

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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A Chapter in Sacred History

WITH the opening of the New Year, America faces what in all probability will prove to be the hardest period in her history—a trying time in which every man, woman, and child who has enjoyed the freedom and the abundance of this country, the freest in all the world, should gladly share to the limit. The year 1942 has taught us lessons, but we have not yet learned all we need to know about the problems of life and how to meet with courage the vicissitudes of world conflicts.

The Psalmist speaks of a very familiar human reaction when he tells of men on the sea in time of storm, who, when the winds are tempestuous and the boat threatens to capsize, "cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses." It will be remembered that when the "Titanic" rammed an iceberg, the merrymakers dropped to their knees and begged the Lord to save them.

World troubles today are turning the hearts of men, many of them heretofore careless or indifferent to spiritual matters, to seek the Lord for guidance and protection. This reaction is voiced from the pulpit, over the radio, through the press. To illustrate:

"All great wars bring with them some sort of spiritual revival," writes John Foster Dulles, in *Life*, under the heading, "A Righteous Faith," "for when we are at war, material things must be sacrificed. Money, goods, life itself, are poured into the fiery furnace. Men then grope for spiritual things as the only available alternative."

LORD, for tomorrow and its needs,
I do not pray;
Keep me from every stain of sin
Just for today.

O make me strong to do Thy will,
Swift to obey;
Willing to sacrifice myself,
Just for today.

So for tomorrow and its needs
I do not pray;
O keep me, guide me, hold me, Lord,
Just for today.

—E. R. Wilberforce

An editorial in the same issue of *Life*, December 28, 1942, contains the caption, "The Closer You Get to the Front, the More Often You Pray to God."

TIME Magazine, December 28, 1942, reports the touching story of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, who, with seven companions, was

afloat on the broad Pacific in small rubber rafts, lost for thirty-four days. Bartek, one of the crew, had a Bible. Said Captain Rickenbacker:

"We organized little prayer meetings in the evening and morning. Frankly and humbly we prayed for deliverance. . . . Then we prayed for food."

You know the result, but in his own words as heard by newspaper correspondents when Rickenbacker gave out his experience to War Secretary Stimson:

"If it wasn't for the fact that I had seven witnesses, I wouldn't dare tell this story, because it seems so fantastic. But within an hour after prayer meeting, a sea gull came in and

landed on my head." They ate the bird, used its entrails as bait, caught two fish, and ate them raw.

The Pathfinder, December 12, announces "a Universal Week of Prayer to be observed January 3 to 10 in churches throughout the world."

For *Good Housekeeping* magazine, November, 1942, Margaret Lee Runbeck wrote:

"About a month ago . . . some unseen presence tiptoed in [to our house], and after we had listened to the tragedy that is upon the world, . . . when we sat down to the table, there was a moment's pause. . . . There was a still expectance in each of us. It was awkward, for we are not used to such awareness. We have not found words. 'Guess we might as well say grace,' one of the men muttered. 'Seems appropriate these days.' . . ."

"I think this hasn't happened just to our family. Thousands of Americans must be sharing these involuntary moments of gratitude. A 'thank you' for what we have, and a promise about what we are going to do with it."

A Bible Story

THIS is current history. We turn to the sacred Word for stories of heroic sacrifice, stories of rulers of nations who lost their way as servants of God and missed the mark, and of others who made right decisions at crucial moments and were rewarded with victory over their enemies.

One outstanding example of such experiences is that of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, fourth from the great King Solomon, who brought Israel to its height and who was world-renowned for his glory, wealth, and wisdom.

Solomon's kingdom had been divided, but his glory in great measure still surrounded Jerusalem where Jehoshaphat was enthroned. In the seventeenth chapter of Second Chronicles, we have this record:

"The Lord was with Jehoshaphat."

"The Lord established the kingdom in his hand."

"Jehoshaphat's heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord."

He promoted the cause of education, sending the Levites and priests to "teach in the cities of Judah. . . . And they taught . . . and had the book of the law of the Lord with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the people."

This resulted in a spiritual revival that brought peace to the kingdom.

"The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the land. . . . They made no war against Jehoshaphat." Surrounding nations

brought presents and paid high tribute. In times of peace he built fortresses throughout the land and maintained an army of nearly a million men.

Contrasting Theories

THERE were in the days of Jehoshaphat two classes of people: those who feared and worshiped the God of heaven; and those represented by King Ahab of Samaria and Queen Jezebel, who worshiped false gods. Ahab and his queen supported four hundred prophets of Baal, whose counsel they followed.

Ahab invited Jehoshaphat to join him in his battle with the Syrians. Jehoshaphat consented, but it nearly cost him his life. The details of this story and the contest between the prophets of the Lord, consulted by Jehoshaphat, and the prophets of Baal, the counselors of Ahab, and the death of Ahab, are found in the eighteenth chapter of Second Chronicles.

By his mistake in confederating with King Ahab, Jehoshaphat became a warrior, and the Moabites, Ammonites, and others threatened to attack Judah. Jehoshaphat had reestablished his faith, however, for the record says:

"Jehoshaphat set himself to seek the Lord and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah."

When the people gathered together, Jehoshaphat made an earnest prayer, reminding the Lord of His promises:

"In thine hand is there not power and might, so that none is able to withstand thee?"

He quoted promises made to Abraham. He reviewed the promises made by the Lord to Solomon, and he said:

"We have no might against this great company. Neither know we what to do; but our eyes are upon thee."

Men, women, and children took part in this religious revival, and the Lord answered:

"Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not yours but God's. . . . Ye shall not need to fight in this battle. Set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord with you. Fear not, nor be dismayed; tomorrow go out against them, for the Lord will be with you."

Jehoshaphat went forth in the morning. He appointed singers whose voices rang out through the morning air with praises to God for victory. They sang, remember, before their eyes had seen the victory. And when they began to sing, the enemy was

smitten. And the fear of God was upon all those nations, and Judah had rest again.

A Philosophy of Life

SPIRITUAL strength on the part of the people, a faith in the Lord that controls emotions of hate and fear, a faith that works in harmony with the word of God, bring peace to the heart of man and peace among nations.

It is a significant fact that today in the face of a world crisis, men's hearts are again turning to the Lord.

"When they in their trouble did turn unto the Lord God of Israel, and sought him, he was found of them." "When they sought him with their whole desire, he was found of them." Second Chronicles 15:4, 15.

"The Lord's eyes run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him." Second Chronicles 16:9.

The philosophy of such a religious experience, of a faith that conquers difficulties, is well expressed in these words:

"The trials of life are God's workmen to remove the impurities, infirmities, and roughness from our characters. We must not keep the eye on the fire of affliction, but must let the eye of faith fasten upon things unseen, the eternal inheritance, the eternal weight of glory; then the fire will not consume us but only remove the dross."

Water or Wine

Which Shall We Choose?

BE not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." Eph. 5:18. Wine with its intoxicating poisons is a fit symbol of the spirit and principles of Satan's kingdom. God warns very definitely to come out of Babylon because her wine makes drunken those who partake of it.

In contrast with this, "living water" represents the Spirit of God (John 7:37), and of this we are invited to "take freely." Rev. 22:17.

Selfishness is the great principle of Satan's kingdom, the essential element in the wine of Babylon. There are many kinds of intoxicating beverages, but they are all alike in that they contain the

*A lesson given at the annual conference of Self-Supporting Workers at Madison, by Elder W. D. Frazee, Wildwood Sanitarium Unit, Wildwood, Georgia.

poison, alcohol. Likewise, there are many varieties of the wine of Babylon, but all contain the one essential Satanic element, selfishness.

On the other hand, love is the great principle which the Holy Spirit seeks to implant in every heart. "God is love," and those who drink deeply of the water of life will be motivated by love. What a pity that, with the living water offered freely, anyone should choose the wine of Babylon and become intoxicated with the spirit of selfishness.

In its grosser forms, it is easy to identify selfishness; for gluttony, drunkenness, lust, and other forms of self-indulgence bring, even in this life, a sad harvest of ruin to both body and soul.

There are other more insidious ways in which selfishness enters into human experience. Every desire to advantage self at the expense of others, every ambition to exalt self and attain honor and fame above our fellows, is a manifestation of the principles of Satan's kingdom.

Every appeal to rivalry and competition is a substitution of the wine of selfishness for the living water of love. It is not surprising that campaigns into which rivalry is injected so often engender pride, quarreling, strife, and dissension. The Bible warns us that they who drink of Babylon's wine become "mad." Jer. 51:7.

HE who has drunk deeply of the water of Christ's unselfish love cannot be tempted to partake of the wine of Babylon. How earnestly we should educate youth to respond to the loving appeal of Jesus for sacrificial ministry to humanity.

Those who are filled with His spirit will not be lured from their post of duty by the offer of higher wages elsewhere. Those who are linked heart-to-heart with Jesus in His love for souls are happy to labor on, leaving with the Master all thought of recompense. They have heard His command and assurance, "Go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right, I will give you."

Love leads them to respond; love leads them to remain. The inducements of money, ease, or position are powerless to affect them.

We are living in the harvest time when every plant goes to seed. Soon each of us will be ruled entirely either by love or selfishness. In our humanity will be revealed the divine self-sacrifice of Jesus or the cruel selfishness of Satan.

"Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit."
"Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

Live Close to Nature

THE college library has recently received from Pierre F. Goodrich a gift of Dr. Richard Lieber's book, "America's Natural Wealth," an interesting and valuable volume. From the Foreword, written by Stanley Coulter, we quote a paragraph that is full of meaning to everyone who has the ambition to make the best of life for himself and his children. Mr. Coulter says:

"This book is written by one who has a clear vision of the truth that man cannot obtain fulfillment of his stature if he is too much separated from nature, the truth that human life is inevitably deprived of the joy and the mental health of right adjustment if it is too much restricted by an environment of its own making. There was clear perception of the fact that, eager for immediate comfort and thoughtless about its future, man tends to be negligent, even destructive, of that natural wealth and beauty which is his great spiritual as well as material inheritance."

Friendly Greetings

FOR twenty-four years this little sheet has carried to thousands in the United States and to many in far-off lands, a message of hope and cheer and inspiration for men and women in the field of education especially as self-supporting, Christian workers. It has made many valued friends, as witness letters from readers.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, came these words:

"It has been sweet of you to send *The Survey* to my home. Every issue has been read. All through K —'s long illness, even during my breakdown from night nursing along with other work, each copy seemed

to bring a sense of relaxation. The spiritual feeling that runs through its columns has been refreshing."

One of our soldier boys while in training for desert warfare wrote:

"Madison days come vividly back to me as I read *The Survey* sent me by a friend. I especially enjoyed the article, 'The Type of Students Madison Can Help.'"

"Enclosed find a small check for *The Survey* publishing fund, which is sent with much love and many good wishes for the good work you are doing for the young people." This comes from Mississippi.

