrition is now considered a major public health project. The dietitian, the nurse, the physician, and the homemaker must come

to realize fully the truth of the statement, "Nutrition is the cornerstone of health." They must act in harmony with it by promoting an optimum state of nutrition and an adequate diet undisturbed by whims of appetite.

The National Defense Council realizes more and more the importance and potency of diet as a therapeutic agency in preventing deficiencies. Out of the first million American young men called into service, 400,000 were rejected. One third of this number were removed because of malnutrition; 15 per cent had defective teeth; and 6 per cent a nervous debility—all nutrition problems.

Surgeon General Parran has said: "Nutrition is now where bacteriology was in 1900." Will it take forty-two years to bring us to the place where we shall really do something about our dietary needs? Nutrition used to be a medical problem, but its scope has widened, and it is now an economic, agricultural, industrial, and commercial problem. It should be and is considered a major concern in civilian and army defense.

Madison College offers, to young women especially, and to young men as well, the opportunity of taking a four-year college course in nutrition and dietetics leading to a B.S. degree.

We need no longer discuss the need for the

dietitian, except as we concern ourselves with the need of adequate training experience and skill to meet the demands of the Army and national defense program.

"Trained dietitians in every institution," is the password today. Beginning with the school year, September 1942, Madison College extends to young ladies an invitation to become well equipped with a scientific training for greater service in the field of dietetics. If we had them today, we could place in active service a dozen or more trained dietitians.

Interested in the Madison Program

RESEARCH DIRECTOR Joseph W. Eaton, of Rural Settlement Institute, New York City, wrote:

"A friend of mine mentioned the work your school is doing in rural rehabilitation work. We are very much interested in rural problems and would like to know more about your organization. The Rural Settlement Institute is a privately endowed research organization making studies of various rural problems, and attempts at solving them."

Madison College approaches the solution of the rural problem by the establishment of rural community centers operating in general on the plan of the parent institution. A generous acreage provides agricultural activities upon which the community center depends largely for its food supplies. The education of youth is carried on in a rural atmosphere, the farm becoming not only a means of support but one of the important features in the practical education of youth for the duties of everyday life. These schools not only teach what have been called the fundamentals of education, but they place equal emphasis upon arts and crafts which provide a means of self-maintenance. A medical institution is the third feature of this community educational program, a phase that not only cares for the sick but which contributes largely to the education of the immediate members of the school and also to the community as a whole.

In the Southland some forty centers of this type are in operation. They employ several hundred workers—teachers, farmers, physicians, nurses, craftsmen—all contributing to the solution of the rural problem in a broad program for the democratic way of living. A religious atmosphere pervades this work. Faith in God, faith in humanity's inner desire for the better things of life, faith in the promises of the Lord—this is the motivating force behind this solution of a rural problem.

THE consul of Brazil, located in one of our Southern cities, recently wrote:

"The Brazilian people, and in particular the Brazilian youth, are vitally interested in studying the system of education in the United States of America and its educational institutions, in the same way as the people of the United States are interested in knowing more about the customs and people of the other Americas. With this thought in view, I would greatly

The defense program will soon be calling young women into active service in some capacity. Are you ready to meet this challenge? Why not prepare for a profession in such an important, useful, and well-paid field as nutrition?

There will be opportunity at Madison College for fifteen to twenty young women to begin this training in September. For fuller information, address The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

appreciate your placing me on your mailing list to receive all publications issued by your institution. . . . I hope in the near future to be able to reciprocate by sending you copies of the publications of our Brazilian colleges and universities."

Madison College is distinctly interested in the "other Americas." More emphasis than ever is being placed on the study of the language, the customs, and ways of our South American neighbors through language classes, mission studies, and history and geography classes. The spirit of missions should receive a decided impetus from this program.

AN ATTORNEY in New York City wrote recently:

"May I have thirty reprints of *The Reader's Digest* article, "Self-Supporting College," by Weldon Melick? I am vice-chairman of a college Board of Trustees, facing the future of privately endowed colleges with some misgivings, and I want to send them this inspiring article. When may I visit Madison?"

War conditions and the defense program not only call students from our educational institutions, but they are complicating the problem in many other ways. Madison is fortunate in having an industrial program that is appealing, a setup that opens avenues not otherwise available.

Campus Happenings

MADISON College has many agricultural interests centering about its 800-acre tract of land for general farm and school purposes and its orchards located in the thermal belt toward the Highland Rim. So far this season, farm crops are considered unusually promising. A first cutting of alfalfa in May was followed by a second cutting the last of June. Wheat, oats, and barley have been threshed and considerable threshing has been done for neighboring farmers. The farm grain crops are nearly 25 per cent better than the state and county per acre average. The corn yield here also shows a much higher percentage than the state average. George Juhl, C. L. Kendall, and J. W. Blair are the men especially interested in this phase of the agricultural work.

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The garden is doing well under the direction of Adolph Johnson. Help is limited. This year girls are working in the garden, and at least two of them are handling teams. It is

reported that garden prospects are the best in twenty years.

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The outlook for a harvest of grapes is also good, estimated yield, approximately six hundred bushels. Dr. C. L. Kendall is the faculty member who gives particular attention to the vineyard.

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For several months the Food Factory remodeling project has been under way, supervised by Professor William Sandborn, head of the Industrial Arts Department. Another sixty days should conclude this work, which means that the Factory has been enlarged and in many ways brought up to date to meet growing business demands.

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Ray Wilson and his assistants are remodeling the bathrooms in Gotzian Home, the nurses' dormitory. The Sanitarium Hospital Wing is under construction, with W. H. Gorich, the college architect, in charge. Priority purchase privileges have made possible this construction work.

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Central Heating Plant has installed two boilers during the past year, recently completing the project, which gives the institution an efficient heating system.

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Within the last few weeks, the institution's steam laundry replaced its mangle with a much larger ironer. This department is well equipped and efficiently operated by H. E. Province.

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THE campus family has been increased during the past six months by the following births:

Roberta Ann to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cone. Mr. Cone is Sanitarium Business Manager. James Robert is the first arrival in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn. His father is one of the Business Office crew. Martha Jean is the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hewitt. Her father is assistant teacher in the Biology Department. Dennis Wayne Goodner is the third arrival in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodner. Karen Elaine is the daughter of Clayton Hodges and wife. Mr. Hodges is a valuable man in the Dairy Department. Jeanette Elizabeth is the first arrival in the family of Professor and Mrs. Frank Judson. Mr. Judson is teacher of agriculture and head of the Dairy Department. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Lundstrom was blessed by the arrival of Margit Emily, their firstborn. One of the most recent arrivals is Ralph Scott in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Simpson. Little Lois Katherine is added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Elator Schlenker. Caroline Ruth is the recent arrival in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Truitt.

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Recent adult additions to the campus family are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Henry, of Brighton, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stewart, formerly of Southern Junior College; and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Johnson, formerly Dean of Men and commercial teacher of Southern Junior College, have joined Madison Foods corps of workers. The opening of the Summer Quarter brought a number of new students. At the same time others left for war work.

Medical Cadet Corps

SUMMER TRAINING COURSE

BEGINNING August 10, and ending August 31, there will be conducted on Madison College campus an intensive, comprehensive Medical Cadet Corps Training Course for men between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years. The course will be under the personal supervision of Captain C. D. Bush, U.S.A. (retired), assisted by members of the Madison College Faculty.

This course prepares young men to meet satisfactorily government requirements for medical corps work. It includes:

1. Basic Training 132 hrs.
2. Red Cross Standard and Advanced First Aid with
Military Bandaging and Splinting 36 hrs.
3. Technical Training in Emergency Nursing Procedure 54 hrs.

EXPENSE: The cost of the course will be \$30.00 per student. Of this, \$10.00 must accompany application for admittance, and \$20.00 is to be paid upon arrival. This includes books, uniforms, lodging, tuition, and board up to \$12.50 (the meal charges of the average student for an equal period). It does not include laundry charges or transportation. If meals exceed the quotation, extra tickets may be purchased.

From evidence at hand, a large attendance is anticipated. However, applicants are urged to make definite arrangements without delay, for the institution reserves the right to withdraw the course if, by August 1, the number of applications received does not warrant making the offer. Many will be interested in the fact that it is planned to make a sound-on-film of the details of the training to replace an earlier film that has given wide publicity to the Medical Cadet Corps training offered at Madison.

Applications should be sent at once to The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 14

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 22, 1942

Educational Problems in War Days

THE unusual restlessness of youth is explainable. There is a tension in the atmosphere. The future is uncertain. The foundations of society are being shaken. The selective draft is classifying multitudes of young men for service that a few months ago they did not anticipate. Over the radio come calls from the Navy that are almost irresistible. The Navy is putting heavy dependence upon lads in their later teens. What shall they do? Which way shall they turn? Youth need the counsel and advice of men of faith, the steadying influence of parents and instructors who do not lose their vision because of adverse conditions.

The whole situation offers a new problem for our colleges. J. C. Furnas, writing for *The Saturday Evening Post*, issue of June 13, '42, among others gives this illustration which is typical:

"In February, Dick Jones, a long, ham-handed kid from upper New York State, brought a knotty problem to his agricultural college. The folks had written him to drop school and come on home—spring was coming, hired help was unavailable, and, without his help, the old man just couldn't work the place to capacity. A year and a half more schooling, however, would make Dick a valuable asset to American agriculture as a promising expert on plant pathology. He had registered for selective service in February, but he knew deferment was probable, either as an agricultural

student in good standing or as an indispensable worker on the home place. But would it make national sense for him to jettison training already acquired in order to maintain milk and hog production on the family's hundred acres?"

High school students, as well as college men, are passing through this ordeal.

Furnas says: "Stay in high school till you have finished, is the one widely applicable piece of advice on which everybody—recruiting officers and selective officials, educators, and parents—could agree when dealing with boys'

SOURCE OF PEACE

I HAVE longed for thy salvation.
O Lord;
And thy law is my delight.
Great peace have they which love
thy law;
And nothing shall offend them.
Psalm 119

confusions over their relations to the war effort.... In general, selective service stands candidly back of the standard advice handed out by the shrewd and boy-wise chief clerk of a local board in a famous old campus town: 'Stick around, son. Don't go off the reservation. Get all the education—you can in the time available. When we want you, don't think we won't let you know.'"

THE questions of puzzled lads are answered by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, in these words:

"These youngsters want assurance of certainty to figure on. That doesn't fit with the world the way it is now. Nobody knows what will happen next anywhere or who will be needed—not in a war of this type. The boys have just got to take their chances of having plans disrupted any day."

Christian parents themselves need to assume this mental attitude and then be able to trust the Lord, as they want their sons to trust, that He who is as much interested in our individual lives as He was in the life experiences of the Saviour, will place each one where he can best serve his country and his God, also. In the words of the Wise Man:

“Trust in the Lord with all thine heart;
And lean not unto thine own understanding.

In all thy ways acknowledge Him,
And He shall direct thy paths.”

Scholarship pays. Mr. Furnas in his article says:

“The boys in the most stable situation are those already started on technical college courses—students of chemistry, physics, engineering, medicine, dentistry, and so on. Uncle Sam has been urging colleges to keep such boys in classroom and laboratory until their training is finished. A nation-wide acceleration program, cutting out summer vacations to shorten training time, starts this month. Strong directives to local boards give them successive six-month deferments throughout.”

This program of cooperation between the colleges and Uncle Sam is a wonderful incentive to young men to do a high grade of college work.

MADISON COLLEGE operates always on the year-round basis, so no change in that particular has been necessary. It affords students an opportunity, through its campus-operated industries, to earn a large portion of their college expenses. For those not having this privilege, the Office of Education hopes soon to have government aid in the form of loans for those who need financial help to continue their education.

Since the man with a college education has advantages over the one who has not had such training, when the time comes to enter service, Uncle Sam and the educational institutions of the country are urging students to stay by their school program.

Madison College may be able to help you. Write for details.

The Value of Handwork

IT IS recognized by scientists that close association of the hand with the head is necessary for the fullest development of the human nervous system. That is, possibly, the strongest argument that can be presented for the coordination of hand and headwork in the field of education. The oversight of this principle is seen in the tendency of our schools to relegate the arts and crafts to an inferior position in the curriculum or to eliminate them altogether. During recent months a very strong influence has been brought to bear on educators to reinstate industrial training on both secondary and college levels. War conditions are putting emphasis upon practically-trained men and women, and the colleges are responding. The industrial program of Madison places this institution in a favorable light.

Another feature of handwork, its contribution to health, is also coming into prominence. The Sunday Magazine Section of *The Nashville Tennessean*, in a recent issue, contained an article on “Philadelphia Art School,” which has a philosophy that “busy hands help develop

steady nerves.” Boris Blai, an artist and educator, and his students of the Tyler School of Fine Arts in Philadelphia feel completely safe from jangled nerves.

Blai believes that painting, sculpture, weaving, and pottery foster health of body and mind. Busy hands soothe unsteady nerves, he says. Quoting further concerning this school, which is a branch of Temple University:

“Blai teaches his pupils to look on their hands with awe; to find in their fingers and palms almost unlimited creative powers. No student is allowed to specialize in any one type of art. He must learn to mold a vase on a pottery wheel as deftly as he applies color tints to a miniature. Students learn to grind their own paints and cast in bronze the figures they fashion in clay.”

AT Madison each student carries a program which combines intellectual pursuits with handwork, not merely for the cultural value, not even for the health value alone, but for these and the economic value. Here, young men are earning college expenses by raising the crops for family

consumption, working in the hay field, in the mechanical shops, in the printing department, in the steam laundry, in the various business offices, and at the Sanitarium. They may consider their capacity to earn of primary importance, but often when a college course is complete and they review the experiences of their college career, they recognize the other

values of their coordinated manual and intellectual program.

They have developed stability of character; have learned to estimate values and to choose those of lasting worth. Their training has given them poise, a noticeable command of new situations, all of which is the result of a strengthened nervous system. No one denies the need of this in this war-torn world.

Madison and Its Hammond Organ

The Hammond organ in the College auditorium has contributed much to the life of Madison since its installation in 1938. During the last two years especially, Professor J. G. Rimmer, the college organist, has been devoting considerable time to the training of students who are equipped for the course in organ music. It is interesting to find in the student body a number of very talented young people who enter into this work with real enthusiasm.

The large number of meetings held in the auditorium afford excellent opportunity for practical experience on the part of organ students-in-training. During recent months practically all of these meetings find a student organist presiding at the keyboard of the Hammond.

The teacher in this department emphasizes the value of good scholarship and faithful work, as the organ, although offering a wide field, cannot be mastered by triflers. Upon starting the course, each student agrees to give particular care to the instrument itself, to place himself in harmony with a high quality of music, and to use his influence to advance the music appreciation of the student body.

On May 22, the Central Tennessee Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, of which Mr. Rimmer is a charter member, held one of its monthly meetings at Madison College. The program was an interesting one, including a paper by Mr. Rimmer, on "The Tonal Possibilities of the Hammond Organ," with musical selections to illustrate. The choir sang, and several students contributed musical selections. These student members of the training class were complimented by several of the distinguished guests who

were present, among them Dr. Charles Washburn, head of the Music Department of Scarritt College.

The training of organists will be continued during the coming college year. To be acceptable, students should be proficient in piano keyboard technique, for learning to manage the organ is a task in itself. Therefore, organ students should have ability to read at sight, particularly hymn music. The cultural value of the course, as well as the personal pleasure to the performer and the pleasure he is able to give his friends, and the contribution which the organ music can make to spiritual meetings—all emphasize the importance of this course.

Soybean Interests

A LETTER from Dr. Edgar F. Vestal, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Arkansas, June 22, 1942, says:

"While in India at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, we used to see the little bulletin [*The Madison Survey*] published by your college, and we were interested in the things you are doing. We were especially interested in your work with the soybean, and I intended writing you for more particulars from there but failed to do so. Here in Arkansas State College, where we are spending our furlough, we are interested in the soybean from the standpoint of both cattle and human food...."

Allahabad Agricultural Institute is the mission center of Dr. Sam Higgenbottom, who went as a missionary to India under the Presbyterian Mission Board. Readers of the *Survey* may be acquainted with Dr. Higgenbottom's book, *The Gospel and the Plow*. It is a vital message to home and foreign missionaries.

Finding that the common people of India were so in need of education in

the field of agriculture, Dr. Higgenbottom returned to the United States for a course at the University of Ohio. He returned to India as a missionary-farmer, working on the theory that he who can make two spears of wheat grow for the thousands of India where one grew before is cooperating with the Master, who fed thousands on the hillside by the Sea of Galilee.

Allahabad Agricultural Institute on its extensive acres is experimenting with different varieties of the soybean. *The Allahabad Farmer*, a bi-monthly journal of agricultural and rural life, published by the Institute at Allahabad, U. P., India, is on the *Survey* exchange list.

The Food Value of Egg Yolk

OF the contents of an egg, the white constitutes about two-thirds, the yolk one-third. The white contains little else than albumen and water. It is the portion of the egg that, in the process of embryonic growth, develops into the body of the hatchling. Although the yolk is only half the weight of the white, it represents twice its real food value. One-half its weight is water, while the yolk solids are two-thirds fat and one-third protein.

Egg yolk is also rich in all the vitamins, in which the white is almost totally deficient. The yolk contains ten times as much Vitamin A and twice as much Vitamin B as does milk. Vitamins C, D, and E are also present in sufficient amount.

For many years, the writer has recommended that eggs, if eaten, should be hard-boiled and the white rejected. The hard-boiled egg has several advantages over meat.

1. It contains very few bacteria, while meat is always swarming with germs, often containing billions of colon germs to each ounce.

2. Egg yolk is easily sterilized by boiling.

3. Because it readily separates into small particles which readily undergo digestion, there is little, if any, residue left for putrefaction in the colon.

4. The yolk of egg is rich, not only in

several essential food elements but in food minerals as well as vitamins.