A member of the faculty of The Pennsylvania State College wrote a few weeks ago:

"I just read your interesting paper, *The Madison Survey* of October 7. Congratulations for the fine work you and your co-workers are doing. God bless you in your efforts."

"We are much interested in your work and enjoy *The Survey*," says a friend in Delaware.

The Wren's Nest

LOCATED on a seventeen-acre tract of land overlooking Pelham Valley, one of the beauty spots of the Cumberland Plateau, is the Wren's Nest, formerly the home of a wealthy southern planter. This has recently come into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, both registered nurses, both well known to our readers because they operated Fountain Head Sanitarium and School for years and later spent five years at Altamont Pines.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulford asked release from Altamont Pines in order that younger men and women might develop there a strong medical work. And now, they in their new home with modern conveniences, will be glad to share its benefits with elderly people, or returned missionaries, or others who need comfort, good food, and an occasional treatment. They invite correspondence for prices and other details. Address: B. N. Mulford, The Wren's Nest, Monteagle, Tennessee.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

January 27, 1943

Annual Report of President Sutherland to the Board of Directors, Rural Educational Association

EACH year in the history of Madison, now nearly forty years since the incorporation of this institution, new problems have been presented for consideration. We have passed through a good many experiences—financial struggles of development and equipment; of national depression; of standardization of the college and of the sanitarium and hospital; of founding and operating rural units, upholding the faltering and encouraging new groups.

It is a time that tries men's souls as no previous times have tried them. And the trials are only just beginning. Hundreds of educational institutions are already closed or are tottering on the ragged edge of existence. The U. S. Office of Education is beseeching—that term is none too strong—other departments of the Federal Government to protect and save the educational system of the nation, which is now in jeopardy—to do this for the present men in the service, and for the sake of those who must carry on after the war is ended. There will be a nation to rehabilitate, and the schools are the avenue through which this process must be carried on to a great extent.

If the schools lose out now in the midst of war conditions, it will take years to regain their present status. It is a catastrophe, to say the least, that we face as a nation at the present moment. And Madison is in the dilemma with all the others.

The even current to which we have been accustomed in the operation of all these activities, has been broken and a decided readjustment is necessary.

A Lowered Attendance

THE year 1942 was our first in World War II. The first effect to strike us as a college was a decided reduction in man student attendance. It began early in the year and was very marked by the end of the year. It has taken a number of women students, also, and cut short the applications otherwise expected. Many have been inducted into the armed forces, and many others have been lured into defense industries by high wages. In 1941, the college attendance reached 450; today, it is less than half that number.

So far, we have known none of the hardships of the peoples of Europe and other countries. We have had all the freedom of the freest land in the world, and so we are glad to have a part in any sacrifice that will help our nation, but we are feeling, more than ever before, the force of the statement that what we might easily have accomplished in times of peace, we will now have to do under great difficulties.

Freedom Curtailed

WE are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the educational system which, by the Lord's guidance, we have

had a part in operating. There is no longer any question as to the desirability of a rural location for our schools and medical institutions and for the homes of our families. We are seeing cities destroyed in a night; great balls of fire, as the scene has been described, are bringing havoc from the heavens. We have looked forward to the time prophesied by the author of *The Revelation*, when it will be impossible to buy or sell. We are now having gas rationed out; we go *when* we are told we may go, and the auto stays in the garage when we are told to put it there.

We eat only as much sugar as we are allowed; we are told over the radio that within a few weeks the limits will be drawn much closer on many kinds of foods.

We see with our own eyes that the man who owns a small tract of land and knows how to grow his own food, is a king, a real king, possibly the nearest a free man that can be found.

We have always been thankful for our college farm—called by the Lord's messenger, "a beautiful farm"—but we never appreciated it as we do in the face of present world conditions. Once we were advised not to sell an acre, because in time it will become a refuge to the oppressed who seek shelter from the cities. We are determined to develop the agricultural features of the institution to the limit. This, too, is in harmony with laws of the nation. But as things look at present, much of the work men usually do will fall to women students and women teachers. But we expect to carry on, for it is our conviction that Madison was established upon principles that are enduring and that its fundamentals are vital to the life of individuals and institutions in the times we now face. Our rural schools, established under the good graces of the Master, will prove a great blessing to the people they serve, and will be a haven of refuge to the families that operate them.

Lessons in Economy

THERE is an old saying that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Adversity causes men and women to seek the Lord, who, under other conditions, had no time for Him. Missions will take on new energy as times grow harder. The whole

situation is bringing us to realize the importance of the layman's work, for which Madison stands, and the necessity, on the part of all of us, of strict economy, increased thrift, closer cooperation. We are finding it necessary to develop new resources for an income in order to support our large family and operate within our earnings.

Never have we given such careful thought and study to subjects of economy—to making a little go farther, saving the scraps, cutting expense on heat, light, electricity. And we believe the Lord is opening up new resources for us that will assist us to help ourselves and other people. The development of the food work is an outstanding example of this. Our safety as an institution depends upon our ability to live within our income, and upon teaching students by theory and practice, to do the same thing.

Training Lay Missionaries

IT SEEMS evident that we are very close to the time when the gospel is to go to the ends of the earth with great power. That movement will be carried forward largely by the rank and file of Christian people—those who have already learned to work on a self-supporting basis. This whole thought throws a deeply religious atmosphere about the work of each individual and of the institution as a whole.

Throughout the institution we are giving serious thought to courses of study, for a revamping of the college curriculum is necessary. More and more the demand is for the practical, those things that fit quickly into the pattern of life. We are seriously considering how better to train laymen for self-supporting missionary work. There is felt keenly the necessity of having a clear vision of our objectives and the best methods of attaining desired ends.

The Spirit of Missions movement, started by the General Conference, led to the development of courses in the Japanese language, together with a study of the habits and customs of the Orient, looking to the preparation of mission workers for those fields when the war is over or otherwise the way opens. Professor W. E. Howell, chairman of the Spirit of Missions

Committee, was here recently. Dr. Webber, who spent fifteen years in Japan, is directing the teaching of the Japanese classes by two nationals, both of whom are graduates of Madison College.

A similar work should go forward for those interested in lay missionary work in Latin-American countries.

Material Development

IN GENERAL, during the year 1942 we were completing building projects begun earlier. Williams Hall, the girls' dormitory, has been occupied for over a year, but the lower floor, planned as a cafeteria for the student body, was not finished. It is now nearing completion, although a bit behind schedule because of shortage of manpower and difficulty in securing materials. In the erection of that building we have had substantial assistance from friends. Nashville business men gave the initial \$15,000; the General Conference donated \$10,000, for which we have been very grateful; the local and union conferences have been proportionately generous; and Dr. Bralliar has received very generous assistance from many individuals, making possible a building valued at \$40,000.

The food factory has been enlarged and revamped to meet its growing needs at a cost of over \$30,000, and a large amount of valuable machinery and other equipment has come as the result of interested friends and patrons. Mr. Bisalski, manager of Madison Foods, has made some remarkable contacts, and his experiences in the development of protein foods are stories in themselves.

We face an era in world history when foods to take the place of meat and dairy milk are in demand. As meat becomes scarce, there is the problem of feeding other nations as well as our own, with the necessary proteins. For years we have used the soybean, recognized as possibly the best vegetable source of proteins. The Government has known of our experimental work and food manufacturing for some years, and at the present time is interested in this problem.

We are keenly sensitive to the significance of the educational system that combines agricultural pursuits, food preparation, medical work, and education.

Through this combination, in the face of trouble, the Lord wills that we should be a source of great help to others. Here lies the foundation for world evangelism, the goal of Seventh-day Adventists.

The installation of Central Heating Plant was completed a number of months ago. In the light of present difficulties in securing building materials, the wisdom of installing this plant when we did is very evident. The plant cost over \$40,000.

At the sanitarium, one unit of the new hospital wing is well under way. Building progresses slowly because of the lack of man labor, but we have been especially fortunate in having priority rights in buying materials.

Other Indications of Progress

EACH year Madison College graduates a class of students equipped to enter upon some type of missionary endeavor, as teachers, dietitians, laboratory technicians, agricultural experts, or candidates for the medical course. The graduating class last summer numbered approximately fifty men and women. In addition to twenty-five four-year college graduates, a group of nurses had taken State Board examinations and were ready for service. With the expansion of our own sanitarium, a number of our graduates have positions here as supervisors; a number are already in the Army, where it is gratifying to know they are assigned, almost without exception, to hospital, laboratory service, or clerical jobs.

Our teachers and a number of the older students have taught Red Cross classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, and Nutrition. Miss Lingham and Mr. Rimmer have taken a prominent part in this type of activity, which brings our principles to the attention of the public. Miss Lingham is president of the Tennessee League of Nursing Education, and chief examiner of the Nurses' State Board of Tennessee.

Madison College Church, composed largely of teachers, workers, and students, has made commendable progress this year. Various missionary activities are carried on by the members. The tithes and offerings totaled \$24,000.

Madison has its first resident colporteur, W. L. Vickers, who is working Davidson

County, in connection with the local conference, on the "easy payment plan."

It would be difficult to find a body of teachers and department heads who work together as closely and in such a widely diversified way as the Madison group. Many of them have been here for years and have thrown their lot here for life; and other newer comers enter equally into the work. The present is a real test to them all. As things go hard in the world, it cannot but be harder for those who are working on a plan of self-support. All in all, we have a courageous set of workers, and we expect to weather the storm.

The Government may make demands of us as an institution. Institutions are being sought out that are equipped to give certain phases of practical education that prepares men and women to meet the emergency. We hope to contribute our share.

The Constituents and Board members will readily recognize that when our attendance is low, all the industries suffer. In order to maintain these activities, we have hired help outside the institution, paying thousands of dollars to these workers that should, on our plan of operation, be kept within the institution for the support of the various departments. This is one cause of the unbalance in our financial setup.

The Outlook

IF the situation is difficult now, we know that when the time of adjustment comes after the fighting is over, the situation will be still more difficult. In that time of reconstruction, organizations that are least affected by the war and best prepared for activity, will be in a position to operate. We will then see real trouble. We then must carry on under great difficulties. But if we are wise, the very difficulties will stimulate us to greater activity. We must then be prepared to raise our own food, and to so cooperate as groups that we will be able to utilize to the limit the talents of all classes. Some will be mechanics, some farmers, some teachers, or nurses, or cooks. Madison and its units are work-

ing on this scheme in preparation for that time. They are demonstrating what thousands of Christian laymen should be doing.

There is no reason for discouragement. Some may drop out by the way because they are not able to stand the hardships. That will cause sadness; but those who trust the Lord, believe the Bible, and are willing to follow its teachings, will rejoice that in the present little time of trouble they learned lessons of self-maintenance, economy, and cooperation that make it possible to carry on in a time of greater trial and tribulation.

We have an opportunity here at Madison, under circumstances most favorable, through the blessing of the Lord to receive an education ourselves that will make us more than conquerors; that will make us able to help others in trouble. This is the vision I have of the future. This is the joy I have in reviewing the experiences of the year 1942, a year of warfare for the world, a year of unsurpassed opportunity for advancement to those who are true and who take advantage of this opportunity.

ANNUAL BOARD MEETINGS

MADISON COLLEGE, Madison Sanitarium, Madison Foods, and the other industries on the campus, are operated by a corporation, the Rural Educational Association. The annual meetings of the Constituents and of the Board of Directors were held Tuesday, January 19, in the Faculty Room on the College campus.

The Constituency membership is large; the Board of Directors numbers twenty-three. These include, besides people in the institution, the president of Southern Junior College, Professor D. E. Rebok; the president and the educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, J. K. Jones and Professor Kenneth A. Wright, respectively; and the manager of Southern Publishing Association, E. A. Moon—all from sister institutions and organizations whose representatives we are always happy to have with us.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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From the Pulpit

IN the earliest days of Madison College, the family group attended services in the little red cedar church some two miles away. But within a few months, a church was organized on the campus, and church and institution have grown on together. The College Seventh-day Adventist Church numbers over four hundred, its membership being preeminently the workers, faculty, medical staff, and students. It has two resident pastors, and a number of the faculty members are also ministers who aid in the services. Then, too, Madison has frequent visitors who contribute much to the education and spiritual atmosphere.

On the first Sabbath of the new year, President C. V. Anderson, of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, whose home is in Nashville, gave a stirring lesson on the necessity for constant growth on the part of every follower of the Master. We are living in a "grand and awful time," and his appeal was for greater devotion to the work of the Lord. Emphasis was given his admonition as he sang, "Lest we forget, lead me to Calvary."

Physical and Spiritual Health

FOR two weeks at the beginning of the College Winter Quarter, Julius Gilbert

White presented a series of lectures on health topics for the benefit of the students and campus family. He occupied the pulpit on the second Sabbath in January, basing his study on the words of Galatians 5:25: "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit."

CHRIST became one flesh with us, in order that we might become one spirit with Him. . . . It is through the Spirit that Christ dwells in us; and the Spirit of God, received into the heart by faith, is the beginning of the life eternal.

—*The Desire of Ages*

The Spirit of God surrounds us as the air we breathe; and, like the air, exerts a pressure to enter into our hearts and lives. Every member of the human race may have all the Spirit he desires, all to which he is

willing to yield himself.

"The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life," said the Master Himself. The Word, therefore, is the great source of spiritual life. Seven phases of spiritual living were given as:

1. *Prayer*, opening the heart to God, an expression of the heart's sincere desire. The Spirit urges us to pray.

2. *Faith*, simple trust in the Word of God, making a personal application of the Scriptures. The Spirit of God urges upon the human heart the necessity of faith.

3. *Study of the Bible* is as necessary to spiritual life as eating food is necessary for physical life and strength. The Spirit teaches us how to conform our lives to the divine pattern.

4. *Health*, in the light of the Word of God is a very important matter. The body is to be the

temple for the indwelling of the Spirit, and the better the physical condition, the better instrument it becomes.

5. *Christian education* is the divine way of leading men in the path of duty. "Thy law have I hid in mine heart that I might not sin against Thee."

6. *Sacrifice of human desires*, of selfish ambitions, of all else, for the sake of developing a Christ-like character.

7. *Christian service*. No man liveth unto himself. We serve the Master by serving those in need. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

When we follow the leadings of the Spirit in these phases of life, habits of thinking will be changed, facial expression will be altered. We become new creatures in Christ Jesus.

Out of the War Zone

WHEN the world awoke in horror to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the beautiful capital city of Singapore Island was being bombed also. Day after day, night after night, the inhabitants were forced to seek safety in bomb shelters. Pastor E. A. Moon, now manager of Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, was

On and Off at Madison

AS in most educational institutions, world war conditions seriously alter college procedures at Madison. Men are called to the colors; and in consequence, a change is necessary in the program to meet present emergencies.

Readers are interested in The Madison College Press, printing department of the college, which, for over two decades, has published this little sheet. The shop superintendent, who is a nurse and whose wife is a nurse also, accepts a call to California, and the Printing Department suffers. But there is always some way to meet difficulties, and this is the way this particular emergency was solved:

Some years ago, Roger Goodge was a Madison College student. He learned the printer's trade here, and after graduation accepted a position as head of the printing department in Southern Junior College. After three years he resigned to help relatives in the new self-supporting enterprise known as Little Creek School, located near Knoxville, Tennessee. The medical phase of this community work needs a physician. What is more natural than to make one? Goodge decides to take the medical

then superintendent of the Seventh-day Adventist Union Conference in Asia, with headquarters at Singapore. On January 30, he told the story of the miraculous deliverance of the shipload of evacuees, of which he and his family were a part.

Stealing out of the harbor in the darkness of night, sleeping in the cargo hold of the ship, staying in Java for several weeks, then on to Australia—that was their experience. A ship that was following them was sunk, but they came through safely. In Australia they found thousands of American soldiers. They visited such centers of our denominational work as the Avondale School at Coorombong, the food factory, and medical work. Then for eighteen days they traveled without seeing a single ship or bit of land until they entered the beautiful harbor at San Francisco. There they were greeted by Red Cross workers who told them that Tokyo had broadcast the sinking of the S. S. Monterrey, the ship on which they had crossed the Pacific.

course, and since he lacked a few subjects of meeting requirements, he is spending a few weeks at Madison.

When the Printing Department is orphaned, Mr. Goodge steps in to meet the emergency, and the previous two issues of THE SURVEY have gone to press under his supervision. We still need a practical printer, for this present arrangement is merely a makeshift.

Women Do the Work

SECRETARY of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., tells the nation that "this isn't just a man's war." *The University News Letter*, from the Office of War Information, puts it this way:

"Fundamentally, this is a young man's war. But in many important ways this is also a young woman's war—young women in uniform and young women in overalls; young women in field and factory, in office and hospital. . . . Young women students everywhere are keenly aware of the facts of the war; they must also be alert to the way in which those facts affect them as women and as students. They must recognize the unpleasant fact that a totalitarian triumph would destroy their very freedom to attend the college of their choice."

Women students at Madison are not afraid of work. They have always worked in part payment of their educational ex-

pense. On Madison College campus you will find them running presses and mangles, canning, processing and packing foods, cooking and serving meals to sanitarium patients and to the student body; they are acting as janitors in the school buildings; supervising the X-Ray Department at the Sanitarium; giving treatments, supervising departments; filling three-fourths of the office positions. They are doing many things now, and are ready and willing to do many others as necessity dictates. One thing is fortunate: they are accustomed to work, are being trained to carry responsibility, and know what it is to take the initiative. In this respect, Madison did not find it necessary to change its prewar setup.

Activities of the Faculty

ON all sides, extracurricular activities are in evidence at Madison. For instance, the president of the institution, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, is father advisor to some twenty rural centers, and despite the slowing down caused by gas rationing, he was with Pine Forest Academy in Middle Mississippi twice in January. There he has the vital problem of starting a sanitarium, securing a qualified nurse, giving forty pupils a physical checkup, assisting the school in its preparation for inspection, and of finding someone to take over the farm when the man in charge is called to the Army.

Two new cottages are filled with patients at Chestnut Hill Farm School. There are ten patients to be cared for, in addition to the school work. Students still help with the housework, the gardening, and elsewhere, and mature members of the group are interested in a program of adult education for this community. Twice a month Dr. Sutherland makes a trip to Chestnut Hill.

Dr. Dittes, head of the College Department of Foods and Nutrition, supervises the feeding of sanitarium patients, advises the one in charge of feeding the student body, and has a part to play in food manufacture and unit work.

THE head of the Department of Chemistry, Dr. P. A. Webber, besides teaching, is also a factor in the manufacturing features of MADISON FOODS. Because of long years spent as a missionary teacher

in Japan, he is director of the Spirit of Missions work in the Japanese language for men and women who look forward to work in the Orient when the war is over. The rural life movement is dear to his heart, and he has been influential in the transfer of several city families to rural homes in the Southland.

Miss Gertrude Lingham, Director of Nursing Education, has a number of other responsibilities. In collaboration with Miss Elma Rood, she is the author of *Taking Care of the Family's Health*. At present she is president of Tennessee League of Nursing Education and chief of the Tennessee State Board of Nurses' Examiners.

THE inventor member of the faculty is Professor James G. Rimmer, a Britisher by birth, teacher of chemistry, a registered nurse, a Doctor of Pharmacy, with wide experience in Red Cross classwork, and a class associate with the Nashville Chapter. On the side, he has built a pipe organ in his own home. In his love for music, the pipe organ takes the lead among instruments. The Hammond organ in Assembly Hall was secured through his solicitation, is his special care, and is the instrument used by his students in organ music. Music lovers of the student body have the rare privilege of attending pipe organ recitals at his home at irregular intervals, where they are instructed to appreciate such productions as "Sonata in D Major," by Hadyn; "Midsummer Night's Dream," the "Overture" by Mendelssohn, selections from Brahms, Schubert, Sousa, Wagner, Rossini, and others—to select a few from recent recitals.

Dr. Floyd Bralliar, the biologist, is widely known for his articles for the garden clubs, which appear regularly in a number of southern newspapers, and for the nature studies he has published in book form.

A GROUP of men are responsible for the operation of the Agricultural Department: George Juhl and J. W. Blair who are Iowa dirt farmers; C. L. Kendall, who has wide experience in Arkansas farming; Professor Frank Judson, who holds a Master's Degree in agriculture from the State University, and whose special interest is the dairy. These days, when man power is limited, he and Clayton Hodges

and Donald Welch care for the splendid Jersey herd of more than fifty milch cows.

In this field, also, are found men of diversified talents and interests. Dr. Cyrus Kendall, pathologist at Madison Sanitarium, of St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, and for the William Mason Memorial Hospital at Murray, Kentucky, does not allow medical duties to altogether overshadow his interest in and love for agricultural activities. As a member of the Agricultural Committee, he carries special responsibility for the small fruit crops on the farm and the orchards on the uplands. It was reported recently that he is personally feeding about twenty yearling heifers, because he knows that as the heifer is fed the cow will produce.

Not long ago the dairy sold five cows to a near-Nashville dairyman who contributes to the Government supply of dairy products for Camp Forrest with its thousands of soldiers.

THESSE are but a few out of many lives on the college campus that are filled to overflowing with service to humanity in some one of the many activities for which Madison is noted. Space is limited, and we can merely introduce a few at this time. If you are in this section of the South, come to see Madison and become personally acquainted with the men and women, teachers, doctors, mechanics, business men, food manufacturers, and others with whom Madison College students are in daily contact.