—Editorial, *Good Health*, June, 1942

Campus Happenings

As part of the patriotic program at the annual celebration of the Fourth, a beautiful service flag was presented, the gift of Professor Nis Hansen, on which were mounted seventy stars, representing members of the family who are known to be somewhere in the service of the country. One gold star reminds us of the sacrifice of life to the cause by Warren Irwin, who, it was reported, died in a hospital in Scotland.

Dr. David Johnson, of the Madison Sanitarium staff, was called to Army service the nineteenth of June. He is located at Camp Forrest, near Tullahoma, Tennessee. He spent last week end with his family at Madison College.

Kenneth Mathews spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mathews, on the college campus. He is still at Camp Lee, Virginia.

During the early summer, Dean H. J. Welch acted as instructor in the Junior Camp of the Southern Union Conference held at Montgomery-Bell Recreation Center, near Burns, Tennessee. Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the college Biology Department, taught the nature classes in the Cedar Brook Camp for seniors of the Southwestern Union Conference, near Lancaster, Texas.

After completing his freshman year in the College of Medical Evangelists, Alfred Webber spent the month of June with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber and his brother, Harry Webber, whose home is on the college campus. He is looking well and is enjoying the course in medicine.

Fay Littell, graduate nurse of Madison, class of '41, is a member of the hospital staff in the State Training and Agricultural School for boys, Nashville. He writes of many interesting features of his work in connection with the boys. Nurse Stella Pajakowsky, who worked in the same institution from graduation until last February, is now in Berrien County Hospital, Berrien Center, Michigan. Otto Faudi, another Madison graduate nurse, is now Mr. Littell's associate in the Nashville school.

Early in June, the class in Christian recreation entertained faculty and students at the park dedication services at the home of Professor and Mrs. A. W. Spalding, who are developing a college recreation center, in the midst of which is located their new home on the south side of the college campus. The program ended with campfire groups entertained by story and song.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

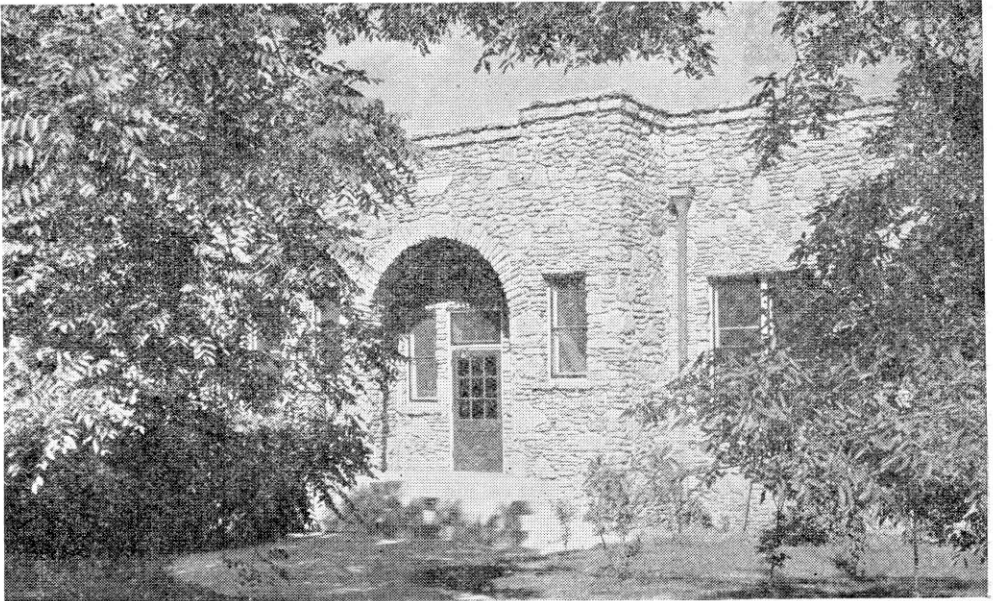
The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 15

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

August 5, 1942



Druillard Library—Student Study Center

The Type of Student Madison Can Help

By PRESIDENT E. A. SUTHERLAND

NOW AS NEVER BEFORE in this time of world stress and trial, our schools should maintain their high purposes, and in the face of difficulties immeasurable, they must be a bulwark to our young people.

The United States Government, through its Office of Education and through other instrumentalities, is urging young men of the country to continue their education in order that they may be the better prepared for service in the war and also for the

duties of good citizenship in a democracy when the war shall end.

The church has a still more important place to fill and influence to wield in behalf of young people, those who must henceforth bear the burdens of Christian citizenship as workers for the Master.

And then, too, every educational institution, every instructor, has a divine commission to work for, to steady and guide the young people of the land in this crucial time. It is befitting also that youth

themselves meet the situation manfully, philosophically, for they have a large part to play now and in the future.

THE tendency is strong for many of them to follow a short-sighted policy, losing sight of the future, which, undeniably, is vague and dimmed by the smoke of war. They are tempted to drop their educational program, to follow an exaggerated craving to select a life partner in haste, in order to have, as they say, a taste of home life while it is available and some place and somebody to return to when this struggle is over.

This argument of home ties is difficult to oppose. It appeals strongly to human sympathy. But, as in all great crises, there is a future to consider. If, and when, peace comes, there must be an educated citizenry to carry on. Men of intelligence and training, men of keen thought and good judgment, men who are unhampered, must be ready to fill positions of responsibility and to build, build again the shattered hopes and realities for God and man.

Statesmen, visioning these things, are striving to hold youth, the best of our intellectual assets, to an educational program.

Those whose leading thought is the cause of God in the world, reason likewise that Christians will have their greatest opportunity when there is a cessation of hostilities. Christian men and women must then be ready to act quickly and decisively and on a large scale, moved by the Spirit of God, going everywhere with the word of truth, the last message of salvation.

WARS, national turmoils, do not come without a cause. They are often what seems to be the only means of clearing a sin-darkened atmosphere and preparing men for greater, more vital things than heretofore they have considered. History reveals the fact that out of man-versus-man struggles have come some of the mightiest reformations.

When Israel of old would not heed divine instruction, the nation faced annihilation at the hands of a barbarian people, a nation of warriors determined to crush and control. In its extremity, Israel turned to God for deliverance. The proph-

et of the Lord returned to Israel's king this message for the Assyrian warriors: "Because thy rage against me and thy tumult is come up into mine ears, therefore I will put my hook in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips, and I will turn thee back by the way by which thou camest."

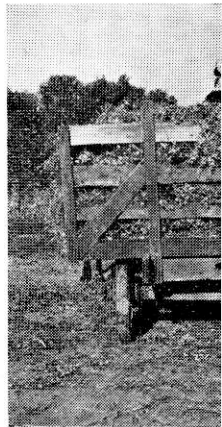
God identified himself with Israel because they wanted to know and do the right. The result: "It came to pass that night that the Angel of the Lord went out and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred four score and five thousand," and the king of Israel's enemy returned to his own land. Warfare was over. From the brink of destruction, Israel was snatched as by a mighty hand.

GOD still rules in the kingdoms of men. He still says to turbulent spirits, "Thus far and no farther," and in His own good time, out of what now is dark and bewildering, a seeming chaos, will come the dawn of a new day. We have every reason to be hopeful. Let us help

our young people to see through by faith and plan accordingly. This is the guiding thought that enables Madison to carry on. Parents must cooperate with us and with other educational institutions, and young men and women should stand shoulder to shoulder with us to maintain a standard of education that will meet the needs of the future.

MADISON was established to train workers who would be capable of meeting the most strenuous program the world can present, and through it all to be true to the leadings of the Spirit—ready to go anywhere, do anything the Master bids them do.

They need all the dare of the pilot in his high flight, all the spirit of sacrifice of those who are offering themselves to the nation today that democracy may survive. It is the greatest, the most solemn call ever given to young people. With



Threshing Soybean

young men and women of this character, Madison desires to cooperate.

Madison offers young people who are qualified for admission an opportunity to earn a large part of their expenses. We recognize that this institution cannot compete with the high wages offered by the industrial world. Madison operates industries that provide remuneration to students and at the same time are a vital part of the education intended to fit them for lives of Christian service. Acceptable students

are those who are willing to enter into the spirit of the institution, willing to cooperate with its management in order to secure a training for missionary work in the hard places of the earth. It is, in fact, calling young people away from the mercenary spirit, so prevalent at this time, which in itself is deadening to spiritual life.

The Acceptable Student

MADISON is especially interested in preparing laymen of the church for self-supporting missionary activities. Every

Seventh-day Adventist realizes that soon he will be called upon to carry the gospel to the four corners of the world. This global war is preparing the world for a great religious revival. It is a situation far too serious to be neglected.

The doors of the institution are open to earnest, Christian young people who have completed high school or its equivalent. They swing open also to a more mature class of men and women who desire special short-course training for medical missionary work, for resident colporteur work, for agricultural activities, and for kindred lines that appeal to some who may not altogether meet the requirements for college work.

There is opportunity also for the specific training of students who are interested in research work in milk and meat substitutes for the post-war period when most of the world's population must look to America as its breadbasket. With classroom facilities and the food factory as

its laboratory, there is opportunity for work on the soybean, the peanut, and other foods which have not yet been given their proper place in the nation's dietary.

The opportunities at Madison are broad. We shall be glad to hear from all who are interested in any phase of its educational program.

Madison College for Me

VERY EARLY in my school career, the exact date I cannot remember, the ambition for a college education possessed me. Possibly it came when I was a child in a tiny, one-room country school, but more probably it was the inspiration of a charming fifth-grade teacher in a larger consolidated school. When, in 1932, I completed high school, the country was in the midst of such a financial upheaval that even the offer of a scholarship did not open the way for the realization of my dreams.

I do not altogether regret the intervening years devoted to work, but I sometimes wish that the knowledge of Madison might have come a little sooner than it did. It was in 1937 that a friend, a former Madison student, told me of the possibility at Madison of earning my school expenses. In the following May, the same friend brought to my attention the article, "Self-Supporting College," in *Reader's Digest*. This article interested me greatly. I sent for a college catalog, made application, and was accepted in the face of a fear that I might be too late. Faith opened the door, and I was admitted.

Student life at Madison has been pleasant and different from anything I had before experienced. After being out of school for seven years, I wondered if I could adjust myself to a college program and make the grade. I found a sympathetic faculty who is ready to help in every way. My courage mounted, and soon I began to feel that I belonged here. It is now three years and a half that I have really been one of "them."

The atmosphere of Madison is truly democratic. There is no feeling that one is above or better than another. We are all members of one big family. Everyone is known for what he is. It is impossible to make pretense of what you are not, or to make a display of false pride. One is loved and respected for what he is, not



Madison College

for the money he may possess. This means much to some of us. The spirit is one worthy of emulation by any institution. The contacts of students with fellow students and with the faculty do much to mold our lives, and they are priceless.

In addition to affording opportunities for a formal education, Madison has added a very practical side to my training. Having worked almost my entire way, I have learned much that does not appear as credits on my transcript. My experience has been varied and interesting, giving me a working knowledge of office work, institutional cookery, the duties of a dormitory preceptress, and a librarian. Always there has been something new to learn which has made a substantial contribution to my intellectual development.

Aside from the intellectual, social, and practical advantages that I have been privileged to enjoy, there has been a deep sense of security in the spiritual life of the college. This atmosphere permeates the whole, and while we find here a goodly representation of various creeds, denominations, and nationalities, there is a keen sense of oneness in Christ. Often we are permitted to see a spiritual birth among our fellows, and this is, indeed, a thrill that brings everlasting pleasure.

Yes, Madison College is more than an educational institution. It is the hub in a mighty wheel, and each spoke is the path to a new opportunity; and the rim is the spirit that keeps us one. No matter where you meet a former student, there is a common bond. I can think of no words that so aptly express my thoughts as that line of Tennyson's which might well be applied to our own Madison College—"I am a part of all that I have met."

—Dorothy Dawson, Senior Student.

Madison College Offers—

1. A college training in a distinctly Christian atmosphere.
2. The bachelor's (B.S.) degree, with a major in any one of the following: Biology, Chemistry, Education, Physics and Mathematics, English, Social Science, Nutrition, Health or Nursing, Agriculture, Music, Home Economics, or Industrial Education.
3. A Nurses' Course qualifying for State Board Examinations and the R.N. certificate.
4. Special preparation for missionary service through the following fields of study: Lay Evangelism, Gospel Salesmanship, Medical Evangelism, Commercial Work.
5. Training in practical lines through a coordi-

nated work-study program designed to develop skills in the practical arts and crafts.

6. Remunerative work while in training. For both men and women who are physically and mentally vigorous, there is opportunity to earn one's way.

7. Opportunity for young people of college age who have not completed high school to prepare for college entrance.

8. Stimulating fellowship with men and women of Christian integrity.

9. Participation in worship and Christian service through the various church activities of the college.

10. Training in the principles of democracy through participation in the government of the school. Students are expected to carry responsibility in community problems.

If interested, write for details. Address: Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

Occupy Till I Come

NEVER was the Master's injunction, "Occupy till I come," more applicable than now when uncertainty, restlessness, instability, characterize the spirit of the day. To the Christian, however, this is the time for renewal of faith in the realities of the gospel, for stability and courage. Substantial preparation is the need of the hour.

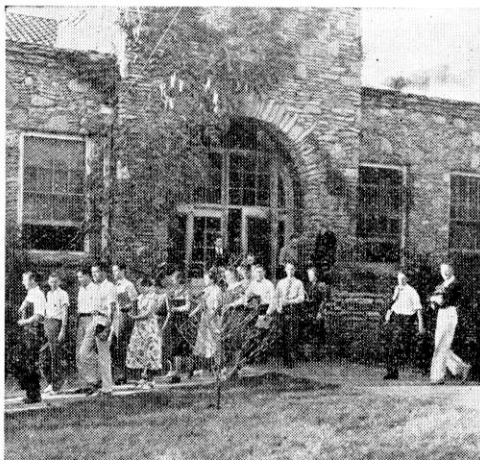
Preparation Is the Keyword

FORBIDDING as conditions now appear, it is possible, by the eye of faith, to see the barriers of isolation and nationalism broken when this war terminates, and doors long closed thrown wide open to those prepared to carry the gospel message. To be ready for that time, young people should now be acquiring knowledge and skills and spiritual strength. Madison is a training center for those with this ambition.

Education or a High Wage—Which?

THERE are openings without number for those ambitious for money. For the one who is seeking a high wage, the opportunities are enticing. But even the United States Government is advising youth to continue their education because of the better offerings open to trained men. It says: *Stay by your college until your country calls you.*

Madison, with foresight for its young men and women, gives the same advice: Stay by your education as long as you have an opportunity. Make every hour count in your preparation for Christian service. When the war storm is over, you have no assurance that the opportunity for training will be any better than now. Let Madison help you. —Dean H. J. Welch



Entrance to the Science Building

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 16

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

August 19, 1942

Preparing for Their Country's and the Master's Service

THE bugle sounds at 5:00 o'clock in the morning, and fifty young men appear on the campus near Demonstration Building for roll call and twenty minutes of physical exercise preceding breakfast. It is the Medical Cadet Corps gathered from among the student body and neighboring communities for a special course of training between August 10 and the end of the month.

The Medical Cadet Corps Course is under the direction of Captain C. D. Bush, U. S. Army, (retired) and his associates, who are members of the College faculty and campus workers. Many of these young men anticipate early call to the Service. Before

the summer is over, we anticipate that many of them will be in distant parts of the country.

The Medical Cadet Corps Course is patterned after military training and occupies the time of the young men from seven

o'clock in the morning until six in the evening with an hour only for dinner. It includes the basic principles of military tactics; standard and advanced Red Cross courses; dismounted drill (infantry); emergency nursing, hospital drill, and kindred subjects.

Now in Service

ON far-flung battle fronts, Madison students are already serving their country in Army, Navy, and the Air as physicians, nurses, cooks and dietitians, laboratory technicians, ship surgeons; for wherever they are called, there they are found.

Nurse Robert Gallagher, in a Rangoon hospital until the city fell, went with Brigadier General Claire

Chennault and what were formerly known as his "Flying Tigers" to the Generalissimo in China.

Dr. Albert Dittes, who with fellow medical students has been ship surgeon with the Pacific forces, cables from somewhere



Madison College Service Flag

in Australia. Dr. Robert Keller, who came to Madison for premedical training from India, where his parents were missionaries, is reported in Washington, D. C., in training for deep-sea diving as a physician to help combat the submarine menace.

Curtis Scoville, so the Public Relations Office, Luke Field, Phoenix, Arizona, reports, received "the coveted silver wings and a second lieutenant's commission in the Air Corps Reserve, at graduation ceremonies Sunday morning, July 26. This is the goal every cadet strives to attain, and is a distinct accomplishment. You, no doubt, will be as proud as the successful candidate himself." And with this statement, the Luke Field Office sent Lieutenant Scoville's picture.

Nurse Robert Jacobsen talked by long-distance telephone with his parents from an eastern port of embarkation a few hours before starting for overseas service. Robert Crawford, Robert Jaspersen, and James Maeda, three Madison boys, are taking intensive training as medical technicians, Camp Harrison, Indiana.

Oscar Pembroke, a student of earlier days, is staff sergeant at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Otis L. Ruyle (Pfc), who has spent some time at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, writes from Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia, where he is receiving specialized training in plastic surgery, a type of treatment that plays an important part in the care of the wounded in modern warfare.

Nurse (Lieutenant) Arlie Pembroke continues her work in Navy hospitals. From Pensacola, where she was located after her return from the Philippines, she has been transferred to Washington, D. C.

Nurse Sibyl Smith is completing Government training for hospital supervisory service at Fitzsimmons Hospital, Denver. She has already received her commission as lieutenant.

The lone gold star in the center of the College service flag represents Warren Irwin, so far as we know, the only casualty. It was reported that he died in a hospital in Scotland.

These are but a few of those who have answered the call to the colors to win victory for the democracies.