Let us emphasize the thought that this is no time for youth to forego education. Times are difficult; there are many things to distract the mind from school work. But insofar as possible, every ambitious young man and woman who has opportunity to do so, anyone who is not directly engaged in his country's service, should continue his education. The country, the church, the world, needs educated men and women, Christian men and women with their high ideals, to help to rebuild a war-torn world.

In the Country's Service

A SERVICE FLAG hangs on the north wall of the Sanitarium lobby. It carries twelve stars representing physicians

called to the service from the resident staff and associated physicians of this community; and a group of thirty-five stars representing Madison nurses who are now somewhere aiding in the fight for freedom.

From J. Clyde Vance, Jr., Office of Inspection Division, Panama Division, Ancon, Canal Zone, comes a picture of a tropical scene familiar to him, and the greeting, "Felices Pascuas de Navidad y un Prospero Ano Nuevo."

Word reaches us that Don Van Meter entered the Army from the hospital which he was operating in South Carolina; took officers' training at Camp Grant, Illinois; and about the middle of November became adjutant in the Army Air Corps Training Center, located in Stevens Hotel, Chicago. Mrs. Van Meter, formerly Miss Lora Mae Nivison, and their two small sons are living in Chicago.

Writing the middle of January, Cadet Otis L. Ruyle, Company E., QMS, 3rd Reg., says that he had just been transferred from a desert camp in California to the Officers' Training School for three months' work at Camp Lee, Virginia.

Thomas G. Browning wrote early in January from a hospital in Philadelphia, where he was convalescing from a surgical operation, that he expected to return to Bainbridge, Maryland, where he has been stationed with the Navy. "I am always interested in news from Madison and the units. Surely these schools are doing a wonderful work. Nothing will please me more than to have THE SURVEY come to me when I am more permanently located."

Comparatively recent reports concerning other former Madison students locate J. Mark Marks, Telegraph Office, Camp Polk, Louisiana; William Harp, Laboratory Technician, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Johns, Michigan; Pvt. Alan Dorr and Pvt. Ted Tryon, Camp Berkeley, Texas; and Pvt. Roscoe T. Davis, Co. D., 3rd Platoon, 31st B., Camp Grant, Ill.

Cpl. Robert D. Kellogg reports that he and Elmer Moore are in an enlisted men's Laboratory Technician's School, O'Railly General Hospital, U. S. A., Springfield, Missouri.

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The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

February 24, 1943

Food for Victory

— National and Personal —

IT should become as popular to raise a vegetable garden as it has been in recent years to drive an automobile. A garden plot should characterize every home. Nothing less than this is urged by the United States Government as a step toward the victory of the allied nations and ability to feed the world. In so far as it becomes a habit in this country for everyone to have a garden, will the citizens of the United States be prepared to maintain their high standards of personal freedom.

According to the history of the human race as portrayed in the book of Genesis, man's first home was on a plot of ground. Each family thereafter was to be a rural dweller. The divine plan of education and race development centered in the home on the land. Each family, according to this concept, would provide for its personal needs from the land under cultivation.

As men departed from the ways of the Lord, they forsook the land, turning it over to slaves for cultivation, while they, the lords, sought wealth by commercializing the products of the soil and by building large cities, in which were gathered the manufacturers and trades people.

In repeated cycles, the nation through

which the Lord endeavored to reveal His will, was placed on the land; then it lost sight of the divine vision and went into captivity; then was again restored to its possessions on the soil. Captivity and oppression follow the rejection of the Lord's plan of live-close-to-the-soil, as verily as rain follows the storm cloud.

HE who taught Adam and Eve in Eden how to tend the garden, will instruct men today. There is wisdom for him who holds the plow, and plants and sows the seed. The earth has its concealed treasures, and the Lord would have thousands and tens of thousands upon the soil who are now crowded in cities."

—*"Instruction on Educational Work"*

OUR own land of the free was in the beginning peopled by an agricultural-minded group. The strength of any nation is in proportion to its agricultural development. But wealth comes faster in trade and commerce than in the simpler life on the land. Men gravitate

to centers of industry for the material benefits offered. Perhaps one of the good results of the great global war will be the scattering of men from these great centers to homes on the land. At any rate, in view of events just ahead of us, events scarcely beyond our vision today, the Government, and many thinking men and women, are now entreating the populace to turn again to the soil for the sustenance of life. Through the press, over the radio, from the statesmen and public-spirited men, comes instruction to save life by raising your own food; to meet the rationing of common articles of food by cultivating your

own vegetables. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard is quoted in *The Saturday Evening Post*, February 6, 1943, as saying:

"The civilian population of the United States now faces a food situation more serious than any within the memory of its living citizens. Already many articles have been rationed. These rations are almost sure to be cut, and other items will be added to the list. Even many vegetables which have been part of the everyday diet of American families, such as lettuce, celery and melons, will disappear from most markets. The consumption of other vegetables and fruits will be greatly curtailed, either because of actual shortages, after military requirements have been met, or because of increased prices."

What to Grow

BEGINNERS have many misgivings as to what to grow and how to proceed. In the issue of *The Post* referred to, F. F. Rockwell, president of the Men's Garden Clubs of America, answers some of these questions. Mr. Rockwell says:

"The best variety guide is to obtain your state's bulletin on home gardens, through local Victory Garden committees, or by writing the extension service of your state agricultural college. Some of these publications cover only vegetables. It is worth remembering that small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, belong in home gardens, too."

Fertilizers: "Fertilizers and insecticides are now subject to Government controls, because they contain critical war materials. . . . However, every effort is being made to assure home gardeners the plant food and the protective sprays and dusts they will need."

Scarcity of seed: "We are assured there will be enough seed for present needs, but none to spare. "Estimate carefully; order no more than you can plant; make each packet go as far as possible." In view of this situation, when you have a successful yield of a good variety, save your own seed for next year.

Culling further from Mr. Rockwell:

1. Gardens without full sun will not grow vegetables.
2. Many vegetables are cool-weather plants. Do not begin your garden too late.
3. Do not attempt to grow everything you may like, but plan your garden for food values. Bear in mind that it is the repeat plantings that assure a continuous food supply throughout the season.

To those who are timid because they lack experience in gardening, Mr. Rockwell gives this assurance:

"There are few garden problems that honest sweat and a bit of intelligent planning won't solve."

Training Centers

FOR years Madison has been preparing for such conditions as we are facing today. The parent school and its two score rural units in as many Southern com-

munities, bear witness to the constant teaching by precept and practice to the value of life on the soil.

The college and its affiliated schools are cooperating to the limit in the plan for victory gardens, and they are training students to live in harmony with this program. As laws become more stringent, "an effort should be made to secure land away from cities, where fruit and vegetables can be raised. Agriculture will open resources for self-support."

Grow Your Own Vegetables

BY FLOYD BRALLIAR

THE United States Government is asking its citizens to plant no less than twenty million gardens this year, which is five million more than we had last year. This request is based on the fact that all transportation facilities will be taxed to the utmost in carrying food and war supplies for the soldiers. As soon as this nation is engaged in heavy warfare—and this may be true by the time you see this article—we shall be using ammunition and other war supplies so rapidly that the strain on our transportation facilities will be greatly increased.

We may expect to find very little green food on our markets, except home-grown material. Very little lettuce, cabbage, and similar vegetables will be shipped to us from growers who live hundreds or even thousands of miles away. The best estimates tell us that last year private gardeners grew more vegetables than the market gardeners, and that thousands of people who had never before grown a garden succeeded admirably in producing their own vegetables.

More than this, there are millions of people in lands now occupied by our enemies who must be fed by us as soon as it is possible to get the food to them. We must manage in some way to greatly increase our stock of food, and this in spite of the great labor shortage.

Those who are planning gardens for the inexperienced suggest that everyone possible should grow a garden 50 by 50 feet. On this, if it is thoroughly fertilized and cultivated deeply, thoroughly and properly planted and cared for, a small family can grow not only all the common vegetables

to use fresh, but enough to can for the winter. Home canning is going to be a necessity this year if we expect to have an adequate supply of canned foods.

According to the Bible, it is God's plan for His people to grow their own food in their own gardens. The prophet Isaiah tells us that in the earth made new we will plant gardens and eat the fruit thereof, and that we will not plant and another eat. In other words, we will not commercialize our foods. It is well to carry out in this life what we are all expected to do in the life to come.

Certainly Seventh-day Adventists, of all people, should cooperate with this nation's request to grow their own gardens. Even if one can find a space no more than ten feet square that he can fertilize and cultivate, on this he can grow a good kitchen garden.

We should plan a garden for the entire season, removing one crop as soon as it is mature, and planting others, remembering that in doing so we are cooperating with God. He provides the soil; we must cultivate it. He provides the seed, but we must plant it. He causes the plants to grow, but in order to reap a crop we must keep off the insect pests. Everyday we may be workers together with God, if we grow our own gardens. Then, when we have finished and the crop is already to use, He is good enough to say to us, "Well done; I give the crop to you!"

Wildwood Sanitarium

Report of 1942 Activities

AT the close of the first year in the history of Wildwood Sanitarium and in times of increasing difficulties, we have many reasons to rejoice in the leadership of God. Our activities are largely agricultural, medical and evangelistic. In these three fields our objective is not only to care for the land and for the bodies and souls of men, but also to train workers who will be able to carry on the Master's program of medical work in simplicity and faith.

Cooperation in Food Production

THE Lord has blessed our crops, and for some time most of our food needs have been from our farm and garden. We had a very good yield of peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes, soybeans, and various garden products.

The increasing scarcity of fruit and vegetables, both canned and fresh, emphasizes the value of the instruction given us years ago to establish outpost centers from which to work the cities. We

NOTE: President W. D. Frazee's report to the Annual Board Meeting.

are thankful that our medical and evangelistic workers are benefiting in health as the result of following this plan.

Nearly all our workers have had agricultural projects this year. Our head nurse looked after the peanuts, another nurse was in charge of the tomatoes. This plan of individual projects has been a great blessing.

Medical Evangelism

OUR principal operating income is from the care of patients in our little sanitarium and the work of our nurses in the homes of people. One of our workers is giving massage and hydrotherapy treatments by appointment in Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. Others answer calls for special nursing in surrounding communities.

Operating expenses have been handled on a no-debt basis. This has been made possible only by sacrifice on the part of our workers, a number of whom have given up high wages in order to put their lives into this medical missionary program.

Our great objective is to spread the gospel of Christ through ministry to body and soul. During the last year, several health classes have been conducted in nearby communities, health and gospel literature circulated, many Sunday-school classes taught, and hundreds of homes visited in the interest of health and betterment and spiritual instruction.