IN the August, 1942, *Ladies' Home Journal*, in the column by the First Lady of the land, "If You Ask Me," is this question:

"How do you think our boys who have gone to war and risked their lives should treat conscientious objectors after the war?"

In her characteristically gracious way Mrs. Roosevelt answered:

"I should think that the boys who go through the war, and who believe in what they are doing, would have a respect for a conscientious objector who had an equally strong belief that he should not kill other people.

"We have put these conscientious objectors to work in this war. They are clamoring for more dangerous work. Some of them are already doing work which requires great courage, but not the taking of another man's life. It would certainly seem a curious thing to me if a boy were not able to understand, having had deep convictions himself, that other people have a right to equally deep convictions and that they should be respected."

Our United States

IT was the desire for liberty of conscience that inspired the Pilgrims to cross the sea, to endure the hardships and dangers of the wilderness, and with God's blessing to establish on the shores of America the foundation of a mighty nation.

As citizens of these United States we have enjoyed peace, prosperity, freedom, beyond that known anywhere else in the wide world. Today our country, along with the other democracies, is in the throes of a war that threatens the very foundations of this nation.

Angels of God stood by the statesmen who, in early days, drew up the Declaration of Independence, "that grand old document," which declares:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In most explicit terms the Constitution guarantees the inviolability of conscience. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

For over 150 years people of all nationalities have come to this country for the blessings assured them by our Bill of Rights. In its educational program Madison College has made a distinct contribution by training for Christian citizenship in our own beloved democracy. By precept and by example young men have been prepared for lives of service of the highest type.

While receiving a college education, both the young men and the young women have been surrounded by a Christian atmosphere; have been taught to revere the Scriptures; to respect a life of self-support, of sacrifice when necessary, devoting their lives largely to service for mankind. It is no wonder then, that in these days of stress, it is revealed that Madison's system of education fits into the program of the hour, and that her students, the product of this system, are doing their part in the struggle for the preservation of the democracies.

America

"MY country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride.
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

"Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King."

Something New at Madison

Earlier in the year a plan was outlined by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in which Madison College was invited to participate by offering classes in the Japanese language, supplemented by a study of the history, racial characteristics, and customs of the people.

From Professor W. E. Howell, of Washington, D. C., Secretary, Spirit of Missions Committee, comes the following invitation to young people to prepare for service in the Orient when a cessation of war activities opens the way for mission work to be resumed in the Far East.

Readers of the *Survey* will be glad to learn of a forward-looking plan being instituted at Madison College to prepare recruits and literature for work among the millions of Japanese when the providence of God opens the way to push our work ahead more vigorously in the fields where these vast populations live.

In brief, a class will be conducted for the study of Japanese on a unique and very practical basis. The general plan is to associate with one who has used the language in years of missionary service

in Japan, others who are native to the language, so that the work may be brought as nearly to perfection as possible in both speaking and writing.

To lead in this work at Madison College the coming year, the General Conference, in consultation with the College, has appointed Dr. P. A. Webber, returned from Japan, to serve as supervisor of the project, and as associates, Mr. Yoshio Seino and Mrs. Masako Yamagata-Seino, who are qualified in both Japanese and English. We believe this plan will be heartily received by faculty and students the coming year.

Our appeal for registration in this language is to our young people to be in college this year. The work will be on a standard college basis, intended to command the same credit as any other language work, and will be open to students of both lower and upper divisions. Our great purpose is to take time by the forelock and have recruits prepared in language to answer any call that, in the providence of God, may come to them for service in the mission field. We want

workers of American and European as well as native blood to unite in a grand forward move in mission fields as the way opens.

Our work abroad is by no means done. It is on you, dear young people, that we must depend to enter the hard places of earth. It is on you we must rely to swell the loud cry of the message to the ends of the world. Millions are waiting eagerly for your coming. The end of all things is approaching at an unprecedented pace. While our boys in the land are donning the uniform for military service to the uttermost parts overseas, will you not enlist under Prince Emmanuel for valiant service abroad by taking up language study as a first necessary step, and dedicate your lives to the greatest cause on earth?

A Basis for Success

HOPE and courage are essential to perfect service for God. These are the fruit of faith. Despondency is sinful and unreasonable. God is able and willing "more abundantly" to bestow upon His servants the strength they need for test and trial. The plans of the enemies of His work may seem to be well laid and firmly established; but God can overthrow

the strongest of these. And this He does in His own time and when He sees that the faith of His servants has been sufficiently tested.

For the disheartened there is a sure remedy,—faith, prayer, work. Faith and activity will impart assurance and satisfaction that will increase day by day. Are you tempted to give way to feelings of anxious foreboding or utter despondency? In the darkest days, when appearances seem most forbidding, fear not. Have faith in God. He knows your need. He has all power. His infinite love and compassion never weary.

Fear not that He will fail of fulfilling His promise. He is eternal truth. Never will He change the covenant He has made with those who love Him. And He will bestow upon His faithful servants the measure of efficiency that their need demands. The Apostle Paul has testified: "He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for My strength is made perfect in weakness. . . . Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake: for when I am weak, then am I strong." —From a study of the Prophet Elijah, "*Captivity and Restoration*," *Ellen G. White*.

Self-Help Opportunities for Students

MADISON COLLEGE by means of its campus industries, provides remunerative work for students. By means of their work, many students very largely earn their college education while pursuing their studies. At the same time they are learning a trade and gaining practical experience which will be most valuable in afterlife.

Among the openings for labor assignments are the following:

Bookkeeping machine operator	1 young woman
Building and construction work	6 young men
Canning and making health foods	6 young women
Electric wiring, plumbing, and repair work	6 young men
Garden and farm labor (some work for women)	10 persons
Janitors for public buildings (formerly done by men)	5 young women
Laundry (steam operated) general work	6 young women
Linotype and press work (with printing experience)	3 men or women
Sanitarium and Hospital (general work, not necessarily by nurses-in-training)	5 young men
Steam press operator (in laundry)	1 young man
Stenographers (efficient)	3 young women
Telephone switchboard (experienced operators)	2 men or women

Previous experience is important; in some positions it is essential. If interested, write at once for details and application blanks. Address, Office of the Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 17

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

September 9, 1942

The Close of a Collegiate Year at Madison

FOUR years' work for a class of eighteen nurses-in-training and twenty-eight young men and women candidates for the bachelor of science degree climaxed with the Commencement program of the last week end in August. The campus was alive with last-hour preparations, for many of these young people are awaiting the nation's call to the colors. Others go forth to play their part in the service of men for which they have been trained.

Commencement program opened with a consecration service Friday evening, led by Professor John C. Thompson, Chairman, War Commission Board, S.D.A., Southern Union Conference, Decatur, Georgia, followed by the personal responses of the entire class. The baccalaureate sermon by Editor J. E. Shultz, *Watchman Magazine*, Nashville, made a strong appeal. The Commencement address by Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, President, Fisk University, Nashville, whose life has been devoted to problems of race betterment and the rights of the minorities, fitted admirably into Madison's training for world service, especially in this time of international catastrophe. We are happy to pass on to you the stirring message of Elder Shultz, and later the address of Dr. Jones. —Ed.

ONWARD THROUGH VISION AND VIRTUE TO VICTORY

CLASS OF 1942, your motto fascinates me: "Onward Through Vision and Virtue to Victory." We hear much of the "V" for "victory," but your motto suggests that victory has two requisites, vision and virtue. I want to draw some lessons from that motto.

Vision does not always disclose whither bent, for I read, "By faith Abraham went out, not knowing whither he went." Nor does sterling virtue alone insure a rightful need of recognition. But with vision and virtue, victory is assured; for the direction is always forward, always onward. The essential thing to remember is that Abraham went, and that vision plus virtue insured his arrival at God's objective.

In much the same manner today, you are bidden to go out, but never were the roads wilder nor the signposts fewer. That is why vision is essential. High souls of every age have advanced from the known to the unknown. Thomas Car-

lyle insisted that the ultimate question of life is, "Will I be a hero or a coward?"

Conscience gets much credit these days that really belongs to cold-footed cowardice. But the world steps aside to let that man pass who faces the future with confidence. It knows that most men owe the grandeur of their lives to their conquest of difficulties. Such are the trail blazers of humanity.

Lessons from World War I.

DURING World War I, a sector on the French front was being held at terrible sacrifice. Removal of the wounded and supplies to the rear had begun when up the road came a troop of clear-eyed, dauntless soldiers marching under the American flag. Men with blanched faces put to the leader of this column the question: "Can you hold them?" He replied: "Can we hold them? We're going through!" And they did go through, for they "were strong to do exploits and acquitted themselves like men."

When commanded to go forward, it is human to want to know where we are going, but this is not always essential. Of Abraham we read, "He went out, not knowing whither he went," but he did know with whom he went. And he feared not the loneliness of the road—men of vision are oftentimes lonely—but he rejoiced that he had been called to go.

In one of the darkest days of World War I, when Britain's back was to the wall, when great issues hung in the balance, Rupert Brooke, speaking to the throngs of London, opened and closed his memorable address with the words, "Thank God! He hath matched us against this hour." As a class, you are matched against an hour when Christianity is in danger of eclipse; when a hurricane of horror is raging, and the death of a world impends. Far from terrorizing you, it should lead you to thank God that you are living in such an hour. Many recognize the spiritual import of these tremendous times. Not long ago Walter Winchell announced that William Jordan Rapp, editor of the *True Story Magazine*, resigned his position in order to publish five religious magazines. The time demands a tremendous revival of religious feeling.

Decadence

HISTORY, like time, has its days and its nights. There have been bright periods when the average human heart looked to the future with hope and cheer. But times have altered. Your vision, however, will enable you to comprehend the words of Oliver Cromwell when he said, "What are our histories but God manifesting Himself, that He hath shaken down and trampled underfoot whatsoever He hath not planted."

The conditions which now surround us are comparable to those which the great historian, Gibbon, in his *The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*, recognized as evidences of approaching doom, namely: "Rapid increase of divorce, with the undermining of the sanctity of the home, the basis of society; higher and higher taxes and the spending of public money for bread and celebrations; the mad craze for pleasure, sports becoming more brutal and exciting every year; the building of gigantic armaments when the real enemy was within—the decadence of the people; the decay of religion; the fading of faith into mere form; losing touch with life and becoming impotently guided." How better could the condition of society and nations today be summarized?

Needed—A Spiritual Rebirth

EDITH CAVELL, the nurse, just before slumping under the impact of murderous German bullets, spoke four immortal words: "Patriotism is not enough." She recognized that spiritual resources are essential in the hour of life's crisis. Woodrow Wilson, in almost the last sentence he wrote, said: "The sum of the whole matter is this: Our civilization

cannot survive materially unless it is redeemed spiritually." How futile is the attempt to substitute something else for spiritual redemption. Realization of that led Abraham Lincoln to pray: "Bless all the churches, and blessed be God, who, in this our great trial, giveth us the churches."

S. Einmetz, noted scientist, shortly before his death, said: "When man understands the spiritual power that is in the universe and gears into it, life will be changed for the better and will move forward at a prodigious rate." During your stay at Madison, you have learned that there is no substitute for spiritual values. A few months before the collapse of France, one of her citizens said: "Unfortunately the weapons of the spirit are not strong enough to defend our homes today. It is time to shut the Bible and open the statute book." France did that, and Hitler won.

The Birth-Agony of Democracy

A DESPAIRING, half-clad group of American soldiers, underfed, sick, many losing limbs by amputation under crudest methods, is depicted by Maxwell Anderson in his drama, *Valley Forge*, as standing before General Washington. Anderson puts into the mouth of the great commander these words:

"What I fight for now is a dream, a mirage, perhaps, something that's never been on this earth since man first worked it with his hands, something that's never existed and never will exist unless we can make it and put it here—the right of free-born men to govern themselves their own way. If you've lost interest in this cause of yours, we've lost our war, lost it completely, and the men we've left lying on our battlefields died for nothing whatever—for a dream that came too early, and may never come true." After a pause: "We mark time here, gentlemen; there's much to do."

And he left them, but they did not leave. His faith renewed their courage and hope. That winter was spent in training a rabble into an army, and when they broke camp they stopped not until victory perched upon their banners. "Such was the spirit of the men who made this republic," says Joseph Ford Newton, "and such will be the spirit of men of vision and virtue today."

Arduous had been the work of the Constitutional Convention sitting in Philadelphia, of which Benjamin Franklin was a member. After that incomparable instrument had been drafted, a Mrs. Powell asked him, "Well, Doctor, what have we got, a republic or a monarchy?" The answer of Franklin is eternal for Americans: "A republic, if you can keep it." But it can be kept only by pressing ever onward.

Time for Action

THE children of Israel once begged Moses to pray when difficulties beset them. He did so, and received this startling answer: "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward!" The battles thus far lost by the allied cause have resulted from waiting for the enemy to attack. Forward is the strategy of this world war, for the best

defense is to attack. Onward with vision and virtue to victory must be yours. Some men dream of being something; others stay awake and are something. Experience comes while looking for something else. Trust in God for victory, and it will be yours as surely as was it the heritage of the Apostle Paul, who triumphantly exclaimed; "I have fought a good fight," when the glistening sword of the approaching executioner warned him of his doom. He trusted God, nor worried as to what should befall him. Remember, worry is interest paid on trouble before it is due and often on that which never happens.

King George of Great Britain closed his New Year's message with words that seem to be written for youth today. "I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown.' He replied, 'Go out into the darkness, and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be better than a light and safer than a known way.'" The danger is not in going out, but in going out alone without the hand of God to guide.

High Thoughts

WANT of motive makes life decay. A wise spiritual teacher asked, "What do you see in life?" The answer: "I see what everyone sees, a question mark written high upon the horizon." The teacher replied, "If you look more deeply you will see not a question mark but a cross." The cross lies very close to every man's life, and the bearing thereof is not optional but mandatory. Yet he who has courage never falters.

Thornwaldsin, asked what he regarded as his greatest work, replied, "The next one." The best reformers the world has ever had, began the reform on themselves. It is not what happens outside that counts, but the inside strength. Robert Louis Stevenson once said that for fourteen years he had not known a real day's health; yet living apart from all his friends, he rose to a high level, writing his cheerful poetry, his stories of strength and heroism, bringing courage to thousands, though his own pain-racked physical body did little but torture him. He thought and acted loftily, for "thoughts are the seeds of future deeds."

The twenty million young men and women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four in America today will dominate the generation immediately ahead. The course they give to events when the old leadership dies depends upon their vision and their virtue. From the *Converted Catholic* I have gleaned these observations: "This is the worst of all loves: to love without being loved; of all wounds: to be wounded by friends; of all fears: to be afraid of oneself; of all treason: to betray one's own conscience; of all failures: to fail without regret; of all defeats: to be defeated because we did not fight."

Democracy Reels While Dictators Ride

HOW obnoxious was the conceit of the self-made man of a few decades ago; but the cringing unbelief of our own generation which

has taken its place, has been little better. The world is striving to reorient itself spiritually. Our loss of faith has been eating away the foundations of our democracy. Because we have little faith, the problems of the day seem too big, too many, and adversity too overwhelming. We are ready to give all power into the hands of anybody who possesses the self-confidence we lack and who will say, "Trust me." Dictators have capitalized upon discontent. They have become leaders because our indolence risked nothing in the way of self-direction. For this reason, democracy reels while dictators ride.

It was Owen D. Young who said, "There is a single reason why ninety-nine out of one hundred average business men never become leaders. They are unwilling to pay the price of responsibility." Many today want their liberty, their privileges, but they will not carry responsibility. The world is still waiting for the man who has made a big-success by working just eight hours a day. It is still true that the man who watches the clock will likely remain one of the hands. He who really obtains, is the man who is willing to make an investment for the future while other men are mortgaging theirs.

Persistence Wins

THE great violinist, Fritz Kreisler, spent long hours in practice, but he lacked an instrument that would respond to his magical touch. He followed the pure, penetrating tones of the violin of his choice to an English collector of rare instruments, who refused to sell. That this divine voice should be doomed to silence under the glass of a collector, to Kreisler seemed a tragedy. He gave the collector no rest till finally he said to the musician, "Play." Kreisler played as one doomed to death might play for the ransom of his soul. When he had finished, the owner said, "Take it, take it; I have no right to keep it. It belongs to you. Go to the world and let it be heard."

To Graduates and Nurses

I NOTICE in the group today a number who have dedicated their lives to physical ministry for the suffering. God has chosen you to bring courage to the discouraged and hope to the disconsolate. No matter how small your lot in life, there is enough room on it for a service station. You may be called upon to attempt the apparently impossible, but God can help you. The dedication of your lives and ministry to God will transform the unlovely, the undesirable, into places of beauty.

A woman showed John Ruskin a valuable handkerchief intended as a gift to a friend. But an ugly ink blot seemed to have ruined it. Ruskin took it, returning it a little later with a lovely design where the blot had been. Lives darkened by sin became radiant when renewed by the spirit of the living God.

Look upon broken humanity as Christ sees it. Once He looked at Jacob. Discouraged and defeated, he clung to the angel wrestler, who announced: "Thy name shall be called no more

Jacob, but Israel, for as a prince hast thou power with God and hast prevailed."

CHRIST looked at a hated tax gatherer named Levi, and found deep in the recesses of his apparently greedy heart an instinctive desire for better things. He gave him a new name, Matthew, "gift of God," indicative of a new life. To a man called Simon, whose life was represented by shifting sand, the Saviour said, "Thy name shall be called Peter, the rock." Jesus still sees in men what we do not. By nursing prejudices we fail to register the lasting values. Elsie Renne tells of a group of American Christians angrily discussing the destruction of Nanking. The door opened, and a Chinese professor from Nanking entered, listened, then grasping the edge of the table to gain poise, he said, "Friends, it is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness."

Harry Emerson Fosdick relates: "A missionary in China, in a far-off inland town told the story of Jesus to the crowd gathered about him on the street; told how He cared for people, healed their diseases, recovered them from their sins. 'Oh, yes,' said the head man, 'we knew him; he used to live here.'