Our workers have been asked from time to time to present special topics in various places. At Fountain Head, Madison College, and Sand Mountain a series of studies was given on the sanctuary and its services, illustrated with a miniature model of the ancient tabernacle; and a revival meeting was conducted for Ozark Academy, Gentry, Arkansas.

November 1, our Wildwood group took over the operation of the El Reposo Sanitarium at Florence, Alabama. Nine workers are located there, and God is blessing the simple treatments, diet, and other natural agencies employed. Several cases of unusual restoration have been witnessed as the workers have combined earnest prayer with the use of nature's remedies.

Buildings and Improvements

WE are seeking to enlarge our physical plant at Wildwood. A year ago, when the property was donated for medical missionary work, our group assumed obligations of \$3,000 on buildings and equipment. One-half of this has now been paid, and we are looking to friends to supply the remainder. We have made a number of repairs and improvements in the buildings, and have paid for a deep well water system.

A friend gave money for a new barn which is now being constructed. We need a building for kitchen, dining room, and assembly, in order to release the main building for sanitarium purposes.

The Training Program

WE are offering practical experience in medical missionary work, with soul-winning as the great objective. Our greatest asset is a corps of well-trained, consecrated workers, who find joy in the service of humanity and in the training of

others in this same program. We invite others to share in these experiences.

World conditions speak eloquently of the need of practical training in agricultural, medical, and evangelistic lines. Empty shelves in the grocery stores tell us we must learn to grow more of our own food. The call of the armed forces for thousands of doctors and nurses emphasizes the great need for laymen trained in simple methods of health education and the use of nature's agencies. And most of all, the sorrow and sin of a world that has lost its way, call loudly for the training of workers who, in a simple way, can open the Scriptures to the people in their homes, revealing the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ to transform lives and bring hope to the despairing.

Wanted—A Pharmacist's Assistant

THERE is open to a young man or a young woman an opportunity at Madison Sanitarium and Hospital to train as assistant in the pharmacy. The requirements are some college education, including credits in college chemistry, accuracy in details, and a pleasant personality for meeting the public. For further details, address Madison Sanitarium, Madison College, Tennessee.

Bits of News

A MISSIONARY for twenty-three years in Africa, now home on furlough, who is interested in propagating the soybean in Africa, on suggestion of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, nationally known authority on foods at Tuskegee Institute, asks information concerning Madison foods, especially the use of the soybean. He adds: "I would be very much interested to know more about your institution and what it is doing in other lines. Then, if it is at all possible, I want to visit Madison College and see with my own eyes what is being done with the soybean."

MADISON COLLEGE holds a certificate from The American National Red Cross, authorizing the institution to operate a Volunteer First Aid Detachment in cooperation with the Nashville-Davidson County Chapter. Madison has such a detachment ready for service anywhere under the direction of J. G. Rimmer, a member of the college faculty, who is also the Red Cross Disaster Preparedness representative for the district around Madison. In case of disaster, the detachment goes to the relief at once, the Red Cross standing behind

the effort. First Aid Detachments are composed of persons who have completed Standard and Advanced Red Cross Courses, who are willing to serve in any emergency requiring skilled assistance.

WITH a five-dollar contribution to the Student Cafeteria Equipment Fund, came this from a Chicago friend:

"My admiration for your work continues. I am sure that the preparation of the young for country life is the future for our country, and not in the terrible crowding together in the cities. My daughter, a psychiatrist, has been working among the laboring people who are crammed into the cities of Connecticut without sufficient homes or care for their children. She describes the situation as terrible."

With a two-dollar check came this from a New York City reader:

"I want to express my appreciation and enjoyment of *The Survey*. Hearty wishes for the successful continuance of your humanitarian and educational work."

IN the new social order ahead, I can see an even greater need for such colleges as Madison," writes an Ohio business man. "The wisdom of your planning has created deep roots that will sustain you, while the most of us are just tightening our belts for the years ahead."

Men as Hospital Aides

BEGINNING in March, Madison offers a six months' course, plus practical experience, to men to prepare them for service in hospitals. There will be approximately seventy-five hours of organized instruction, varying somewhat with the background of the individual, and daily assigned duties under supervision in the hospital and sanitarium.

There are men—many of them mature—who can profitably avail themselves of this opportunity. It is similar to courses offered women to prepare them to serve as nurse aides. Those interested should apply immediately. Address H. J. Welch, Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Public Probity Rests upon Private Virtue

By A. W. Spalding

A NATION is made up of individuals, and its character is the sum of the characteristics of its citizens. There is no corporate soul, nor mind, nor will, nor virtue; there is only the agreement and co-operative action of the virtues and powers of a people. Living together and working together and aspiring together does tend to bring a likeness of character in a group, whether of family or institution or community or even nation, and so we recognize what we call national character; but we never meet a nation—we do not look into its face and speak to it or weigh its qualities; we only meet a number of its citizens and form a judgment of their composite qualities, to make up what we call the national character. Uncle Sam and John Bull and Marianne are popular symbols of our conceptions of the dominant traits of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France—that is, of the masses of their citizens.

Now, if we desire to correct or improve or in any way affect the character of a nation, there is no possible way to do it except to work upon the characters of its individual members. We cannot do it by making a law, nor by getting a court decision, nor by stirring up public spirit, nor by getting a mob to act. A legislature can make laws, but only as men believe in them

will they be obeyed. A police force can more or less hold down criminal activities, but it cannot affect criminal inclinations. A radio orator can excite popular fervor, but only as the field of emotional receptivity has been prepared by common habits. Back of all manifestations of "national" character is the education that the

individuals composing the nation have received. And to that education we must address ourselves.

The Child's First School
THE first school is the home. It is the most important school;

for it takes the child at his most impressionable age and molds his habits of body, mind, and spirit. The great elements of education are not the arts of communication taught in the elementary school; they are the personal habits of thought and activity which make up character. And beyond all question, these are basically determined in the home. Parents, therefore, are the first and most important teachers. But what kind of teachers they are, how competent to do their work, depends, first, upon inherent ability, and second, upon training. We cannot supply the brains, but we can give them the chance to develop and improve.

If there is any duty the school owes above all other duties, it is to give this social education. The school takes the child

and the adolescent from the home; it must perform build upon the foundation the home has already laid, correcting as far as possible the defects made or permitted by the home, but in any case depending upon what the home has wrought. It has the duty to present correct social concepts, to inspire adoption of the highest ideals, and to assist in the formation or improvement of social habits and activities. Thus it prepares the individual to relate himself aright to society, both before and in marriage, and it goes on to train him to become, not merely the progenitor, but the loving, intelligent, disciplinary teacher of the children God shall give him.

Social Education at Madison

MADISON COLLEGE is paying much attention to this social education. That education enters into every other department of study and living. It gives purpose and much implementation to religious education; it employs and directs science study; it embraces all the cultural elements of education; it informs and directs the use of leisure in recreation and in social communion. And in and through all, it aims at the improvement of community, national, and church character through its influence upon the component parts of those bodies. In other words, it affects public probity through its development and shaping of private virtue.

While social education infuses all of these departments of study, it must add some elements not heretofore contained in the typical school program, to round out and to give point to the social science involved in personal, family, and community behavior. Some of these elements are indicated in the list of classes given below. But such science, emphasized by its newness, should not be taken as the sum and substance of social education: it is the new masonry that stops the gaps in the old foundation.

The social life of Madison College, extracurricular as well as class, is accounted an integral part of education. Its direction and control are under joint management of faculty and student body, the directive role naturally falling more largely to teachers, and final control resting in the faculty. To instruct in the science of

social life, two subjects are offered in the curriculum.

The first of these is the class in Christian Recreation. Recreation is not synonymous with amusement; it is in reality recreation of body and mental powers, and to be true to its name and nature, it must conform to physical, mental, and spiritual laws. A constructive study is made of the science of recreation. Initially, the motivation is studied, restoring to its rightful place the divine incentive of love, in contrast to the distorted motive of rivalry.

This principle applies not only to recreation, but to all activities and methods in school, church, business, and social life. Then the resources of recreation, physical, mental, and spiritual (which embrace the social), are explored; and field or laboratory work is done to illustrate this. A wholly new psychological outlook in regard to recreation is evident in those who have taken this study. The play instinct natural to childhood is studied in its educational purpose and results, while the adult attitude is reflected in recreational activities fitted to maturity.

During this winter quarter a class is being conducted in The Social Relations of Youth. This is required work in the freshman year; all other social studies are elective. This class is, in part purpose, an orientation class, to acquaint the new students with the spirit and the objectives of Madison College in regard to social behavior. It goes deeper than that, however, in the intent to furnish the student with convincing reasons, based upon physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual equities for the social laws which govern a Christian society. The study starts with the origin, nature, and control of love, giving a sacred significance to a much misunderstood and abused subject. The physiological and emotional origins of social urges are studied, as well as the means of their control and direction in the adolescent or prenuptial period.

In the spring quarter there is offered for second year students the subject of Marriage and Family Relations. This is a scientific but warmly human study of the prerequisites of marriage, the ethics of courtship, the etiquette of wedding, the

adjustment problems in marriage, and the economic, emotional, religious, and career factors in successful marriage and home-making. A brief survey of the history of marriage, including its divine purpose, is also included.

An Expanding Program

NEXT year there is planned, in addition, the study of child culture as the work of parents. This embraces a much larger field of study than any of the preceding subjects. It is, indeed, a laying of the foundation for all education. It may involve several classes. Already three classes in this category are in operation in connection with the nursery school conducted here: student teachers are given Preschool Methods and Methods in Nature Teaching, also a class in Story-Telling. Child Culture will survey the whole field of home education, and supply elements not embraced in the normal classes just mentioned.

The whole design of this system of social education is to fit students for right Christian living, bringing into their consciousness the realization of high ideals and right conduct to religion and social responsibility, and aiming at the correction of personality defects and the making of strong and true character. It lays the foundation for the building and maintenance of better homes, which, in turn, means the education of the church and the nation and the world in the great values of human life and the completion of the divine mission of salvation of the human race.

Freedom of Worship

WRITING for *The Saturday Evening Post*, Will Durant, in one of a series of articles on "The Four Freedoms," held out to the world as the great objectives of the allied nations, gives this impressive paragraph:

"A man's dealings with his God should be a sacred thing, inviolable by any potentate. No ruler has yet existed who was wise enough to instruct a saint; and a good man who is not great is a hundred times more precious than a great man who is not good. . . . When we yield our sons

to war, it is in the trust that their sacrifice will bring to us and our allies no inch of alien soil, no selfish monopoly of the world's resources or trade, but only the privilege of winning for all peoples the most precious gifts in the orbit of life—freedom of body and soul, of movement and enterprise, of thought and utterance, of faith and worship, of hope and charity, of a humane fellowship with all men."