"'No,' said the missionary, 'He lived centuries ago in another land.' 'Not so,' said the head man, 'he lived in this village, and we knew him.' In the cemetery they showed the grave of a medical missionary. The head man was right. Jesus had lived in that village in the person of that medical missionary."

YOU may not immediately see the results of your efforts. A young woman, a great lover of flowers, set out a rare vine at the base of a stone wall. She cultivated it, watered it, but it did not bloom. One morning her invalid neighbor whose lot joined her own said, "You can't imagine how much I have been enjoying the blooms of that vine." The vine crept through the crevices and flowered luxuriantly on the other side, but she who planted and tended it had never known that it was flowering for another. In God's service our prayers, our toil, our consecration are never in vain. Somewhere they bear their fruit, and some heart will receive their blessing. But high must be our ideals.

A great artist kept a number of beautiful gems on his easel—sapphire, emerald, and ruby—because, as he said, there was danger of his eye being toned down as the paints lost their brilliance. So he kept his eye toned up by constantly referring to these original colors shining from gems that never fade.

CLASS, each one of you has made a definite investment that you might arrive at this day. The faithfulness of your instructors will be revealed in your lives. They have taught you habits of application and discovered to you sources of knowledge. You have learned that you cannot keep mouth and mind open at

the same time. You have been taught that vigilance is the price of liberty.

We had vainly thought that we could make the world safe by bringing people closer together so they could appreciate one another. We hailed with joy the increase of mechanics, and viewed with pride the elimination of time and distance. The ocean was crossed in less than four days by a powerful ship, and man flew from the new world to the old between early breakfast and late tea. We shouted our approval until we saw that these mechanics of science were used for destruction and not for safety, because nearness to each other in distance did not insure oneness of purpose. Hatred and greed increased. Science saw its proudest achievements devoted to devastation. The inventor of the submarine, Mr. Lake, with quivering voice, confessed that a great invention designed to bless humanity had turned out to be one of its greatest curses. And this because men have not fortified their souls against the fruits of selfishness. "When people can learn to disagree without being disagreeable, this will be a better world in which to live."

IN the chapel at West Point hangs a plaque for each of the American generals of the Revolutionary War, bearing his name, dates, and the regiment.

One plaque, that of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, however, is blank. All marks of identity have been obliterated. He was a weakling, despised then and now. But to those who with vision and virtue struggle onward, victory is assured.

The German juggernaut rolled on into Holland, past the fortresses of Belgium, on toward London. The British expeditionary forces were encircled, doomed to annihilation. King George VI proclaimed a day of prayer. The British Empire went to its knees. The Prime Minister, statesmen, soldiers, officers were at prayer in Westminster Abbey. Millions of men, women, and children gathered in the churches throughout the land.

It was reported that the Germans, scoffing, said, "Show us the God who can deliver the British army out of our hands."

Within forty-eight hours a fog screened from the German aircraft the hundreds of boats that had put out from English harbors to rescue the men who were fighting their way to the French side of the channel. It is a matter of history also that the English Channel was calmer than it had been for years. Three hundred thirty-five thousand troops were miraculously saved by way of Dunkirk. An empire on its knees in prayer had been heard of God. *The New York Times*, in a memorable article, said: "As long as the English tongue survives, the word 'Dunkirk' will be spoken with reverence."

Such still are the resources of power to those who by vision and virtue push onward to victory.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 18

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

September 23, 1942

Food Problems in War Times

IN its early days Madison took its place in the field of food production and food manufacturing. It has come to be recognized as one of the centers that is now dealing with the problem of feeding the nation. Through its agricultural department Madison teaches students to secure their food from the soil, utilizing vegetable and fruit products which properly nourish the human body.

Each unit in the group of self-supporting schools is located on a farm, exalts agriculture, and demonstrates to the community in which it is located, the value of a balanced diet, including the proper vitamins and mineral salts.

Through its food manufacturing department, known as MADISON FOODS, this institution has reached the public with a variety of products. It is known for its research work on the soybean. With the world at war, this feature of its daily program makes Madison a center of importance in the great problem of properly feeding both those who are in the nation's service as soldiers, sailors, flyers, and also those who are keeping the home fires burning and preparing the weapons of defense.

Food Problems

TO the National Nutritional Conference for Defense in session recently, Presi-

dent Roosevelt sent a letter, from which we quote:

"Every survey of nutrition, by whatever method conducted, shows that here in the United States undernourishment is widespread and serious. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that many millions of men, women, and children do not get the foods which science considers essential. We do not lack and we will not lack the means of producing food in abundance and variety. Our task is to translate this abundance into reality for every American family."

This describes a condition which persists in our land of plenty. The present world war but emphasizes the importance of the study of diet

and nutrition and the manufacture of foods rich in the essential elements.

A Gold Mine

THE September issue of the *Woman's Home Companion* contains a vitally interesting article by Katharine Dos Passos, entitled, "Science and the Beanstalk." She is discussing the soybean, the Oriental legume which, during recent years, has come into such prominence in the United States as a human food.

"Meet a vegetable that is just learning its own strength," says the author, "a gold mine for scientists, a boon to health, a bonanza for housemakers, the sacred grain of China, which has turned out to be a powerhouse of energy."

TAKE TIME

"TAKE time to sit at Jesus' feet
And hear His blessed word;
Wait there, like Mary, till your soul
To love's best deed is stirred;
Then break the alabaster box,
And let its perfume sweet
Spread with the gospel's joyful sound,
And make the earth replete."

The wide variety of uses to which the soybean is already put is expressed in this way by Mrs. J. W. Hayward:

"Little Soybean, who are you
From far-off China where you grew?
I am wheels to steer your cars,
I make cups that hold cigars,
I make doggies nice and fat
And glue the feathers on your hat.
I am very good to eat,
I am cheese and milk and meat.
I am soap to wash your dishes,
I am oil to fry your fishes,
I am paint to trim your houses,
I am buttons on your blouses.
You can eat me from the pod,
I put pep back in the sod.
If by chance you're diabetic,
The things I do are just prophetic.
I'm most everything you've seen,
And still I'm just a little bean."

Madison Foods

AMONG the food products featuring the soybean, which have been placed on the market, are Wheatasoy, a ready-to-eat, alkaline breakfast food, made of whole wheat and whole soybeans, as its name implies; Zoy-Koff, an alkaline breakfast beverage free from all trace of caffeine; Zoyburger, an excellent sandwich spread containing soybeans, gluten, peanut meal, and vegetable seasonings; Stake-Lets, a gluten-soybean food already sliced in cans with a meat-like sauce; Vigorost, a very acceptable vegetable steak containing gluten, soy cheese, and peanut meal, which can be prepared in a variety of ways; Yum, another soy cheese product; Soy Cheese, containing the protein of soybeans, an easily digested, complete protein food for salads, sandwiches, and other dishes; Kreme O' Soy, the soy milk now so widely known, a rich-bodied soy beverage.

A Recipe or Two

FOR Vigorost Swiss Steak: Cut Vigorost into $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch slices. Add 2 tsp. salt, 1 onion, sliced, 3 tbsp. oil or melted fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, 1 small green pepper, sliced, 1 cup water or strained tomatoes. Roll Vigorost slices in flour; brown on both sides. Add other ingredients, and cook under cover for one-half hour over low heat. Garnish with parsley.

For Yum-Rice Fritters: To 2 eggs add 2 cups of cooked rice, 1 onion, chopped, 1 14-oz. can of Yum, diced, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt. Stir lightly. Drop by oblong spoonfuls

on a greased griddle, brown, and serve hot.

For the Allergic

SOYBEAN MILK has been used successfully by many physicians treating various types of allergy, especially cases of eczema, where a soybean emulsion was indicated. Soybean milk has also been used successfully by adults suffering from various allergic symptoms, where a soybean emulsion was indicated.

To Make Soybean Milk

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. dry soybeans
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups dextrose
1 cup soy, corn, or cotton-seed oil
3 tsp. salt

Cover the beans well with water and soak over night. Then put through a grinder, allowing a steady stream of water to run into the grinder to prevent clogging. Add water to make 1 gallon of the mixture. Heat in an enamel pan to 31° F, stirring constantly. Drain off the milk through cheesecloth or a flour sack, gently squeezing with the hand. Boil the milk 45 minutes, stirring constantly. To 2 cups of the hot milk add the oil, whipping with an egg beater (if a liquifier is not available) until you have a smooth emulsion. Pour this oil-milk mixture into the remainder of the milk; add salt and dextrose (honey or karo may be substituted). Again boil 15 minutes; add water to make 5 quarts, and cool quickly. Keep in glass jars or bottles tightly covered and well refrigerated.

From soy milk a cheese may be made as you would make cheese from dairy milk. Season with salt, celery salt, tomato juice, or onion juice and soy sauce. The soy cheese is then ready for sandwich filling.

War Problems

WAR times bring many new and perplexing problems. Madison is fortunate, as we enter further into the strenuous times ahead, to be equipped to make a substantial contribution to the welfare of the country through its food work. The remodeled building in which this work is done and the scientific progress which has been made during times of peace, add materially to the success of the institution.

Little Creek School

AN enterprising group of young people, of whom the majority are former

members of the campus family, are developing an interesting rural community center near Knoxville, Tennessee. The principal of the Little Creek School, Professor Leland Straw, until recently head of the Music Department in Madison College, writes:

"Having the building program well under way, we are announcing the opening of the school year. Opportunity is afforded for several young men and women to enter high school without a great deal of cash, to receive an education under a Christian influence, and with teachers who are deeply interested in the principles of Christian education.

"The school is located on a 187-acre farm in a beautiful section of Tennessee, about seven miles from the city of Knoxville. On the campus are a school building, a sanitarium, and a girls' dormitory and apartment under construction. Boys with a desire to learn how to build are encouraged to correspond. Details concerning curriculum and other items of interest will be mailed upon request."

Roger Goodge, member of the teaching staff, presents one of the Little Creek School problems in a paragraph entitled, "The Cart before the Horse."

"Our farm manager, O. D. Jones, has succeeded in furnishing an excellent garden for our group by borrowing teams and implements from our neighbors. We have the trucks on which to build a good wagon; and by crop-sharing, Mr. Jones has enough hay, oats, and corn stored in the barn to feed a team of horses or mules this winter. Frequently, people have a team without a cart or wagon and possibly without enough to feed the team. We have the cart and the feed but no team.

"To purchase a good team and harness, we need \$300. We are looking for someone who is sufficiently interested in our work to help us out of this predicament that we may have horses hitched to our wagon."

This newly developing educational and medical center has been generously assisted by The Layman Foundation and other friends. Someone who reads this may catch the inspiration to give this work

another donation, or the price of a team. Address: Little Creek School, Concord, Tennessee.

Pine Forest Academy

THE opening exercises of Pine Forest Academy, the only secondary school of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, S. D. A., were held the evening of September 7. This institution is one of the self-supporting educational groups of the Southland, which is developing under the sponsoring care of The Layman Foundation and the Alabama-Mississippi Conference.

Forty students, boys and girls largely from the local conference, were addressed on that opening evening by Miss Marion Seitz, Educational and M. V. Secretary of the conference; J. M. Jansen, Secretary-Treasurer of the same conference; and by Dr. E. A. Sutherland from Madison, all of whom gave inspirational instruction.

The faculty consists of a group of young people, former Madison students—Professor Herbert Hewitt, Principal; Mrs. Hewitt; Clifford Melendy, and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Elator Schlenker; and Miss Hazel King. W. R. McAnally has charge of the construction work, for the school buildings are not altogether complete.

Among interested visitors were Mrs. Harriet McFadden, of Joliet, Illinois; her eighty-five-year-old mother, Mrs. S. G. Utter; and her sixteen-year-old son, Robert McFadden. They were looking for a school for the young man. The effect of the visit is illustrated by the fact that Robert left the company on its return to Madison, went home by train, got his truck and tractor, drove all night to reach Madison, picked up his mother and grandmother, and returned to Pine Forest Academy at Chunky, Mississippi, to enroll as a student and to use his manpower and his machinery for the advancement of the work of this pioneer self-supporting institution.

Most of the rural units combine activities in three fields—agriculture, education, and health and medical work. Pine Forest Academy has a farm of 340 acres. Mr.

Schlenker will lead in the agricultural work. Dietetics and home economics will be taught in theory and practice, two members of the teaching staff, Mrs. Hewitt and Mrs. Melendy, being Madison College graduates who majored in that field. The institution has a neat little sanitarium building. One problem has been to secure qualified management. So deeply impressed is Mrs. McFadden with the possibilities of this rural center that she is connecting with the group as sanitarium manager; and her sister, Miss Florence Utter, a nurse, will unite with them.

This is the auspicious beginning of the school year—1942-43—for Pine Forest Academy.

In the Country's Service

MADISON is proud of those who are giving their services to the cause of freedom. They are scattered to the four corners of the earth. We hope that as far as possible they will keep us informed as to their whereabouts.

Pvt. William M. Rabuka, Madison nurse, Co. C., 29th Bn., Camp Grant, Illinois, has recently become a United States citizen. *Camp Grant Sentinel*, of September 9, states that thirteen soldiers, of which William Rabuka was one, received their naturalization papers "in a colorful ceremony witnessed by the 31st Medical Training Battalion in Post Theater No. 1."

Pvt. Philip Faudi is also at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Illinois, address, A 38th M. T. B. He also is a Madison graduate nurse.

Because of the fact that Nashville has lost so many of its physicians, Albert McCorkle, graduate nurse from Madison, is having an unusual experience as assistant to the surgeons in Protestant Hospital.

The last of August a group of young men from Madison was inducted at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia—C. C. Blackburn, A. E. Kephart, Donald Kirkwood, Edwin Lowe, Orville Thompson. After two weeks' furlough spent at Madison, these young men returned to Fort Oglethorpe on the eleventh of September.

The following members of the Madison family

are called to report to Ft. Oglethorpe on the 24th of September: Nurses—Lawrence Bidwell, of Massachusetts; Raymond Harold, of Michigan; Howard Nix, of Tennessee; Robert Kellogg, of Washington; Robert Santini, of Minnesota; Orvan Thompson, from Canada; college students—Edward Frank, from Canada; James Herman, of Ohio; John Lester, from Kentucky; Bryan Michaelis, from Ohio; and Ervin Stewart, who spent years in Colombia. South America, where his parents were missionaries.

Pvt. Lindsay Winkler wrote the last of August that he was temporarily located at Co. D. Reception Center, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

From somewhere in China, our nurse, Robert Gallagher, wrote recently, "Now that Uncle Sam has adopted me again (he was with the American volunteer group in Burma), I am a Master Sergeant in the Medical Corps. I am learning a good deal of bacteriology, and blood parasites keep us busy. I received a letter from Joe H. Young, who, after leaving Madison, went to Jersey City Medical Center for the nurses' course. My ambition is to study medicine when I reach home, because now I have the necessary money that heretofore I always lacked.

Self-Supporting Workers' Convention

AN outstanding event for Madison and its related rural units is the annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers. The meeting this year will be held as usual on the Madison campus, October 1 to 4. It is a home-coming for those who are at work in the various community centers of the Southland. Others are cordially invited.

Each unit should arrange for representatives to attend this meeting. For a time, the advisability of having a convention this year was questioned, because of the exigencies of the war. However, it was almost a unanimous vote when the question was put to the unit groups themselves. These gatherings are a source of strength and inspiration to those who are out on the firing line in Christian service.

The keynote of the Convention this year is "Prepare for Victory." The specific problems which arise out of world conditions today and their effects on the self-supporting work will be studied. Remember the date—Thursday evening, October 1, to Sunday, the 4th.

Because of the shortness of the time in which to send in reservations, kindly address communications at once to the secretary of the Convention, Miss Florence Fellemende, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 19

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

October 7, 1942

Annual Convention Southern Self-Supporting Rural Workers

The Annual Home-Coming

TO MADISON and the rural workers of the Southern Highlands the annual convention always presents, as a panoramic view, the history of the parent institution, Madison, which is a training center for Christian workers, and the demonstration of its principles as worked out in two score or more rural community centers rather widely scattered in the Southland.

In the face of world disturbances and the threat of nation-wide gasoline rationing, the community workers decided to hold convention. It may be the last opportunity for the duration, although we all hope it will be otherwise.

The conference, October 1-4, represents an educational and a spiritual movement covering nearly forty years. Madison was founded in 1904; the first gathering of rural workers in convention was in 1908 when the numbers were few and even the mother school was in its infancy. That first gathering was attended by Mrs. E. G. White, one of the directors, and a memorable address was delivered to those pioneers in self-supporting school work, which contained words of encouragement. It pictured a program of strenuous work crowned with definite success in the rehabilitation of men and the education of children and youth. It was said:

"The class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be accounted 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 would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

The tone of the recent convention was

definitely hopeful. The recognition of great difficulties seemed but to bring determination to meet the situation bravely, to adjust as adjustment seems necessary. There is a definite call to eliminate nonessentials in training courses; to hew close to the line in matters of finance; to encourage the spirit of sacrifice, devotion, and service to humanity; and in this time of national distress to do everything in our power to aid in the struggle for freedom and democracy. Faces are firmly set for victory—the triumph of right over wrong; of freedom over oppression; of the things of the spirit over the carnal and material. The keynote of the convention was

"Preparedness for Victory"

IT was befitting the occasion that Dr. E. A. Sutherland, founder and president of Madison College, who has devoted more than half of his life to Madison and its subsidiary schools and to the preparation of laymen for missionary efforts, should extend a hearty welcome to the home-comers. As he says, "There exists a closer relationship between those who are promoting this type of educational work than often exists between blood relatives." As usual, his message to the delegates was one of hope.

World conditions make some changes inevitable, but the objectives of our schools remain the same. Comparative ease may have weakened spiritual muscles. It will be necessary to return to simpler ways of living and to do under difficulties what

might heretofore have been done with comparative ease. It is a testing time for every Christian man and woman.

War among nations has often been the means of preparing the world for the reception of God's truth to which it had previously turned a deaf ear. Out of the depth of distress there often arises a desire to know and serve the Master. In the face of the present struggle, men's hearts are turning to God. It is a most momentous time for us in our schools as we endeavor to train young men and women to meet the great needs of the world.

A strong religious awakening may be expected. No one will be ready for a part in that revival except those who are in constant communion with the Lord. This mental attitude of constant prayer will enable us to hear the word saying, "This is the way; walk ye in it." It will prepare us to meet the needs of those with whom we come in contact.

A decisive work is to be done by laymen of the church, and the preparation of laymen for their work is the duty of our self-supporting schools. Today is a testing time, a time for leaders "to lay plans for advanced moves. They are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity." "The work of God in the earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising the church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

Instead of watching the news merely to trace victory in battle, we should watch for signs of the march of triumph for the cause of God in the earth. Much of this final great work will be done by self-supporting missionaries. Financial organizations upon which we have been prone to depend will be handicapped. Each man must be ready to go where and when the call comes.

"We cannot afford in these times of intensity to spend our time in trifling or nothingness. . . . We have no time now to give our energy and our talents to worldly enterprises. Shall we become absorbed in serving the world, serving ourselves, and lose eternal life? Let every talent be employed in the work of the Lord."

Religious Services

WHILE a strong spiritual tone characterized every phase of the con-

vention, the morning devotional hour gave opportunity for the presentation of special messages by R. E. Stewart, assistant pastor of Madison College Church; W. D. Frazee, of Wildwood Sanitarium, the new unit near Chattanooga, and Dean Welch, of Madison College. The consecration service at the vesper hour Friday evening, led by Prof. A. W. Spalding, was a strong appeal for a close walk with God in this climax of the ages. He has been associated with the self-supporting work of the South at intervals through a period of thirty years, and he appealed to the group to "establish a second front," opening the way for God to work without hindrance for the advancement of His truth.

President J. K. Jones, of the Southern Union Conference, a friend and counselor of the unit workers, addressed the congregation Sabbath forenoon, urging close adherence to the pattern set for this work, and warning against allowing the cares of life and the pressure of these times to divert us from the spiritual work to which all have been called.

Sabbath afternoon the study subject was "The Relationship Between the Spiritual and the Practical in a Christian's Life." It is clear that every line of duty should in some way minister to the needs of others, and that there must be in it all a nearness to the Master that will characterize all as a part of His cause on earth. As stated by President C. V. Anderson, of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, "If practical things are not spiritual, they are not practical; and if spiritual activities are not practical, they are not spiritual." It is our duty and our privilege to know the needs of the people in whose midst we reside, and to take time to minister to their needs. Upon each should rest a burden for souls.

Division Sessions

FIVE distinctive features of unit work received attention. William Sandborn, of Madison College, discussed the place in self-supporting unit work of the well-trained mechanic. Leland Straw, principal of Little Creek School and Sanitarium, Concord (near Knoxville), Tennessee, emphasized the importance of an all-round mechanical background in the

operation of a unit and the definite need for maintenance men in the self-supporting work. Professor Straw speaks from experience; for by profession he is a music teacher, former head of the Music Department at Madison; but at Little Creek, he is man of all work.

Prof. C. A. Russell, of Southern Junior College, added his testimony to the value of the practical importance of agriculture and mechanics in the education of the youth. Dr. Floyd Bralliar gave an interesting talk on labor unions. There are two types of organizations in society; those that are avowedly for mutual benefit of the membership at the expense of others; and those that are maintained for the good of others. The gospel plan is for man to serve others. Any organization that serves its members to the exclusion of those outside is wrong. Christian organizations operate for others at the cost of their own membership. The Christian church should teach its members that their place is in the organization that serves others at the expense of self. That is the spirit of the Master. **Entanglement** in those of the other type eventually will lead to disaster.

Agriculture

SELF-SUPPORTING WORK of the South centers about the farm. Each unit is planted on the soil, and by precept and example exalts rural life. Hundreds of acres in the hands of these groups are demonstrating a way of life to the community as well as furnishing the food supplies of the unit workers. Silently but effectually they are proclaiming the out-of-the-city message, which, in these times of national distress, should be sounded from every pulpit.

Prof. Frank Judson, teacher of agriculture in Madison College and head of the Dairy Department, presided at this session and described briefly the progress of the farm this year. Mrs. J. G. Rimmer, member of the Madison campus family, is noted for her excellent garden. Her popcorn, ten-inch cobs well filled, is a wonder in a country where popcorn is seldom grown. She speaks in favor of mineralization of the soil intelligently applied, and backs her arguments by fruits and vegetables of superior excellency. Herschell Ard has had interesting experiences on the Chestnut Hill Farm. Dr. Bralliar, widely-known writer on Southern agricultural topics, exhibited new varieties of sweet peppers, beans, tomatoes, etc. He told of the possibility of raising Royal Anna cherries in this section, and will give other information to inquirers.

George Juhl, farm manager at Madison, is especially proud of his soybean crop, some

plants standing shoulder high and heavy with fruit. Every unit representative who spoke on the subject of crops had an excellent story to tell of the prosperity of the agricultural activities of the year. Shelves are filled with canned fruits and vegetables; corn is abundant; silos and barns are full. It all speaks well for those who realize the necessity in such times as these of understanding the soil and depending upon it for food supplies.

Schoolroom Problems

A WORLD WAR disrupts the school program, calls for changes to meet present conditions. Young men, even those in high school, face induction in the near future. What can we do to best prepare them for the future, is a serious question discussed by Mrs. Susan Ard, of Chestnut Hill Farm School and Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, principal of Asheville Agricultural School. The importance of training for physical fitness was presented by Prof. Sandborn. Mrs. A. W. Spalding, who is mothering the children of preschool age on the campus, the Home School as it is called, made a telling plea for the training of teachers to care for the little children, many of whose mothers are called into service, or for other reasons are away from home. This is a rich field for missionary work.

The practical value now of teaching radio, photography, and aeronautics in high school and college was presented by Prof. Nis Hansen, head of the college Department of Physics and Mathematics. Dr. Perry Webber, who has been selected to supervise the teaching of the Japanese language, told of the setup for that work at Madison. Classes were organized at the beginning of the fall quarter. It seems providential that in the emergency Madison has faculty members who have spent years as teachers in Japan, and that among its students are nationals who are well qualified for teaching the language and for translating and printing in the Japanese language. Yoshio Seino and his wife are teaching, and about twenty are taking the course, a number of them young couples who are interested in preparing for mission work in the Orient.

Sanitarium and Health Work

MEDICAL MINISTRY is another characteristic of the self-supporting rural centers of the South. Sometimes the medical worker takes the lead and other features follow; often a teacher, a farmer, and a nurse start out together and form the nucleus of a community unit. However it may be, it is seldom long before a sanitarium is started, and it grows apace with the years. That is the history of Madison, the mother institution, and that is the report that comes from such units as Fletcher, Pisgah, Fountain Head, Pewee Valley, Pine Hill near Birmingham, Little Creek, Pine Forest Academy (one of the newest), Reeves, El Reposo, Wildwood, and still others. **Medical ministry is the soul, the heartthrob of self-supporting work.**

This year physicians, those left from the war.

are so busy that it is almost impossible for them to leave patients for a conference. Nurses are answering the call to the colors. But still the medical work goes on; and so it must as long as there are the sick and afflicted.

Food Problems

THE fifth of the sectional meetings dealt with food and nutrition under the leadership of Dr. Frances Dittes, of Madison College, who stressed the importance of victory, personal, and national, through simplicity of diet.

Madison is widely known for its practical and experimental work with the soybean. Today that work and the Madison foods are assuming larger proportions as the meat shortage gives the nation concern, and other sources of protein food are sought. Other providential characteristics of the self-supporting workers in the South are their knowledge of food values, their advocacy of simple diet as a means of preserving health, and the advances that have already been made by the group in the preparation of healthful foods, foods rich in vitamins and mineral elements. The study of food preparation and nutritional subjects holds a prominent place in the educational and health and medical program of these institutions.

Reports from the Units

NO FEATURE of a convention brings more pleasure and inspiration than the reports given by representatives of the rural groups. This year there was a spirit of reminiscence on the part of many, started possibly by Prof. Spalding in his service, when he indicated in the audience the presence of some who have been long in this way, who have pioneered as self-supporting workers. They still attend conventions and enjoy the fruit of their labors, as indicated by the strengthening and extension of the work.

Among those of long experience were Mrs. H. M. Walen, of Chestnut Hill School, who has missed not a single convention in the long years; W. R. Tolman, who came from Maine with his wife as a new recruit to the work in the South, and who has aided in the development of the work in several rural units. He lives at Madison and his expressions of faith as he kneels in prayer still symbolize the basis of his life and work.

Ralph Martin, presiding officer of the convention, came south with his parents when he was a mere babe. He has grown up in this atmosphere, and as nurse and teacher, he leads in the work at Fountain Head. His older brother, Neil Martin, of El Reposo, and more recently of Wildwood, has seldom missed a convention. We expect always to see Mother Martin in our midst. Miss Whitis, a member of Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, to which she has devoted her later years, who was once a missionary nurse in India, was with Madison during its earlier years. She spoke this year from the rostrum in a clear strong

voice, and still with the courage of former years.

Mrs. Lida Scott, Secretary of The Layman Foundation, was introduced to this work by attending a convention twenty-eight years ago. All these years she has contributed means and personal counsel to the upbuilding of one unit after another. Untiring still, she visits her children. Most recent beneficiaries of hers are Pine Forest Academy in Mississippi, Reeves Sanitarium in Georgia, and Little Creek, which has been building a sanitarium, a school house, and otherwise developing into a school and medical center. Then, of course, there is the nucleus of Madison College faculty, led by Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, who have spent the best part of their lives in the self-supporting work.

One can but glimpse the interests that linger in the memory of those who are privileged to attend a meeting such as this. Some were here for the first time—Professor K. A. Wright, recently chosen Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference; Professor D. E. Rebok, President of Southern Junior College, and Dr. L. E. Froom, Editor of *The Ministry*, and teacher in the Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C., both of whom addressed the group. As usual, friends from Nashville were out in some numbers on Sabbath.

President Garrison Speaks

IT was a distinct pleasure to have President S. C. Garrison, of George Peabody College, address the company. Often during the years that Madison has been developing, Dr. Bruce Payne, former Peabody president, and others of the Peabody faculty, have met with us. Peabody, one of the leading teacher-training schools of the country, has been a friendly and helpful guide to Madison in many of its problems. Today Peabody and Madison are facing similar perplexities brought about by the war. Dr. Garrison set forth vital economic and educational principles that must be our guide in these days of adversity if we live and maintain our place in the field of education.

Business Meeting

DURING the closing hour, plans were laid for regional meetings during the year, which will make possible the gathering of smaller groups for study when travel may be more difficult.

There is already an acute shortage of teachers, which led to the appointment of a committee to study the situation. The opportunity for resident colporteurs in connection with the other unit workers was again emphasized.

Inadequate as is any attempt to pass on the genuine fervor of spirit in the convention, we can only say that it was a happy, hopeful, group of devoted men and women who sang in closing, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," and then went their several ways to resume their service of love.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 20

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

October 21, 1942

Madison College and War Conditions

MADISON, like all the educational institutions of higher learning in the country, is seriously affected by economic conditions brought about by the world war. Equipped to care for four hundred and fifty or five hundred students and this year having an enrollment of half that number, it faces a complex problem.

Madison operates industries with student labor, thus enabling a large number of both men and women to earn the major portion of their college expenses. By this means it is placing training for Christian service within the reach of many who otherwise would be deprived of it. When attendance drops, campus industries must either be closed or laborers must be secured from outside the institution.

A Financial Problem

DURING recent months the institution has paid over \$11,000 to people hired from the outside to assist in the operation of the farm, the shops, the steam laundry, the central heating plant, the food factory, and the sanitarium. This sum should have been earned by students and by them expended for their education.

This is more than an institutional eco-

nomical problem. One of the objectives of Madison College, clearly defined from its foundation and carried out through the years, is the preparation of men and women to carry forward missionary enterprises on a self-supporting basis. Earning their expenses while in training is a

vital factor in the preparation of these students for their future work in Christian service

Likewise, the training center which puts into its students the ability to operate rural units that are educating children, caring

for the sick and afflicted, and ministering in a hundred ways to the uplift of the community in which they are located—Madison, this training center, must itself earn its operating expenses. It must be able to balance a budget in order to teach young people who go forth in work for the Master, to live within their own earnings and to operate their unit on a balanced budget.

In proportion to its size, this problem of finance for Madison is as important, as perplexing as the nation's financial problem in the management of the international situation brought about by the war. There is this difference: The nation has power to borrow. It might, if forced to the issue, print money to relieve a strain.

PERSONAL PREPARATION

IF there have been difficulties, if envy, malice, bitterness, evil surmisings, confess these faults, not in a general way, but be definite. Let your heart soften under the influence of the Spirit of God. Say, 'Will you forgive me?' Who, think you, can withstand such a movement as this?"

Condensed from a Sabbath study conducted by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, President of Madison College.

But Madison cannot borrow. Its hard and fast policy is to live within its income, to operate within its earning ability.

The president of one of the large colleges of the South, when faced with a similar situation in his institution, told the public that, facing the situation fairly, his faculty had agreed to stand together for the continuance of the institution, come what may. Madison's faculty as a group have accepted the responsibilities of their positions in much the same spirit.

For years this situation has been painted for us as a thing to look forward to; but when it really comes, it is trying. Madison has been wonderfully blessed with friends who have generously contributed to the equipment of the plant. They have furnished funds for buildings and laboratories, have made possible homes for its faculty members, and in other ways co-operated in making possible this training center for self-supporting workers.

This now is the testing time for the local workers, the teachers, and department heads. Will they, and the students, also, be equal to a rationing scheme for the emergency? In the beginning of this work it was said by good authority that we must learn to be content with simple food and clothing. We are training soldiers. Our faculty must be ready to play the part of able generals who share the soldier's life. This training of Christian soldiers makes it necessary to adopt some of the strenuous policies adopted by the nation. We must cut many of the usual expenses and bind about our wants to meet the situation. We must keep operating expenses below the income.

A Time for Spiritual Growth

FAITH in the God who has guided in this work for all its years leads us to believe that He understands present needs and the situation brought about by conditions in the world. Our deep concern is that in our individual lives we may prove true to the principles of the Master Teacher. We must cooperate for the good of the institution, even though it may cut across our personal wishes. We may then expect that the Lord will put it into the hearts of honest-hearted men and women of means to assist. But this assist-

ance should not be expected until we have ourselves done all in our power.

The situation we face is similar in many ways to the experience of the early disciples. They had been in school with Jesus as their teacher. After His death they had a world-wide mission that called for the keenest sacrifice on the part of each one. They had been commissioned to go to the ends of the earth, depending upon Him for their support. The sacred record tells of men like Barnabas, who sold their possessions and put the money at the disposal of the disciples to forward their work.

Before these men of old could receive such help, however, they were called upon to lay aside all their personal prejudices. They must get rid of jealousy, fault-finding, backbiting, and gossip against their neighbors—traits that had weakened their efforts even before the death of Christ and which had grieved Him beyond measure.

Following His death they had a period of soul-cleansing. They devoted ten days to intensive study and heart-searching, to confession of faults one to another, and to making right wrongs they had committed. This brought to that company of over one hundred men and women a marvelous spiritual experience known as the pentecostal showers, a spiritual revival. It imbued them with power to carry their mission to the world. The results are seen in the garnering of souls, three thousand, five thousand, at a time. All these things are written for our learning.

Present Needs

AT present, Madison College needs an increased attendance of Christian young people who seek definite training for self-supporting missionary work. There are many calls to the colors, and there will be even more, yet still there are many who should be in training. Unrest caused by world conditions is an influence that must be combatted. Let us think seriously, and while there is yet time, enter upon a training that will increase our usefulness. Parents should encourage this in their homes. Ministers and church officers have a duty toward the youth who need counsel

and advice. Sometimes they need financial assistance. What better investment can be made than to help Christian young people in their preparation for service for the Master?

These are serious times for all of us—young men and women of college age, parents, and teachers in our institution. The group here has set aside definite periods for prayer and study that we may be able to meet the situation. May we ask you who are interested to join with us in special preparation for the strength and spiritual insight needed at this time.

In the Country's Service

IT is a pleasure now and again to have a glimpse of the boys in service who may be free for a few days. Lt. John Robert, the musician, visited friends on the campus this week end. He was connected with Recreational Center, Ft. Oglethorpe, for a number of months, was transferred to the Officers' Training School at Ft. Benning, where he received his commission, and is now to report for work much to his liking at Fort Wheeler, near Macon, Georgia.

After leaving Madison, Robert Crawford spent the required training time at Camp Grant, was transferred to Ft. Harrison for further training in the Medical Corps, and, on leave for a few days, visited friends on the campus. His address is now 44 Evacuation Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

Clyde Vance, who came to Madison from DeSoto, Missouri, wrote September 9, from Panama Division, Ancon, Canal Zone: "I have just returned from a three months' stay in South America. Visited Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Found people hospitable, in sympathy with us in our present struggle. I understand that my next assignment will be Lima, Peru."

OUR smiling Mexican lad, Pedro Flores, wrote from Billings General Hospital, Ft. Harrison, Indiana, on the fifth of October:

"I finished basic training at Camp Grant and have recently been transferred here. Basic training was a pretty stiff course at first, but it was O.K. with me. Working at Madison

sorta toughened me, and I didn't mind the hikes and marches." Pfc. Pedro Flores is another of the boys who has profited by the Medical Cadet Corps Course taken at Madison.