A Prayer

FROM experiences in the skies there come from Sergeant Hugh Brodie, of the Royal Australian Air Force, "missing in action," these lines of lofty thought, appearing in *Time*, February 8, 1943:

"Almighty and all present Power,
Short is the prayer I make to Thee.
I do not ask in battle hour
For any shield to cover me.

"The vast, unalterable way,
From which the stars do not depart,
May not be turned aside to stay
The bullet flying to my heart.

"I ask no help to strike my foe;
I seek no petty victory here;
The enemy I hate, I know,
To Thee is also dear.

"But this I pray, be at my side
When death is drawing through the sky.
Almighty God, who also died,
Teach me the way that I should die."

In the Country's Service

WORD reached us recently that William Rabuka, a Canadian student, graduate nurse, class of '37, is with the armed forces in Greenland.

Leslie Reeves, Madison graduate nurse, is in charge of an operating room in a hospital at San Antonio, Texas.

Sgt. Emmett Pierce, of Savoy, Texas, one of Madison's graduate nurses, who also had experience in clinical laboratory work while in college, is in the X-ray department of Station Hospital, Camp Maxey, Texas. During a short furlough early in February, he visited friends on the college campus.

Russell Herman, class of '39, who spent a year in the Canal Zone, Panama, was on the campus for a few hours on Feb-

ruary 25, en route to the home of his parents in Cambridge, Ohio.

THE middle of January, Lt. John Robert wrote from Camp Wheeler, Georgia:

"I am enjoying my new assignment, that of Special Service Affairs for the Battalion. The duties are fascinating. I have charge of the athletics, recreation, music, bonds and insurance, and the Officers' Club for the Sixth Bn. I have many duties with fine men. How proud I am of our American youth! Fundamentally, they are excellent, but need encouragement along right lines. God is good to me in allowing me to serve in the manner I love best."

Holaday Neafus, now second lieutenant in the Army, was on the campus the twenty-second of February. As mess sergeant at Ft. Riley, Texas, he fed the officers. Later, he became chief instructor in the Bakers' and Cooks' School; from there he went to the Officer Candidates School at Ft. Lee, Virginia, for three months, where he received his commission. Working out from Camp Breckinridge, Indiana, he is conducting four-day courses in Mess Inspection and Food Conservation for officers. Lt. Neafus says that his first experience in handling foods was while he was a student at Madison.

FROM "Somewhere in North Africa," in the cork wood forests, Pvt. Ellus Williams wrote on the twenty-sixth of January:

"We had a rather uneventful voyage. There were a number of ships in the convoy, escorted by a strong naval force. The people are Arabic and French; and Moslem is the native religion. The land is fertile and produces large quantities of oranges, tangerines, grapes, nuts, and vegetables. . . . I designed and presented to my company an electric shock pad for applying constant, uniform heat to litters or stretchers in the field. It was made just before I left the States and is the first pad of this type ever built. It is now in use in our hospital ward tent and is proving a definite value to the soldiers who use it."

Ellus Williams came first to Madison as a patient in the Sanitarium. On regaining his health, he became a student, then a unit worker, and when inducted into the Army, was operating treatment rooms in Columbia, Tennessee. His childhood home is Lebanon, Tennessee.

Orville Thompson, inducted last fall, writes that he was promoted to private

first class, and then to sergeant in the month of January. He is now in charge of the hospital dispensary, Medical Detachment, 64th Q. M., Bn., Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. "Please add my name to *The Survey* mailing list. I always enjoy news from Madison and never get enough."

ABSENT from the campus since 1913 when he was a Madison student, Ivor Carroll stepped in unexpectedly the other day. He is a small fruit grower near Lewiston, Idaho, and two of his sons are in defense work in the West. Through all these years he has carried happy memories of his student life, and as he again went over the plant, he was recalling incidents that happened here and there.

The American Red Cross of Nashville received authorization from Washington headquarters to set up a Surgical Dressing Unit on the college campus. Miss Florence Hartsock is supervisor, under the direction of Mrs. Ernst, of Old Hickory. Work began the first of March in the classroom of Druillard Library.

On the last day of February, Mrs. Nancy Rice-Anderson, well-known entertainer of Nashville, gave the campus family a very enjoyable hour of readings. She is always a welcome guest.

From the earliest days of Madison to the time of his death three years ago, Mr. Nis Hansen, of Corcoran, California, was a member of the institution's Board of Trustees and an ardent supporter of its educational program. Mrs. Diantha M. Hansen has recently become a member of the campus family and is living on Sanitarium Drive not far from the home of her son, Prof. Nis Hansen, Jr.

Wanted—A Pharmacist's Aid

THERE is open to a young man or a young woman an opportunity at Madison Sanitarium and Hospital to train as assistant in the pharmacy. The requirements are some credits in college chemistry, accuracy in details, and a pleasant personality for meeting the public. For further details, address Madison Sanitarium, Madison College, Tennessee.

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The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXV, No. 6

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

March 24, 1943

The Importance of Agriculture in Education

IT IS almost forty years since a small group of teachers from the state of Michigan sought out a farm in Tennessee, approximately ten miles from the capital of the Volunteer State, and there laid the foundations of what is today a widely known educational institution, recognized as unique in its plan of operation.

Forty years ago when Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, later known as Madison College, was launched, it was not popular to establish a college on a large tract of land and depend upon that land to a large degree for the support of the institution. In those days it was a decided departure from the ordinary course of institutions of higher learning—aside from land-grant agricultural colleges and a few others, of which Emmanuel Missionary College in Michigan and Avondale School in Australia were examples—to make agriculture a fundamental contributor to the educational and economic system of training youth for citizenship and for Christian service.

That program and the attendant feature of student self-support are the features which led to the characterization of Madison as unique in the field of education.

Still less popular was it in those early days of the present century for medical

institutions to attempt the care of the sick away from the large cities. But in connection with the school, Madison established a sanitarium and hospital in the center of a large tract of land in the Cumberland Valley of Middle Tennessee. The founders were sometimes called foolish, and idealistic rather than practical. They were

told that physicians would not entrust their patients in such distant places as rural sanitariums, and that patients themselves would not come to a rural sanitarium.

But when an idea is right, even though it may be unpopular, it will gain prestige if someone has the courage to put it into operation. Not only has Madison survived and grown in size and influence, but we have seen popular opinion change; we have seen other rural sanitariums operate on a still smaller scale and with even less equipment and in more distant rural locations, to which patients have come year after year, until today Madison is the parent of thirty or more schools and medical institutions situated in various rural sections of the Southland.

Encouraging Words

THROUGHOUT its history, Madison has been fortunate in having certain guiding principles clearly set forth, such as these:

SPEAK to Him, thou, for He knows,
And spirit with Spirit can meet.
Closer is He than breathing, and
Nearer than hands and feet.

—Tennyson

"We shall find it necessary to establish our schools out and away from cities, and yet not so far away that they cannot be in touch with them."

"What can be done to save our youth? . . . Schools should be established where there is found as much as possible in nature to delight the senses. . . . We should choose a location apart from the cities, where the eye will not rest continually upon the dwellings of men, but upon the works of God. Let students be placed where nature can speak to the senses and in her voice they may hear the voice of God."

Historic Setting

EDEN was the school for our first parents, and God was their instructor. They learned how to till the soil and to care for the things which the Lord had planted. They did not regard labor as degrading, but as a great blessing. Industry was a pleasure to Adam and Eve."

Three thousand years later when Samuel, the prophet, conducted a system of schools in Palestine, these same principles were in operation:

"God provided conditions most favorable for the development of character. The people who were under His direction still pursued the plan of life that He had appointed in the beginning. . . . The men who held fast God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil and keepers of flocks and herds; and in this free, independent life, with its opportunities for labor and study and meditation, they learned of God, and taught their children of His works and ways."—*Education*, p. 33.

Education for Leadership

MEN are needed in different communities to show the people how riches are to be obtained from the soil. The cultivation of land will bring returns."

"There is need of much more extensive knowledge in regard to the preparation of the soil. There is not sufficient breadth of view as to what can be realized from the earth. . . . What is needed is schools to educate and train the youth that they may know how to overcome difficulties. There must be education in the sciences, and education in plans and methods of

working the soil. There is hope in the soil, but brain and heart and strength must be brought into the tilling of it."

"The God who has made the world for the benefit of man will provide means from the earth to sustain the diligent worker. . . . God can spread a table for His people in the wilderness."

By working in harmony with these principles, Madison has been able through its students to establish rural educational and medical institutions in other rural communities of the South. Such rural units are Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, and Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, in North Carolina; Pewee Valley Academy and Sanitarium, near Louisville, Kentucky; Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, and Chestnut Hill Farm School and Rest Home, in Tennessee; and others. These all operate on the plan that has made Madison a distinctive type of educational institution.

The Tide Turns

THREE years of war made great changes in the mental attitude of the British people. A global war involving the United States is rapidly changing the minds of our countrymen on many matters of life, education, and kindred subjects.

The United States Government today is confronted with the stupendous problem of feeding a large portion of the world. Every citizen is called upon to contribute his share to this food-production project. Men and women who have had little or no experience in tilling the soil are becoming rural-minded. They hear radio garden talks and read of garden cultivation; housewives are planning to can fruits and vegetables as never before. They face the situation of raising and preserving their own food or going on much reduced rations. It is an ill wind that fails to bring some good results.

Allied Nations' Agricultural Problem

APPEARING in *The Saturday Evening Post*, February 27, is an enlightening article, "Acres are Aces," by Dr. Hugh Hammond Bennett, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, from which we quote a few poignant sentences.

"Productive land is a weapon of peace as well as a weapon of war. The use to which the

world's croplands are put after the war will decide in great measure what kind of peace we shall have. . . . The possession of good productive land, in the final analysis, will be almost as much a factor as guns in deciding whether the United Nations or their enemies win the war. The side that has the most good cropland and uses it wisely will certainly have considerable edge on its enemy."

The real significance to us of what Dr. Bennett is saying is in this statement:

"One of the biggest chunks of the United Nation's cropland assets is right here in the United States—the Corn Belt—an area which stretches from Central Ohio west to Central Nebraska, and from Southern Minnesota south to Southern Missouri, the largest piece of farm land in the world with a good agricultural climate."

Dr. Bennett is but one of hundreds of writers, radio speakers, educators and others who are turning the minds of U. S. citizens to their heritage on the soil and the necessity of taking full advantage of this source of wealth under present distressing conditions. Rural-minded Madison is happy to have part in this constructive, lifesaving phase of world war activities. Every effort will be made this season to produce abundant crops on the school farm, in the gardens and orchards.

Furthermore, Madison is interested in assisting in the neighborhood. Dr. Floyd Bralliar, head of the college department of Biology, has been appointed by the Governor to act as official lecturer and counsellor for the Office of Civilian Defense Victory Gardens in Nashville and Davidson County, a project which will occupy practically half his time.