Nurse Alva Burske, class '39, writes from Hospital Corps School Staff, Great Lakes, Illinois, October 6:

"Dear Miss DeGraw: I enjoyed reading your letter and the *Surveys*. I joined the Navy in July. After five weeks' preliminary training, I was transferred to the Main Hospital. I haven't touched a gun. Once a man is put in the medical corps, he is not expected to use a gun. At the hospital I was put in charge of the electrocardiograph and basal metabolism department. When the chief of nurses found that I was an R.N., I was transferred for teaching. The Navy needs hospital men badly. Every three weeks a class is graduated. I am teaching a class of five hundred men. There are six nurses and three pharmacists' mates in this teaching group. There are several other S.D.A. men here. The Navy recognizes the Medical Cadet Corps training, First Aid, etc., and gives a rating to corporal in the Army, or a private first class, which is Hospital Apprentice (H.A.1c). How long I will be here I do not know. If Washington says, 'Some other place,' they cannot hold us here, but they are trying to get Bureau orders on both R.N., here for teaching."

In the spring of 1940, Joseph Polach came to Madison from his home in Czechoslovakia. He could speak scarcely a word of English, but he was eager to learn and made rapid progress, first under a tutor, and later in regular class work. In Medical Cadet training and otherwise, he prepared for noncombatant service. Late in September he wrote from Camp Grant, Illinois, Co. B., 36th Medical Training Bt. He has taken out his first naturalization papers and writes:

"Today I am a soldier trying my best to do everything I can to help my new country, which I love so much. I am looking forward to getting my second papers for citizenship. My heart is full of thankfulness for what everyone did for me at Madison. Otherwise, I would be in the German front, or possibly dead, like my dear friend of whom I have told you. God bless you always is my wish for you."

ONE of the more recently inducted men from the college campus, Pvt. Orville Thompson, writes September 19, from U. S. Army, Co. B., 53rd Medical Training Bt., Camp Berkeley, Texas:

"The strange part of it is that my good

friend Blackburn (C. C. Blackburn, formerly an instructor at Madison) and I are still together. It is a great help, spiritually and otherwise to have someone with you that you know. We were the only two sent here from Ft. Oglethorpe. We enjoyed the trip to Texas, for we ate government meals in the diner and rode in a Pullman. We have plenty of sleep—9 p.m. to 6 a.m.; time for a little private study and to care for our clothing. We find plenty of food without using meat. There are desserts, too, more even than I have been accustomed to.

"In the dining car we each ordered a vegetable dinner. Presently a fellow sitting at the same table asked if we ever ate meat, and when we said, 'No' he answered, 'Fellows who do not eat meat usually do not smoke or drink beer or coffee or tea. Do you?' People know more about Seventh-day Adventists than we think they do.

"I will receive about eight weeks of medical basic training and then will be assigned to a unit anywhere in the armed force. I hope to be able to do a lot of good in both military and Christian duty. I'll be writing more."

From "somewhere in England" comes word from another Madison nurse, Robert Jacobsen. The middle of September his parents received their first "Army and Navy Departments V—Mail Service" letter (a letter which crosses the ocean as a tiny film and is enlarged and mailed from the New York Office.)

"Dear Mom: England is sort of different than it is at home. The money is the worst thing to get used to, but I think I've about got that straight now. I have a pretty good job working nights, in the Dispensary, and I like it all right. One thing I like—we get better food here than in the States. I've gained ten pounds and am feeling fine. You can send cookies or anything so long as it doesn't weigh over eleven pounds. Put in a couple of candy bars and some gum, as they are hard to get over here."

Friends can reach Cpl. Robert Jacobsen, General Dispensary, Army Post Office 512, c/o Postmaster, New York City.

Our prayers follow the boys as they go to the four corners of the earth. May the Father above keep them true in heart, brave, and loyal to Him and faithful in their service.

Medical Cadet Corps Training

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SINCE there is threat that the draft age may drop to include eighteen and nineteen year old boys, it is advisable to offer again the Medical Cadet Corps Course. In counsel with Professor J. C. Thompson, Director of the War Service Commission, Southern Union Conference, Madison College presents a course beginning at noon Monday, November 23, closing the fifteenth of December. This course is under the military supervision of Captain C. D. Bush, U.S.A., retired. Medical classes will be taught by qualified instructors of the College and Sanitarium.

Expense for the three weeks' course is \$32.50. This covers tuition, lodging, board up to \$12.50, and uniforms. Make an initial payment of \$10.00 with application. Do it without delay.

Women will be pleased to know that arrangements have been made to offer a Women's Medical Cadette Corps Course, beginning January 5, 1943, and closing the twenty-fifth of the following March, which will prepare for civilian defense, home nursing, etc., a full quarter's work. Women taking this course will be permitted to work in part payment of expenses and will be allowed to carry other class work at the same time, such as Dietetics, Lay Evangelism, and Hydrotherapy.

Watch for further details concerning the Women's Medical Cadette Corps Course in later issues of *The Survey*. ▲Address correspondence to

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The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 21

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

November 4, 1942

Educators Must Meet the Situation

DELEGATES to the annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers listened with pleasure to President S. C. Garrison, of George Peabody College, Nashville, one of the leading teacher-training institutions of the country. The following paragraphs are from his excellent address:

THE faculties of Madison and Peabody have much in common, both in spirit and in purpose. We are living in a day of great problems for the school work, a time in which all of us must tighten our belts. We face both an internal and an external situation, and both alike involve material and spiritual things. I am convinced that it is possible to win the battle abroad and yet lose the battle at home, either economically or spiritually.

The ideologies of the war are largely economic; and we, ourselves, have done much to bring about the present situation. About the last year of Herbert Hoover's administration, a committee was appointed to develop plans for the stabilization of the postwar world and to break down economic barriers. That plan was torpedoed at the London Conference, and a last chance for the stabilization of a monetary system was lost there. In a large measure, the United States is responsible for present world conditions. Our statesmen did not play the part they should have played at that time.

If now our ideas win a decisive victory, the world will be open to us and all the better influences which we will be able

to bring to it. When peace comes, what will America give to the world? In speaking to a group of Chinese at Peabody recently, I said, "When you go back to China, don't take our jazz and poor literature, but take the best we have to offer."

WE must determine what we will carry to the world. When this war is over, we will have something to say about what is to be done. We should be prepared to make the best contribution

and to enter into the spirit of it, making a large contribution to genuine culture.

The internal situation is no less dangerous than the external. Our civilization is even now being destroyed by inside forces. We will find it easier to battle outside foes than these internal sinister forces. That would destroy all that is best in American life. These cannot be conquered in a day but must be combatted over a long period of time.

The radio and the newspaper are pushing themselves into our lives day after day. While they are not calculated to destroy our ideals, yet they are capable of killing the best in American life. Notice especially the advertisements and the type of society to which they appeal. Note the

A PRESENT HELP

GOD is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea. . . . The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. —*Psalm 46*

frequent silly implications to love life, the vile inferences, placing emphasis on things which should never be emphasized in a Christian civilization.

Many other things are reaching out to break down man's stamina, to destroy the family, to undermine honesty. It is all a most dangerous procedure. If a man steals ten dollars, he can be punished. But if he purchases groceries and fails to pay for them, nothing is done. At the same time, the unpaid bill, the dodge of an honest obligation, is a greater sin against American ideals of life than the open theft.

We have a tremendous task ahead of us in our effort to maintain strong personalities which are often attacked by the radio, the public journals, and the press. They are a continual factor in the education of the public mind.

I know of no way to develop a stable, religious population except by a long period of education in the proper use of time, personal fairness, honesty, good fellowship and neighborliness, and the cultivation of all the higher virtues. Our teaching must be more definite. Unfortunately, much of the public education is not conducive to definite, dependable character-building. Of much of our teaching and preaching, the student is excusable for asking, "What did I get out of it?"

We may well ask ourselves, "What has the course I have given meant to this young man? How can he identify it with life?" Some subjects taught have done more harm than good. Education has been made too general and too easy. This is true in mathematics, the social sciences, and psychology. When many a student completes the course, he has little ability to make application of what he has learned.

A Tremendous Problem

CVILIZATION, as we know it, is on the way out. Winning wars will not save it. Certain internal conditions of men and women must be changed; but the winning of the war will not bring these changes, will not exalt the spiritual, the finer things that make for a good life. Right must prevail internally.

We need have no question as to the economic situation. All are going to be taxed at a tremendous rate. Hidden tax-

es will exceed those we pay the tax collector, for we will pay every time we make a purchase.

In these times, how are our schools going to finance their enterprises? We must learn to live on less. We must learn to eliminate things of lesser value and hold to those of greater values. All colleges will be tried in this struggle. How are we going to meet it? Our privately-owned schools do not want public funds. The school that accepts them loses its independence, its freedom to develop the ideals with which it started. Peabody is one hundred and fifty-eight years old, and it has always been independent in this respect.

We should be able to call upon our alumni and friends for assistance, those who are engaged in secular work.

What shall we do with our educational program? In a three-days meeting in Washington recently, several top-ranking men spoke. The feeling expressed was, "We want our boys in the Army and our girls in industrial plants. We are not interested in the colleges."

The outlook is dark and gloomy; but remember, often it is darkest just before the dawn. Things will go just so far, and then there will be a tremendous reaction. It has been a pleasure to come here this morning. You and I are interested in seeing that every man has a fair chance in life.

Greetings to Madison

"**A**S president of a sister institution in this community, I wish to bring greetings to you and to express a sense of admiration and appreciation, which is shared, not only by us of Fisk University, but by all the colleges and universities and health and medical institutions in this part of the United States," said Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, addressing Madison College graduates.

"We have watched your program with much interest and enthusiasm, not only because we are interested in our neighbor's success, but still more because we are interested in seeing a great idea come into fruition, not alone in a community in this central part of the United States, but to see this idea catch root and spread

point by point and step by step throughout this country.

"I have just come from a five weeks' seminar spent with some forty or fifty college deans and presidents, who were studying what is called, 'general education'—the cooperative workshop and general education scheme. As I heard reviewed again the objectives of the program of this institution, I thought, "At last the colleges are beginning to catch up with Madison. What we were wrestling with there in Chicago in high-sounding terminology, when boiled down, becomes very much like the thing you discovered here forty years ago. I am happy to divert a trip in order to be here tonight.

"I am happy to learn that you are working out courses in modern languages in anticipation of developments that may be ahead of us in our relationships with the peoples of other nations. I was fortunate enough recently to receive from Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells, an invitation to become a member of the Commission on Inter-American Affairs to see what can be done in these national and racial lines to bring about a better understanding among the peoples of the Americas. It is by working together that the people of these various countries will come to know and appreciate each other. There is no other way..."

Hungering for the Spiritual

One meets it on all sides—this idea that the souls of men are weary of turmoil and strife and that in the midst of it they are longing for an acquaintance with God.

"There is a tonic in prayer, and I'd be willing to wager with any of you that if you were to read the Sermon on the Mount every day for fifteen days, you'd find something definitely beneficial entering your life..."

"Throughout history, periods of calamity or of materialism have invariably led to a renewed interest in spiritual things. ...Today, other ways of life have broken down so badly that it is fitting we should seek guidance from God. We need to pray for wisdom and understanding, for

spiritual strength that will bring to our hearts a clearer realization of human brotherhood as exemplified in the life of Jesus. We need to pray to be lifted above the level of material things into communion with divine power.

"There is power in prayer. It brings courage and a greater capacity for solving our problems," writes Dr. Orrin Keating, in an article for *Christian Herald*, condensed in *Reader's Digest*, November, 1942.

Heard from the Rostrum

THE last Sabbath in October, Dr. and Mrs. Riley Russell, of Glendale, California, were guests on the campus of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sauer. Dr. Russell spoke at the morning service hour out of a wealth of experience as a medical missionary in the Orient. He spent fourteen years on the Mongolian border, facing privation and dangers of all kinds as he carried on his work for the bodies and souls of sufferers.

His lesson was based on the Old Testament story of the Cities of Refuge conveniently located for the children of Israel, to which a man in trouble could flee for protection. He must make haste and he must remain within the city if he would be safe.

Those cities no longer exist, but God does not leave His people today without a refuge. The church is the modern City of Refuge in which we should find safety and peace. In the midst of struggle and temptation, surrounded by disasters, disease, tornadoes, earthquakes, fires, we still may be protected; for "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about us," surrounds us on all sides, hedges us in beyond the reach of the destroyer of souls, as was the case with Job.

Traveling on the borders of bandit-infested Mongolia, temperature fifty-five degrees below zero, the blizzard blowing. Dr. Russell's company met a band of thirty robbers, ready to kill. One of them was suffering from an infected tooth. With the forceps he carried, and with all the strength he could command, the doctor extracted that large molar. The thirty bandits were transformed as by magic

into thirty friends. There followed a series of studies in a tiny hut, crowded to the limit with listeners, the faces of those bandit friends peering through the windows. He baptized a dozen.

This medical evangelist went through sieges of typhus, from which many died, and other diseases, with immunity because he was hedged about on every side by the power of the Christ whose gift of salvation he carried to those needy people. It is our privilege to live within the City of Refuge. If we wander, we have the promise of a voice saying, "Come back." One's safety is in going only where duty calls.

A RARE PRIVILEGE was enjoyed by the campus family the evening of October 26. The King's Heralds—Elder Richards and the male quartet, principal characters in the Voice of Prophecy, sponsors of the world's largest free radio Bible Correspondence School—broadcast from coast to coast on the Mutual System every Sunday evening from Los Angeles, California. The group had been east for the Autumn Council of S.D.A. in Cincinnati, and on their return trip, visited Nashville and Madison.

Brief introductions to the hymns were given by Speaker Richards. "Near to the Heart of Jesus," their theme song, was rendered in Spanish. Other features of the program were the sacred songs, "Take Thou My Hand," "I've Been Listening," "Let's Have a Little Talk with Jesus," and "The Little Church in the Wilderness."

This program was sponsored by the class of junior nurses.

Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital

AMONG the rural units operated largely by former members of the Madison College family is Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. This institution began in a very modest way, and for years was the only hospital in five counties in the southern portion of the state. The following tribute to Lawrenceburg Hospital, an editorial in one of the Lawrenceburg newspapers, was sent us by a friend:

"A good hospital may well be placed in the category of prayer to the Lord. Until one is in dire necessity, he oftentimes overlooks prayer. He doesn't think much about it until his back is against the wall. 'Tis the same way about a good hospital. Not until a loved one is in need of assistance which may be administered by trained hands and willing hearts, does he fully appre-

ciate the value of that which is offered in the unselfish service of mankind.

"We're referring to the Lawrenceburg Hospital. We happen to know those folks are doing a good job. We also happen to know that their nurses are buying war stamps and bonds—regularly.

"Their attitude is that hospital work is always interesting. There is always a need to care for the sick. Then, too, babies are not particular about the time they make their appearance. It is generally in the wee, sma' hours. It is the same way with auto wrecks, in which our folks may have become injured and when 'emergency' is just like an all-out air-raid signal.

"Those folks at the Lawrenceburg Hospital have been doing a splendid job. They have done a lot of it without pay, and they haven't complained. They represent an organization which is one of the most basically sound religious groups with which we have come in contact.

"We congratulate you folks at the Lawrenceburg Hospital on your accomplishments during the years of service to our community."

Here and Elsewhere

Professor R. B. Thurber addressed the faculty and others on experiences in India. He was a teacher in Burma and editor of the *Oriental Watchman* at Poona for fifteen years. He and Mrs. Thurber were members of a group of missionaries repatriated last May on a ship which, completely blacked out, zigzagged across enemy-infested waters for forty-five days without knowing what an hour might bring forth.

* * * * *

The recent death at his home in Nashville of Dr. J. P. Gilbert brought sorrow to the Sanitarium staff, the patients, and his many campus friends. For several years, Dr. Gilbert was consulting psychiatrist, and later, a member of the Sanitarium staff. He was in the prime of life and one of Tennessee's leading physicians in his field.

* * * * *

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar, and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland were called to their childhood home in Richland, Iowa, by the death on September 1, of their seventy-eight-year-old brother, Mr. Chris Bralliar, who succumbed to a heart attack.

* * * * *

Miss Lotta Bell, Department of Education, Madison College, spent the summer at Union City, Michigan, her former home, and returned September 1 for the opening of the Fall Quarter.

* * * * *

Three Madison College premedical students enrolled for the freshman year in the College of Medical Evangelists the first of July—Charles Kantzer, of Michigan; Jack McQueen, a Canadian; and Jack Schaefer, of New Jersey. Gordon Cross is taking the X-ray Technician's Course at Loma Linda.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 22

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

November 18, 1942

Madison Students Learn By Doing

“EVERY human being created in the image of God, is endowed with a power akin to that of the Creator—individuality, power to think and to do. The men in whom this power is developed are the men who bear responsibility, who are leaders in enterprises, and who influence character. It is the work of true education to develop this power; to train the youth to be thinkers, and not mere reflectors of other men's thoughts.” —*Education*, page 17.

For nearly forty years Madison has stressed, through its program of Christian education, the importance of self-support, the dignity of honest labor, and the influence of spiritual power in the development of a well-balanced life. Under the influence of teachers who were full of the pioneer spirit and who ventured the planting of a new philosophy in education, the early students of Madison College were given a rare opportunity to share in the responsibility of this daring undertaking.

Then, as now, the economic value of labor and self-support was taught in a very practical way through the combined program of work and study. Students who attended classes in the morning, worked in the afternoon, and vice versa. As far as possible the work was related

to the course of study. None other than the leading industrialist, Henry Ford, expressed himself on this subject some time ago in an advertisement which appeared in one of the nation's leading periodicals, in which he said, “Every school should be a place where students learn by doing.”

Self-Help School

AMERICA knows but one direction, and that is—*onward!* Time will bring changes, but *not in the main course.* The openings and opportunities for men and women who can *do* things, who *know their jobs*, are becoming more numerous. Our schools should bear this in mind and prepare their students *for life.* Every school should be a place where students *learn by doing.* —*Henry Ford*

THOUGH the beginning at Madison was small, the founders soon realized their vision of a school for ambitious, worthy young people who were willing to devote a part of their time to practical work to help maintain the institution and a part of their time to classroom study. During the past forty years, several thousand students have completed their courses of study at Madison College and the institution has been publicized by some of the leading periodicals and newspapers of the nation. Says the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, “A college supported by its own industry—Madison College, Tennessee—the country's most unusual educational institution.”

Unique as the institution may be, its president, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, shares this reputation; for there are few, if any, college presidents who have founded a school in which they began by combining textbook studies with the making of butter.

in the dairy, which was President Sutherland's lot in the early days of Madison.

One by one, members of the faculty with more classical tendencies were introduced to a new type of laboratory class-work. They were to supervise by a liberal application of physical effort in order to help meet the immediate and pressing problem of earning a living on the old plantation farm. It was difficult to tell farmer from professor, and sometimes hard to distinguish student from teacher. The vision of the founders was clear, and they toiled tirelessly to make it a reality.

Students caught the spirit of practical, unselfish service; and not many years passed before interested groups of students began planning for the day when they too would found a similar institution in some needy section of the Southland. In the passing years, over thirty outpost centers, patterned after the Madison plan, have been established by Madison students in various places in the Southern States. Thus the vision broadened to new horizons.

Students Build

THE founders knew but one direction, and that was *onward*. One building after another was erected—all built by students and teachers working together. Stones blasted in excavating for the foundations of buildings were used to veneer the beautiful stone buildings which stand as a monument to the cooperative effort of students and teachers of Madison College. The fine oak furnishings of these buildings, consisting of desks, tables, and the cabinet work in the laboratories and other classrooms, represent the handiwork of the woodworking shop.

Students took hold of their tasks with interest and worked hard to become proficient. They had opportunity to learn how to do many kinds of work. During one period, they might be doing the work of a stone mason; at another time, the work of a carpenter; and at still another, the work of a cement blockmaker, painter, or plumber's helper. The experience of seeing fellow students learn quickly a type of work they had never done before, stimulated interest in the hearts of all to meet the challenge of duty, whatever that might be.

To this day, student responsibility has been a vital force in the educational program of Madison College. When the photographers of the *New York Times* visited Madison to take pictures of the activities of the institution, a full page of pictures which appeared in the Rotogravure Section of this paper was headed with this illuminating statement: "Self-help school: Madison College grows from its students' labor."

Year by year, facilities were improved; quarters were enlarged; the student body grew; and the quarters were filled to capacity. Several years ago, the Madison plan of self-help education attracted the interest of the country's leading thinkers and educators, and unsolicited publicity followed, which appeared in over four hundred newspapers and periodicals in over thirty-eight countries, numbering well over thirty million copies. As a result of this world-wide publicity, there was an avalanche of applications for college entrance; and once again, rooming facilities were enlarged so that a larger number of students might be accepted.

New College Cafeteria

AS students of yesteryear helped to bear the burden of the day, so today the students of Madison College are helping to share the burdens. While living quarters and classroom facilities were enlarged, the college kitchen and dining room remained the same for the past twenty years. However, when Williams Hall, the new girls' dormitory, was built, space was provided for a new college cafeteria.

For a time it appeared that the scarcity of cafeteria equipment would prevent this installation for the duration. In an almost miraculous manner, we were able to obtain recently a slightly-used, stainless steel cafeteria steam deck and other pieces of equipment needed to complete the new cafeteria. When the matter was presented to the student body, with the spirit of the pioneers, they rose to meet the challenge by accepting the responsibility of raising \$1,000 to help equip the college cafeteria.

For the most part, students of Madison College are limited financially to their earnings for college expenses. For that reason they turn with confidence to friends

of Madison who often have responded to calls for help to meet a situation.

Christmas Dinner

THE student objective is to raise \$1,000 and—"Christmas dinner in the new college cafeteria." Already some friends have responded. One in New York City, upon learning of our unusual opportunity to obtain the stainless steel steam deck, sent his check for \$125.00; another in Washington sent a check for \$50.00; a third donated \$25.00; another living in Alabama sent a check for \$5.00. This is a good start. The students of Madison appeal to its many friends to help them make possible "Christmas dinner in the new college cafeteria."

At the Christmas party, a table will be set for our guests of honor—those who have given a helping hand. There will appear a complete list of the names of those who have contributed one dollar or more. You are an invited guest. Won't you join us at the table for honored guests—to be present in spirit? Please send contributions to Madison College, Treasurer, Madison College, Tennessee.

We Never Close

THROUGHOUT its history, Madison has operated on an all-year basis. Where the industries are an integral part of the institution program, there is no opportunity for long vacations, for closed doors a fourth or a third of the time. Madison, therefore, has acted according to the slogan, "We never close." Its agricultural activities call for year-round work; its food-production departments find no time for idle machinery or closed offices; its medical department, Madison Rural Sanitarium, is of necessity open always to the appeal of the sick and afflicted.

But world war conditions are attaching a new and energizing meaning to this slogan, placed these days over the doors of some of the outstanding vocational schools of the country. Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, is quoted by *Education for Victory*, September 15, 1942, as saying: "We won the last war and lost the peace because the American

people did not understand. . . . We are now paying a terrible cost for national misjudgment. *Responsibility for that error must fall heavily on education.*"

With that idea in mind, the United States Office of Education is making a strenuous effort to rally all the forces of the nation in the field of education to help win the present war and prepare for the peace that should follow.

Our schools, with their objectives to prepare Christian workers who will be outstanding for their good citizenship, also have a very definite part to play. Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, addressing the National Institute on Education, held in Washington last August, voiced the sentiments of the Department of Education when he said:

"I call on the elementary school children, in particular, to enlist in the salvage campaign. . . . I call on all pupils and students to help the Treasury victory savings campaign. . . ."

Concerning teachers, he has this to say:

"Some teachers have the mistaken idea that teaching is not war work. The Nation's demands on the Army of Education should correct that misconception. Unless the Army or Navy or war industries draft a teacher for work of higher priority rating, he should stay at his post. It is the patriotic duty of teachers to continue teaching, despite the lure of service on other fronts and despite the lure of higher wages."

Then, referring to schools engaged in teaching the trades, Mr. McNutt says:

"They are as good as their word. These schools operate around the calendar and around the clock. I give you that as a slogan for the Army of Education—We never close."

Friends Write

THE author of "A Surgeon Reflects," Dr. James T. Nix, who donated a copy of his book to the College library, writes:

"I have just finished reading the article, 'Self-Supporting College,' which appeared in the *Reader's Digest* of May, 1938. It is most interesting and inspiring. I thank you for the privilege of contributing a book to your library. You have honored me."

A mother living in Alabama writes:

"Will you kindly change the address on *The Survey* mailing list for my son. Joe was inducted into the Army this past summer. He completed the Medical Cadet Corps Course prior to his induction. He writes that he is having a good experience and that he is glad to be one of God's children. I have been sending

The Survey on to him, but he will appreciate having it sent direct to him."

An Ohio business man writes:

"I do appreciate receiving *The Madison Survey*, which keeps me in touch with your tireless work. The reading of this little paper will always keep me humble."

Our Boys in Service

OF the young men more recently inducted into the Army from Madison College, Pvt. Orville Thompson and Pvt. C. C. Blackburn have been transferred from the Medical Training School, Camp Barkeley, Texas, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Mrs. C. C. Blackburn, preceptress of girls in Williams Hall, is spending a few days with her husband.

Edwin Lowe, Donald Kirkwood, A. E. Kephart, and Ervin Stewart were transferred from Ft. Oglethorpe to Camp Barkeley, Texas, where they are in the Medical Training School. Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Kirkwood left Madison recently to stay for a time at Abilene, Texas, a short distance from the camp. Orvan Thompson, another of this group of inductees, is, at latest reports, still at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Pvt. James Herman went from Ft. Oglethorpe, the point of induction, to Arizona. His present address is 374 M.P.E.G. Co., Florence Internment Camp, Coolidge, Arizona, Section 3. Mrs. Herman continues her school work at Madison.

Pvt. Lawrence Bidwell, who left Madison in midsummer, may now be reached at Camp Funston, Kansas. His address is Co. A., 2nd Armored Medical Bn., 9th Armored Division.

Technical Sergeant Wilfred P. Tolman, whose parents came south from Maine thirty years ago to connect with the self-supporting school work, visited his father on the campus and his sister, Mrs. Joe Hatcher in Nashville, in September. He was enroute from Camp Roberts, California, to the Officers' Training School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

In the October *Fletcher News Letter*, Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen, speaking for

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, says:

"Today we hung our service flag in the chapel. There are seventeen stars." There was patriotic music, and the Medical Cadets were in uniform." She quotes these lines:

"Beautiful flag in the window there,
Hung with a tear and a woman's prayer,
Child of Old Glory, born with a star—
Oh, what a wonderful flag you are!

"Blue is your star in its field of white,
Dipped in the red that was born of fight;
Born of the blood that our forefathers shed,
To raise your mother, The Flag, o'er head."

The editor of *Fletcher News Letter* will forgive when we quote again their selection concerning the men and the flag, for it speaks the words of our hearts also, whose flag carries more than one hundred stars:

"I am the voice of a soldier son
Gone, to be gone till the victory's won.
I am the flag of the wives who wait
For the safe return of a martial mate.

I am the flag of the sweethearts true,
The often unthought-of sisters, too.

I am the flag of a mother's son,
Who won't come home till the victory's won."

Two Appointments to Remember

MADISON COLLEGE offers Medical Cadet Corps Courses to both sexes.

The course for young men begins at noon, November 23, and continues to noon, December 15. The cost is \$32.50, including tuition, lodging, board, and uniforms. Each cadet should bring his own bedding.

Given by the medical and instructional staff of the Madison Sanitarium and College, with Captain Bush acting as Corps Commandant, this course will be thorough and will prepare our men for medical service in the United States Army—for the saving of life instead of taking life.

The Women's Medical Cadette Corps Course will be given concurrently with the Winter Quarter of the college, January 5 to March 25, 1943. For further details, address Dean H. J. Welch, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 23

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

December 2, 1942

Little Creek School Near Knoxville

FRIENDS of Little Creek School will appreciate the very generous introduction of their work given by Staff Writer Lee Davis in the Sunday magazine section of *The Knoxville News-Sentinel* in its issue of November 22. Practically a page of the magazine is devoted to pictures of Little Creek School activities and a description of what Mr. Davis calls the "Amazing Work-Study School Where Enthusiasm and Initiative Run Over." From *The News-Sentinel* we quote Mr. Davis:

Few here knew Little Creek School and Sanitarium until it was mentioned at a Council Commission session recently as needing an approach road. A first-hand visit to the budding institution at Blue Grass proved even more of a revelation. Who would have expected to find young people from Georgia to Colorado assembled in an unheralded work-study program twenty minutes' drive from town?

With the photographer we went questing down Lowe's Ferry Pike. Five miles beyond Lyon's View, we lunched up the afore-mentioned approach road in second gear and found our destination amid beautiful surroundings—a high, pine-clad

ridge plateau overlooking Fort Loudoun reservoir.

Head Man Works

We found Leland Straw, Little Creek president, right on the ground, personally directing the building program. He was on the ground, that is, when he wasn't on a scaffold spreading mortar and laying more wall blocks for the new dormitory.

On another day we might have surprised him teaching a class in music, milking the cow, running the sawmill, or doubling as electrician or plumber. That's the kind of handy, enthusiastic fellow he is, and that's the kind of institution it is.

President Straw swiped a hand across an overall leg to free it of lime, and extended it for a cordial shake. He left his student helper, George Zollinger, of Denver,

to continue with the masonry, and took us to his office for an explanation of the place before showing us around it.

From time to time we were cheerily interrupted by incoming members of the family or in-laws, who also are faculty members. Before it was over, we were taken to inspect the pet project or particular school field of each of them. Moreover, each seems as enthusiastic about the others' special interests as his own. You never did see such people. We got to thinking how beneficial it would be if the general public could just take a short course with them.

A Little Battle Creek

LITTLE CREEK is something of a Little Battle Creek. Like the big Michigan sanitarium, the Blue Grass endeavor is sponsored by Seventh-day Adventist laymen.

THE small community, the intimate group within the scope of man's acquaintance, remains the primary pattern in which men must live if they would have good life. Their moral sensibility and devotion, their appreciative and natural art depend on it. They must live in small communities, it would seem, to maintain even their reproductive vitality and racial existence.

—Baker Brownell, in *Editor's Foreword* to "The Small Community Foundation of Democratic Life," by Arthur E. Morgan.

It is one of thirty such schools being pioneered in several Southern States to bring education and health opportunities to children of rural families.

The Southern field was opened by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of Madison College at Nashville, and most of the Little Creek faculty are Madison people.

Supporting Patrons

WE missed seeing Mrs. Lida F. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the Layman Foundation, a sponsoring organization, and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, sanitarium matron, as they were attending an east-coast conference.

The Layman Foundation believes devoutly that heaven helps those who help themselves. "We receive just enough financial aid to start us to earning our own way," explained President Straw. "The Foundation gave us the essential tools for ground work, you might say. Then our expansion program has to work itself out gradually. So we earn any progress we achieve, and that's additional fun and satisfaction.

The same principle of pay-as-you-go is handed out to the students.

Plenty of Music

THE three-year-old institution teaches senior high school courses and as yet has only a handful of undergraduates. Most of them are from nearby farming neighborhoods, although one is from Atlanta, and two others from Denver.

The boarding students pay \$12 a month toward their expenses and earn the deficit while learning. There is no extra charge for music courses—instrumental, orchestral, voice—and that Straw-Goodge faculty group is one more collection of musicians.

President Straw is a graduate of Peabody College School of Music and was head of the Music Department at Madison before coming here. He teaches both voice and instrument, and played the horn and the violin in Nashville Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Straw, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, is instructor of piano at Little Creek, and was also instructor of piano at Madison College before coming here. Her brother, Roger Goodge, and her sister, Sarah Ann, are both musical.

Mrs. Roger Goodge, a graduate nurse, is in charge of the little sanitarium. She appeared in starched white and showed us through the treatment department on the main floor of Little Creek's first large building. We were told that the program includes a vegetarian diet and hydrotherapy treatments.

"We accept students of any denomination, and that policy applies to any convalescent or other guest who wishes to try our sanitarium facilities," said Professor Straw.

A Varied Program

STUDENTS learn to keep house, cook, serve a meal, operate a sawmill and cane mill, and mix concrete. They also learn building construction, farm work, and numerous other man-

ual enterprises. At the same time, they have the senior high school curriculum. Four or five of their forenoon hours are devoted to such practical vocational work, and the classroom half of their work-study program comes in the afternoon, Professor Straw explained.

Oven Paderewski

ASSISTED by her student sister, Mrs. Straw was taking a batch of golden cracked-wheat loaves from the oven when we visited the modern kitchen. She gave us a home-made loaf sided with a jar of fresh sorghum. And if she is as good with the piano as with the oven, she must be a second Paderewski.

"We weren't able to harvest a wheat crop this year," she explained, "but some of our boys helped neighboring farmers, and we ourselves crack the grain for our cracked-wheat baking."

Adjoining the kitchen is a modern laundry where co-ed students get more "practical laboratory instruction" to help round them out for housekeeping and homemaking.

Pioneer Fun

THREE years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Straw came from Madison to start a school on 187 acres provided by The Layman Foundation. They spent the first winter in a small log cabin on the place. "No other pioneers ever had more fun," the young wife chuckled.

With the completion of the dormitory (with very little outside help, by the way), the institution will have the nucleus of two modern buildings. And if you have never before heard of Little Creek School and Sanitarium, you'll probably hear a lot more about that Knox County seat of practical learning.

THE ROAD—A word in regard to the road mentioned by Mr. Davis may clear the situation. The farm, which constitutes the basic industry of Little Creek School, is about nine miles from the heart of Knoxville. A dam on the Tennessee River, a T.V.A. project, formed a lake in front of the sanitarium campus and made it necessary to raise and hard-surface the road adjacent to the property. Recognizing the importance of the situation, Knox County assumed the responsibility, and recently Mrs. Goodge, sanitarium matron, wrote:

"We are so delighted with the road. It is a lovely, white-rock surface that shines like a silver ribbon."

An added item of interest is given by Roger Goodge, one of the Little Creek teachers:

"The ninth and tenth grade English classes were eager to do their part in the road project, so they wrote letters to friendly nurserymen for trees to beautify the roadway. Because of

the interest of these friends, we were all made happy by the contribution of thirty mimosa trees to border the road."

From Assembly Hall Platform

ON the twenty-first of October, President C. V. Anderson, of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, reported to the Madison College Church some things of interest from the Autumn Council of Seventh-day Adventists, held recently in Cincinnati. Reports from various foreign mission fields indicate that in the face of war conditions the work goes steadily on.

Ninety-three Seventh-day Adventist missionaries from the United States are still at their posts in India. They are aided by six hundred nationals, who are assuming burdens and responsibilities formerly carried by men sent from America, and the work is making good progress.

Fifty-five of our workers in war-torn China are aided by 1,360 nationals, and the gospel message goes forward. Tibet is opening; three families are going into that hitherto closed country.

South Africa reports unheard-of activity in the development of missions. Bombs over England have not stopped the work there. Even in Nazi-occupied countries of Europe, in the face of the greatest difficulties, progress is reported.

In the Ethiopian war a few years ago, our sanitariums and other institutions were closed. With the reestablishment of Haile Selassie, our physicians are welcomed back into the country, and the sanitariums are reopening.

It was an encouraging message emphasizing the Scripture promise, so heartening in these times: "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness."

THE Sabbath morning lesson on the fourteenth, was given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, President of Madison College, impressing the importance of making a personal application of the Word of God, in order that we may have spiritual strength to meet today's difficulties and responsibilities.

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly

furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. 3:16,17.

"The Word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it." Deut. 30:14.