A Work-Study Plan

A COLLEGE which gives students an opportunity to earn a portion of their expenses by working in the various campus industries, which is the Madison College plan, finds it necessary to arrange for each student to have an unbroken period for his industrial work. This has been known as the work-study plan, by which each student devotes a half day to classroom activities and the other half to industrial pursuits.

It is interesting to find that in their effort to assist the government in its wartime industrial program, the public high schools of Oakland, California, have adopted a work-study program. *Educa-*

tion for Victory, official organ of the United States Office of Education, issue of March 1, says:

"In anticipation of heavy demands on Oakland's youth to help relieve the labor shortage in war industries and other types of business and industry, a plan of combined study and work has been in operation this school year. . . .

"Students who wish to work part time while still in school are permitted to attend high school four hours daily and to work four hours daily. . . . The students are employed in a vast variety of jobs. In some cases, two students are filling one 8-hour job on a two-for-one basis; that is, two students fill one full time job. . . . Most of the jobs are on a strictly part-time basis, most of the students going to school in the morning and working in the afternoon.

"Students may change jobs up to the end of the first five weeks of the semester. After this they are asked to remain on their jobs for a full semester if they wish to earn school credit, just as they remain in any class in school for the entire semester. This has a tendency to stabilize the program, both for the school and for business and industry."

The closing paragraph of the article in *Education for Victory* corroborates Madison's experience, that a work-study program has real educational advantages. Here is the Government's testimony to this fact:

". . . It is pointed out by officials that in the work experience program there is real educational value. Before the plan was inaugurated, young people generally did not have the opportunity to get real work-experience under proper safeguards and supervision. It is the opinion of the school officials that the plan would be just as valuable during peacetime as during war."

In the Country's Service

AN INTERESTING fact, frequently noted in the experience of Madison students in Army and Navy service, is that the training they received here proves of special help to them in their government service. Albert Kephart was first a student, then a tailor's apprentice, then operator of the tailor repair and cleaning shop on the campus for a number of years. From somewhere on the broad Pacific Pvt. Albert Kephart wrote late in January:

"Since leaving Camp Berkeley, my buddies and I have been more or less continuously in a state of transition. Our battalion with a good many others has been 'going places' for several weeks. I have seen places I never expected to see and have been carrying on *a la Madison* on the tossing waters. In other words, the officers needed tailoring and pressing. There was an iron but no pressing board, so down in the car-

penster shop, due to the graciousness of the chief carpenter, I made one after the model used in the Madison tailor shop. The officers who desire the service are now being cared for, and I am a very busy man. We have had good weather and very little disturbance in the gastric region."

First Lieutenant Joe Karlick, M.D., a premedical student in Madison College seven years ago, graduate of The College of Medical Evangelists, wrote February 21:

"I am on detached service for special study in Clinical Laboratory Medicine, Billings Hospital, University of Chicago. At the end of my stay here, March 27, I will return to the Army air base at Rapid City, Iowa. At present Ruth and the kiddies are living here. We are well. I will be happy to do all I can for the Medical Corps. I know Madison College must be feeling the effects of the war. You have many grateful alumni both in and out of the service, and we all 'pull' for you. We need more schools like Madison to fit young people for their real life work."

Capt. William Wescott, M.D., 30th Field Hospital, Camp Campbell, near Clarksville, Tenn., which is preparing for overseas duty, together with Dr. John T. McDuffey, of Murphy, N. C., were guests of Dr. P. A. Webber and family on the 12th of March.

Campus News

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goode of Little Creek School, Concord, Tennessee, are visiting friends and relatives on the campus.

Following the close of his second year in the College of Medical Evangelists, Alfred Webber, former Madison premedical student, is spending his vacation with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber, both members of the college faculty. He is enthusiastic about the medical course and looks forward to medical missionary work, possibly in the Orient, as he lived for a number of years in Japan, where his father and mother were teachers.

In February Mrs. Elinore Dittes visited in the home of Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the college Department of Diet and Nutrition. Mrs. Dittes is living in Chicago, while her husband, Capt. Albert Dittes, M.D., is in the Army service somewhere in the Pacific area. Dr. Dittes is a former Madison premedical student and a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists. The two ladies spent a pleasant week end with another relative, Dr. Julius Schneider, who has medical offices in Atlanta and operates Georgia Sanitarium near Decatur.

Professor Charles Alden was an associate of the founders of Madison College in their previous educational work in Michigan, and was one who came south when the new school was established. Filled with the rural idea, he was one of the first to establish a rural unit after the Madison order. He was a well-known agricultural teacher for many years and acted as principal of Davidson County Agricultural High School until the end of his life. One of his students, now a university instructor in agriculture and rural economics, reading in *The Survey* of the student work-study plan of Little Creek School, took his little son there as a student.

The sudden death of Dr. H. E. Risley, dean of the College of Medical Evangelists, at his home in Loma Linda, California, came as a distinct shock to his many friends at Madison. Each year Dr. Risley visited the college to interview prospective medical students. His genial disposition and happy outlook on life endeared him to the young men who looked forward to four years' work in the medical school. We are among a very large group who mourn the loss of this able man.

On the lot set aside for the children's Home School, near the south entrance to the college property at the junction of Neely's Bend Road and Sanitarium Drive, Professor and Mrs. A. W. Spalding are busy with garden projects. They are planting peas and potatoes, and the rose bushes are ready to set. They are making of the playgrounds and out-of-doors schoolroom a veritable little Eden.

Men as Hospital Aides

BEGINNING in March, Madison offers a six months' course, plus practical experience, to men to prepare them for service in hospitals. There will be approximately seventy-five hours of organized instruction, varying somewhat with the background of the individual, and daily assigned duties under supervision in the hospital and sanitarium.

There are men—many of them mature—who can profitably avail themselves of this opportunity. It is similar to courses offered women to prepare them to serve as nurse aides. Those interested should apply immediately. Address H. J. Welch, Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

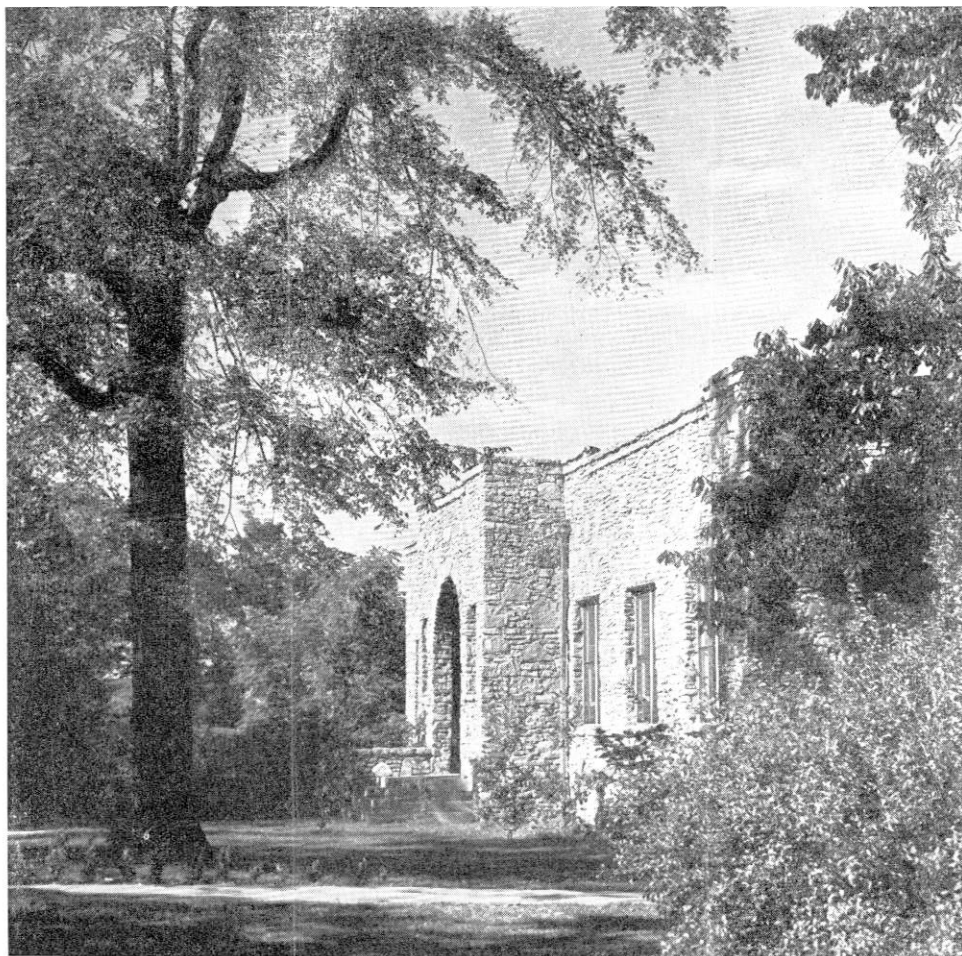
Vol. XXV, No. 7

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

April 7, 1943

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Announcement of Madison College 1943-1944



DRUILLARD LIBRARY

Attractive study hall for students—one of a group of campus buildings faced with native limestone, surrounded by the natural beauties of Middle Tennessee, supplemented by an arboretum of a thousand trees and shrubs.

The Mission of Madison College

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HOWARD J. WELCH, M.A.	<i>Dean</i> <i>Religious Education</i>
FLOYD BRALLIAR, PH.D.	<i>Vice-President</i> <i>Biology</i>
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LOTTA BELL, M.A.	<i>Education, Psychology</i>
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WALTER E. HANCOCK, PH.D.	<i>Social Science</i>
NIS HANSEN, M.A.	<i>Physics</i> <i>Mathematics</i>
EDWARD C. JACOBSEN, M.S.	<i>Social Science</i>
A. W. JAMES, PH.D.	<i>Modern Language</i>
FRANK JUDSON, M.S.	<i>Agriculture</i>
GERTRUDE LINGHAM, M.A.	<i>Nursing Education</i>
VIOLET MORGAN, M.A.	<i>English</i>
JAMES G. RIMMER, M.A.	<i>Health</i>
A. W. SPALDING	<i>Social Science</i>
JOE E. SUTHERLAND, M.D.	<i>Health</i>
PERRY A. WEBBER, PH.D.	<i>Chemistry</i>
WALTER S. WILSON	<i>Purchasing Department</i>

"True education means more than the pursuit of a certain course of study. It means more than a preparation for the life that now is. It has to do with whole being, and with whole period of existence possible to man. It is the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers."—*Education*, by Mrs. E. G. White.

AT MADISON COLLEGE, as elsewhere, a World War makes certain changes necessary. Likewise, world conditions today are emphasizing, as nothing heretofore has, the importance of so training young men and women that they will be able to function effectively in harmony with the great principles of democracy.