According to Moses, the Word is nigh us, very near, a controlling power of the mind and the emotions. Unless it is thus with us, our reading of the Scripture is of little avail.

Through Moses, the Lord gave the children of Israel this instruction:

"Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God, He it is that doth go with thee; He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." Deut. 31:6.

Events are transpiring today which make men's hearts fail for fear, but those who have a personal knowledge of the Master are told, "Be strong; fear not." We need the faith of Peter to walk on waters of difficulty and adversity, but we must keep our eyes on Christ, or we will go under.

"Set your hearts unto all the words which I testify among you this day . . . because it is your life." Deut. 32:46,47.

We should study earnestly the experiences of Jesus. The Son of God walked this earth in human form that we may know how to represent the truth and power of God in our lives. At no time in world history was this so much needed as now. When this war closes, the world will be hungering for the Word of God. His servants should be ready to carry forward a great reformatory movement.

Dr. Sutherland's message calls for intensive study and forward progress in spiritual experience.

In the Country's Service

IN a letter postmarked September 15 by the Army Post Office of San Francisco, Captain Albert G. Dittes, M.D., writes from Somewhere in the Islands of the Pacific. Captain Dittes, former Madison student and graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, has been in Army Medical Service since the outbreak of the Pacific war. In writing his cousin, Dr. Frances Dittes, he says: "I often think of my school days at Madison and the many valuable lessons I learned there and the good times I had. I recall the job I had in the print shop and those who worked with me—Roger Goodge, Gary Schueler, and others."

He writes of the natives as numerous and intelligent. "They live in grass huts which are elevated on poles. They eat

Among Madison College students who have been located at Camp Barkeley, Texas, is Private Lindsay R. Winkler, class of '42. In writing Dean Welch some weeks ago, he said:

Christmas Dinner

FRRIENDS far and near have responded generously to the appeal in the November 18 *Survey* to help students of Madison College raise \$1000.00 so that the *new college cafeteria* may be finished in time for Christmas dinner.

A friend from Houston, Texas, sent a check for \$100.00; two Nashville friends sent checks for \$5.00 each; a friend in Washington, D.C., sent a check for \$2.00. Then numerous one-dollar checks have been received from other friends and former students now in the service of their country.

This leaves more than one-half the objective (\$1000.00) still to be raised, and there are not many days left between now and Christmas day. The student body of Madison College respectfully invites all friends of Madison to their Christmas party. The names of those contributing one dollar or more will be listed at our Guest Table of Honor.

Please send your contribution to Madison College Treasurer, Madison College, Tennessee.

yams, bananas, and other wild fruit, such as the papaya. They obtain bread and a few other supplies from the Australians. They learn to read and write with comparative ease, and they have a full understanding of what goes on here. They appear to be loyal to the allied cause and dislike the Japs because of the bombing raids.

"We have many animals running around, which appear to be great rats about as large as a dachshund. Also, many pythons have been killed in our camp. We hope we have now wiped out most of them. The biggest pest is the mosquito, but we have been very fortunate as to dengue—only one case so far, which makes us very happy."

"I can learn much in this the largest medical training center in the United States. The Medical Cadet Course has been of unmeasurable advantage to me. I see no reason to mourn when our boys are called to the colors, provided, of course, they are consistently conscientious. I do not preach, but I have many opportunities to answer questions. However, the life is the important thing. Despite my imperfections, I live very different from many of the others. I have no fear for the future, for all is in His hands. I feel that He still has a work for me, and will keep me if I am faithful."

A Short Course In Medical Evangelism

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LAYMEN

WORLD WAR II presents conditions that make it especially important for lay members of the church to fit themselves for active service as medical missionary evangelists. Madison College offers an intensive course—

Beginning January 5, 1943

Closing March 15, 1943

During the first two weeks of this period Julius Gilbert White, well-known lecturer and teacher, conducts a class and seminar daily.

The College Departments of Religious Education, Health and Nursing, and Diet and Nutrition follow with courses in:

Principles of Lay Evangelism; Church Leadership and Organization; Public Speaking; Music Directing in Public Service; Hydrotherapy and Massage; First Aid and Home Nursing; Diet and Nutrition with practice classes in Meal Preparation.

Other courses offered by the college during the Winter Quarter may be taken as substitutes or in addition to these offerings. College credit will be given those who have qualifications for college entrance. Students will be accepted for the first two weeks only, or for the entire term of twelve weeks.

For further details and expense, address Dean H. J. Welch, Madison College, Tennessee.

The MADISON SURVEY is published semi-monthly with no subscription price by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison College, Tenn. Entered as second class matter February 8, 1939 under act of August 24, 1912.

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXIV, No. 24

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

December 16, 1942

Lessons for Our Schools

WAR conditions are making inroads on the educational institutions of the United States, which are causing much concern. Educators feel that little thought is being given to postwar needs and that every effort is bent now to the preparation of men for the Army, Navy, and Air forces. Recognizing the immediate needs of the nation, it is still well to keep in mind the future of our youth.

The children of Israel were passing through a time of trouble, foreign nations threatening their very existence in the days when the prophet Elisha stood at the head of the educational system of that nation. As we face serious problems today, there are vital lessons for us in the Bible history; for:

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness."

The schools of the prophets met financial problems; they had food shortage, sickness, and other perplexities, such as schools today are facing. Quoting from the book, *Prophets and Kings*, by Mrs. E. G. White:

Medical and Educational Work Combined

"LIKE the Saviour of mankind, of whom he was a type, Elisha, in his ministry among men, combined the work of healing with that

of teaching. Faithfully, untiringly, throughout his long and effective labors, Elisha endeavored to foster and advance the important educational work carried on by the schools of the prophets. In the providence of God, his words of instruction to the earnest groups of young men assembled were confirmed by the deep movings of the Holy Spirit, and at times by other unmistakable evidences of his author-

THE SECRET

I MET God in the morning
When my day was at its best,
And His presence came like sunrise,
And a glory filled my breast.
All day long His presence lingered,
All day long He stayed with me,
And we sailed in perfect calmness
O'er a very troubled sea.
So I think I know the secret,
Learned from many a troubled way—
You must seek Him in the morning,
If you want Him through the day.

—Ralph S. Cushman

ity as a servant of Jehovah.

"It was on the occasion of one of his visits to the school established at Gilgal, that he healed the poisoned pottage." For the details read the story of the students sitting before Elisha, their instructor, at a time when there was dearth in the land, as recorded in II Kings 4:38-41.

Food for the Students

"AT Gilgal, also, while the dearth was still in the land, Elisha fed one hundred men with the present brought to him by a man from Baal-shalisha, 'bread of the first fruits, twenty loaves of barley, and full ears of corn in the husk thereof.' There were those with him who were sorely in need of food. When the offering came, he said to his servant, 'Give unto the people, that they may eat. And his servitor said, What, should I set this before an hundred men? He said again, Give the people, that they may eat: for thus saith the Lord, They shall eat, and shall leave thereof. So he set it before them, and they did eat, and left thereof, according to the word of the Lord.'

"What condescension it was on the part of Christ, through His messenger, to work this miracle to satisfy hunger! Again and again since that time, though not always in so marked and perceptible a manner, has the Lord Jesus

worked to supply human need. If we had clearer spiritual discernment, we would recognize more readily than we do God's compassionate dealing with the children of men.

"It is the grace of God on the small portion that makes it all-sufficient. God's hand can multiply it a hundred fold. From His resources He can spread a table in the wilderness. By the touch of His hand He can increase the scanty provision, and make it sufficient for all. It was His power that increased the loaves and corn in the hands of the sons of the prophets.

"In the days of Christ's earthly ministry, when He performed a similar miracle in feeding the multitudes, the same unbelief was manifested. . . . When Jesus bade His disciples give the multitude to eat, they answered, 'We have no more but five loaves and two fishes; except we should go and buy meat for the people. What is that among so many?'"

Our Problem

AS a church we should be prepared to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick. Through our school farms, our food factories, diet and nutritional centers, and sanitariums, we should be as well able to meet present emergencies for food and medical care as the students and teachers in the schools of the prophets.

Quoting further:

"The lesson is for God's children in every age. When the Lord gives a work to be done, let not men stop to inquire into the reasonableness of the command or the probable result of their efforts to obey. The supply in their hands may seem to fall short of the need to be filled; but in the hands of the Lord it will prove more than sufficient. . . .

"A fuller sense of God's relationship to those whom He has purchased with the gift of His Son, a greater faith in the onward progress of His cause in the earth—this is the great need of the church today.

"Let none waste time in deploring the scantiness of their visible resources. The outward appearance may be unpromising; but energy and trust in God will develop resources. The gift brought to Him with thanksgiving and with prayer for His blessing, He will multiply as He multiplied the food given to the sons of the prophets and to the weary multitude."

MADISON, which should be a modern school of the prophets, finds instruction and encouragement in these paragraphs as it faces some of the most perplexing problems in its history. One after another its men students, its physicians, and its workers are answering the call to the colors. As with every school in the land, attendance is cut very decidedly by the draft; supplies are increasing in price, or are rationed, or often are unobtainable. Presumably this situation will grow no better for the dura-

tion of the war. We must learn, as people of other countries have learned, to curtail our wants; to do with much less than we have been accustomed to have, and above all, to trust God to provide the necessary facilities to carry forward the work He has committed to our hands.

For years the medical work has been growing to its present proportions for a purpose, we believe, far and beyond the apparent reasons for having a school and medical work combined. In like manner, the institution has developed a food manufacturing industry, putting on the market protein foods that today meet the needs when meats are becoming scarce. There is a world to be fed from United States supplies. God has opened avenues; has been leading in experimental problems, bringing together men and women who have skill as chemists and cooks and nutrition experts. All these things, and many others, should make us a blessing to a nation in the throes of war.

The Nursery School

CONDITIONS in the world today are changing things. War is altering the whole pattern of life. The very foundations of society are being undermined. The homes of our country are being torn apart. We need not wait for open doors of service until the war is over. Many doors stand wide open today. Not least of these opens into the field of education of the little child, the preschool child. Our government is calling, even pleading, for help in caring for the little children of our land. Are we ready to answer the call?

In the early days of this war, when we read of the children being evacuated from the cities of England, that seemed a sad picture; but they were taken to the country and now, in the face of what we see in our own land, that was a happy picture. Today, in the United States of America, there are 14,000,000 women in war work, and 7,000,000 more will be needed before January. Twenty-one million women gone from homes!

And what of the children? It is true, not all of these women are mothers, but millions of them are, and many of these mothers have more than one child. So we are safe in saying that 21,000,000 children are, in effect, motherless. Are these children sent to the country? No! Where are they? Many are found locked in autos or in offices; others are wandering the streets with keys tied around their necks. Servants, who might have helped a little to hold homes together, have also left for war service and higher wages.

Do not the words of Inspiration sent to us apply most strongly to our present times? "Work as if you were working for your lives

A paper read before the Southern Self-supporting Workers, by Mrs. A. W. Spalding.

to save the children from being drowned in the polluting, corrupting influences of the world." *Testimonies*, Vol. VI, p. 199.

THE national government allotted \$6,000,000 to start nursery schools as a first concrete step to save the children. Two months ago 1,250 such schools had opened, but many thousands more should be started at once. But you cannot start schools without teachers. What, then, have we to do?

Had we as a church followed the pattern given seventy years ago and built strongly the foundation of our educational system by training parents as the first and most important teachers, we should now have been prepared to meet this crisis. We must arise quickly and redeem the time. We must train teachers and nurses to do nursery school work.

The nursery school is not really a school in the popular sense of the word. It is a school only as life is a school. We have become so professional in our teaching that we have in great degree lost the life of teaching. Nursery school teachers must learn to teach, not by set lessons and cut-and-dried procedures, but through play and work and story and song, through observation and study and activities of life about us and within us. By directing the child's boundless energies, teachers must, while building active minds in sound bodies, lay the foundation stones of love, obedience, patience, service, cooperation, honesty, reverence, and all the graces that go to make Christian character.

ONLY one lesson book is given for the child's education in these early years. That is the book of nature, which is truly the children's Bible. On the pages of this primer, which lie all about us, are spread the laws of life in language which the child can understand. The nursery school teacher must become familiar with this textbook, that she may lead the children to know its Author, their heavenly Father. She must lead the children to understand God's wonderful plan of life and service as they see the nature families all about them at the work of the world.

Nursery school teachers must have a superabundance of patience and good judgment. They must be good story-tellers and good singers. Above all, they must have Christ in their lives that the children may see and feel Him there. And through nature stories, religion may be taken to children of all faiths and of no faith, without prejudice.

MADISON College has made a beginning in this training work. During the summer quarter we held a nursery school, because it emphasizes the life and work of the home and is built upon Bible principles for the school of the home. This home school work is now made an integral part of our elementary normal training, so that henceforth church school teachers trained here will also have training in pre-school or home school methods. Thus they will be equipped to assist parents in making schools of their homes. A college class in

Preschool Methods and another in Nature Teaching have been given, with the little home school serving as a field of practice.

This fall a few teachers have gone forth with some knowledge in this field, and will lend their efforts to the promotion of this pre-school or home school work. Other mothers and teachers are studying. Every unit should arise to its duty in its community, by making provision for the little child before others move in ahead of it. Let us build now the foundation of our educational work that victory may be won through the children. The Lord's word is significant for this time: "A little child shall lead them."

In the Country's Service

SIXTEEN thousand miles by seaplane and airplane in fifteen days brought Master Sergeant Robert Gallagher from China for a brief furlough in the homeland. A Madison graduate nurse, class of '39, Robert Gallagher was one of the first one hundred young men drafted into the Army. The fact that he was a nurse led to an assignment to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., where he was nurse for one of the country's best beloved military men and where he met many other men of high rank.

When the American Volunteer Group was organized under Brigadier General Claire Chennault, he was chosen as nurse, and with doctors, laboratory technicians, pilots, mechanics, and all that it takes to constitute a unit, shipped from San Francisco for service on the Burma Road to keep open the only avenue China had for supplies from the outer world. They crossed the Pacific, touching at Port York on the northern tip of Australia, on past Borneo to Rangoon, Burma. There Mr. Gallagher served in the base hospital while Rangoon was bombed and until the fall of the city sent them on into China.

Later, as you remember, the A.V.G. was taken into the regular Army, and Nurse Gallagher's work went on as before until three weeks ago he was given leave for a trip home. Over the Himalayas; across India; across the deserts of Arabia to Aden; across the Red Sea; down to Cairo, Egypt; over the pyramids and on up the Nile to Khartoum; across the broad deserts of Africa through territory in which, if the plane was forced down, the occupants would be prisoners of war

for the duration; on to the little free country of Liberia; by seaplane across the Atlantic to the point in Brazil where South America reaches out toward the continent of Africa; again by airplane up the coast of South America to Trinidad, past Porto Rico, and on to Miami.

Foot again on American soil—what a joy! A telegram to Baltimore notified his parents. He spent a day or more at Madison this past week, as this is his second home. He tells us that when he entered the Nurse-Training Course he wrote a paper on "Why I Chose to Train as a Nurse," in which he remembers saying that in case of war, he felt the nursing profession would enable him to render the best service. He has encircled the world; has met people of many nationalities; has cared for the sick and wounded; and after a few days, he returns to Washington ready to continue his service to the nation wherever he may be sent.

On the fifteenth, Dr. Robert Keller, Lt. J. G. in the Navy, and his wife (formerly Fanny Canada), spent a few hours with friends on the campus. They were enroute to San Francisco where Dr. Keller is under appointment as physician on a U-boat tender in the Pacific area. Both Dr. and Mrs. Keller are former Madison students. She is a graduate dietitian who, after Dr. Keller sails, plans to take graduate work at Peabody College, Nashville.

Opportunities for Training

THOUSANDS of Seventh-day Adventist men and women are today standing idle in the market place, as the Bible describes those who are not active in the Master's service. If the Judge should call them to account, it would be found that they are devoting their time largely to worldly enterprises instead of serving as soldiers for the Lord or as workers in His vineyard.

These idle men and women excuse themselves for their idleness on the basis that no man has hired them. In other words, they have not been placed on the pay roll of any organization or institution. They have formed the habit of excusing their inactivity because the conference is not able to employ them, although we are told that there should be one hundred in the

work for every one in the service. For this reason, many should go at the Lord's call on a self-supporting basis, taking as a wage what they are able to earn.

Church members are automatically grouping themselves in two classes: Those who are active in service, trained and ready to answer any call as wise virgins, using the Bible designation; and those who form the habit of delaying preparation and service. These procrastinators are called the foolish virgins.

Madison College specializes in the training of laymen of the church for some specific work in the vineyard of the Lord. A number of activities are conducted on the college campus for the sole purpose of giving students practical and theoretical training for Christian service. There is opportunity here also for students to earn their school expenses after paying a small entrance fee.

With the opening of the next quarter, January 5, special classes are offered. In the face of world conditions, there is no time to lose. Madison will be glad to help you. Write for details, addressing The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

Women's Cadette Course

BEGINNING January 5 and closing March 25, 1943, Madison College offers young women seventeen years of age and over, a rare opportunity to train for civilian defense and for missionary service. The course includes:

Red Cross Standard First Aid; Home Nursing; Physical Training; Personal Hygiene; Defense against Air, Mechanized, and Chemical Attack; Devotional Studies; sufficient military drill to enable the group to work as a unit.

Students who so desire have the privilege of taking at the same time other college classes, such as Medical and Lay Evangelism, Bible study, Social Relations of Youth, Gardening, Elementary Sewing, and Music.

This is a training of great value to Christian young women. Emphasis will be placed on physical and spiritual development and good citizenship. College credit of 2½ hours will be given for the Cadette Course, provided the student meets college entrance requirements.

Expense for the Cadette Course:

Tuition, uniform, and texts.....	\$18.50
Room rent, per month,.....	5.50
Board, per month,.....	\$10.00-12.00

Students have opportunity to earn a large part of their expenses. For details as to deposit required, articles to bring, etc., write at once to The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

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