Serious-minded men, looking beyond present distracting conditions, realize that, instead of relaxing efforts in the field of education, greater activity should be devoted to the preparation of leaders for the peace they hope is not too far distant. One encouraging result of the world cataclysm is the great awakening that citizens of the United States have had to the need of eliminating certain phases of education long considered desirable, and placing greater emphasis on those phases of education that fit more fully into the pattern of the democratic way of life—those things that fit a man to meet quickly, efficiently a fast-moving program.

With these changes which are stressing what we are familiar with as the practical features of education—self-maintenance, self-government, good citizenship in every way—Madison College finds itself in full accord.

For forty years the institution has been training men and women in head and heart and body to serve their fellow men in an unselfish way. Into needy sections of the Southland they have entered with a gospel of Christian education, of health and self-maintenance that today makes them leaders in many community activities. This work as carried forward by the alumni is needed alike in times of war and peace. There is no limit to the opportunities for service, and recruits are needed.

Equipment for Practical Service

MADISON COLLEGE, with its clearly defined purpose to train for Christian service, aside from its classroom offering, has three outstanding educational advantages.

Its college farm of eight hundred acres is dedicated to a maximum production of foods. Students have here the privilege of working hand-in-hand with men whom the government recognizes as essential to the winning of the war.

Its food manufacturing department—MADISON FOODS—is enlarging its facilities for maximum production of foods for home and foreign consumption. Added experimentation in its laboratories is enabling it to meet changing conditions in the commercial world, and its products, which will materially help meet the shortage of meats and dairy products, are now on the market. The food factory is, therefore, one of the attractive centers for study and work.

In its medical department—MADISON SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL—students are trained as nurses, dietitians, and laboratory technicians. The value of this feature of the educational program of the institution is brought home with added force as its students are followed to the corners of the earth as nurses, hospital aids, pharmacy assistants, X-ray men, and other servers of the soldiers.

These three activities—agriculture, food preparation, medical work—are today recognized as fundamental features in the preparation of men and women alike for war time and peace time.

(Continued on page 28)

Objectives

Madison, a training center for Christian workers, makes prominent the need of self-supporting missionary endeavor by the layman and offers a well-rounded program for students with this objective. It endeavors—

To develop high ideals of Christian character combined with sound scholarship.

To emphasize the dignity of labor and to provide facilities for developing manual skills.

To inculcate the importance of the laws of health.

By faculty organization and student participation in campus government, to teach by precept and example the principles of democracy.

Through its industries to provide remunerative work, in order that students who might otherwise be deprived of a college education, may earn a large portion of their expenses, and whereby all may have practical experience in the problem of self-maintenance.

Sources of Remunerative Work

In the Field of Agriculture—general farming, gardening, orcharding, dairying with a fine Jersey herd, landscaping and lawns.

Household Duties—All processes in the steam laundry; cooking and serving in student cafeteria; Sanitarium diet kitchens; care of patients' rooms.

Special Dietary Food Manufacturing and Baking.

Offices — Stenographers, bookkeepers, storekeepers, telephone operators.

Sanitarium and Hospital—All types of work are open to students as their efficiency indicates.

Mechanics—Building and construction, carpentry, electrical installation and repair, plumbing, operating steam heating plant, painting, general repair work, printing.

Every student carries a work-study program. Credit for work applies on school expenses.

Under changed conditions which world war necessitates, Madison hopes to carry on, and when cessation of hostilities makes rehabilitation possible, to be ready to continue its preparation of Christian workers with increased speed and for greater efficiency.

Students for Madison

MADISON COLLEGE is a Christian training school, privately owned, and operated by Seventh-day Adventists. No denominational restrictions are imposed, but those who accept the privileges offered by the institution should be in harmony with its objectives.

Applicants should present a transcript of previous educational advancement, including graduation from an accredited high school and any college work.

Since Madison is interested in assisting men and women of mature years to qualify as lay evangelists, a limited number of students are admitted each year for special courses, provided they present evidence of the necessary qualifications. Character references are required of all.

The college is not equipped to admit immature girls and boys who require personal supervision and guidance. Academy students sixteen years of age, or more, will be accepted for the Demonstration School operated in connection with the Department of Education, provided they meet grade and character requirements.

THERE is a strong temptation in these days of national and international strife for young men and women to lose interest in an educational program. Without question, this is a grave mistake and one that will be regretted in future years. Prime Minister Winston Churchill puts to the British youth what we would say to our United States students:

"Nobody who can take advantage of higher education should be denied this chance. . . . We must make plans for part-time release from industry so that our young people may have the chance to carry on their general education and also to obtain specialized education."

Every effort should be made to encourage our young people to remain in college, or to enter college as the case may be. Madison offers special advantages along a number of lines and is willing to do everything

possible for those who are being drawn into other channels.

Unless in some form of active service for the country, let our young people plan to continue their education.

An Accelerated Program

In recognition of present-day needs, Madison College is suspending some courses in part or entirely and is placing major emphasis on certain phases of the program such as—

1. *Agriculture*, foundation of all community and national economics, recognized as the A, B, and C of Christian education, a feature for which Madison is well equipped.

2. *Dietetics and Home Economics*—Opportunity is afforded for a major in each, the program following requirements of the American Dietetics Association.

3. *Health and Nursing*—Courses prepare for State Board examinations and the R. N. certificate.

4. *Industrial Education*—Theory and practice are combined in a wide field of activities.

5. *The Languages*—With present relations to the Latin-American field, emphasis is placed on unit work in Spanish language, literature, philosophy, and customs. A corresponding course will be given in the Japanese language in preparation for missionary work in the Orient when the war is over.

6. *Religious Education*—Special emphasis is placed upon practical courses in lay evangelism.

There are generous offerings in the sciences—chemistry, biology, physics, and mathematics; in English; the social sciences; music; art; religious education; and special emphasis is laid on the training of elementary teachers, the college offering both a two- and a four-year course.

Further Details

FOR the sake of economy made necessary in times of national distress, the college is substituting this brief announcement for its usual annual calendar. Further information will appear in the following issue of *The Madison Survey*. Correspondence is invited. Address, Office of the Dean, Madison College

Madison College, Tennessee

The Madison Survey

Vol XXV, No. 8

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

April 21, 1943

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Announcement of Madison College 1943-1944

(Concluding information given April 7)

Summer Session
June 7, 1943

Convocation
August 29, 1943



ONE APPROACH TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
A Campus Business Center

Departmen

Agriculture

- 111 Field Crops Fall quarter (3)
 113 Orchardng Winter quarter (3)
 113 Gardening Spring quarter (3)
 Special Problems in Agriculture
 (By arrangement)

Biology

- 101-A General Biology Fall (4)
 101-B General Biology Winter (4)
 101-C General Biology Spring (4)
 103-A Physiology and Anatomy (4)
 103-B Physiology and Anatomy (4)
 (To be arranged)
 204 Microbiology Winter (4)
 406 Parasitology Spring (4)

Chemistry

- 101-A General Chemistry Fall (4)
 101-B General Chemistry Winter (4)
 102-A Fundamentals of Chem-
 istry (4)
 102-B Continued (4)
 (Time to be arranged)
 202 Quantitative Analysis Spring (4)
 301-A Organic Chemistry Spring (4)
 301-B Organic Chemistry Summer (4)
 401-A Physiological Chem-
 istry Fall (4)
 401-B Continued Winter (4)

Education and Psychology

- 101 Orientation Fall (2)
 (Repeated when necessary)
 105 Principles of Education Fall (3)
 200 General Psychology Winter (4)
 205 History and Philosophy of
 Education Fall (4)
 206-A-B-C Observation and Di-
 rected Teaching, Elementary
 Grades, Fall, Winter, Spring (4-8)
 208 Preschool Education
 Fall, Winter, Spring, each (2)
 210 Psychology of Childhood
 and Adolescence Spring (4)
 214 Educational Psychology
 Summer (4)
 220 Classroom Organization
 and Technique Spring (4)
 305 School Health Program Fall (2)
 315 Principles of Secondary
 Education Spring (4)
 400 Observation and Direct-
 ed Teaching, Secondary

School Level, Fall, Winter,
 Spring (4-8)
 Methods in English, Reading,
 and Penmanship; Bible; So-
 cial Science Arithmetic; Na-
 ture Study; Music and Art
 Total credits (18)
 (Time arranged)

A four-year teacher-training is
 advised, but the program pro-
 vides a two-year training for
 elementary teachers.

States differ in requirements
 for certification. Before reg-
 istration, students should check
 with the Registrar to insure
 meeting certification require-
 ments where they expect to
 teach.

English

- 100 Use of Library Fall (1)
 101-A Composition Fall (3)
 101-B Composition Winter (3)
 101-C Composition Spring (3)
 201 Sacred Literature Summer (4)
 210-A English Literature Fall (3)
 210-B English Literature Winter (3)
 211 American Literature Spring (4)
 220 Children's Literature Spring (3)
 224 Oral English Summer (4)

Fine Arts

- 102 Art and Design Fall (4)
 234 Interior Decoration Winter (2)
 100-A Music, Fundamentals Fall (2)
 100-B Continued Winter (2)
 100-C Continued Spring (2)
 200-A Music, Fundamentals Fall (2)
 200-B Continued Spring (2)
 200-C Continued Winter (2)
 201 Sight Singing and Con-
 ducting Summer (2)
 Private lessons in both Art and
 Music are offered each quarter.
 One hour credit is allowed for
 either voice, piano, or organ.

Industrial Education

- 101-A Mechanical Drawing Fall (3)
 101-B Continued Winter (3)
 101-C Continued Spring (3)
 101-D Continued Summer (3)

and Classes

- 116 Crafts Fall (3)
- 204 Painting and Decorating Summer (3)
- Projects in Industrial Education
(By arrangement)
- Modern Languages**
- 101-A Japanese Fall (4)
- 101-B Continued Winter (4)
- 101-C Continued Spring (4)
- 101-A Spanish Fall (3)
- 101-B Continued Winter (3)
- 101-C Continued Spring (3)
- 201-A Spanish, Intermediate Fall (3)
- 201-B Continued Winter (3)
- 201-C Continued Spring (3)
- Nutrition and Household Arts**
- 100 Feeding the Family Summer (2)
- 104 Elementary Sewing Winter (3)
- 105-A Food Preparation Fall (4)
- 105-B Continued Winter (4)
- 204 Home Management Winter (3)
- 207 Food Economics Fall (2)
- 208 Textiles Spring (3)
- 305 Nutrition Fall (4)
- 307 Advanced Nutrition Winter (4)
- 309 Diet and Disease Spring (4)
- 315 Child Nutrition Spring (4)
- 400 Advanced Costume Construction Fall (4)
- 405 Experimental Cookery Fall (3)
- 407 Clinical Dietetics Winter (4)
- 416 Teaching Nutrition in Rural Communities Summer (3)
- 418 Seminar in Nutrition Spring (2)
- Projects in Quantity Cookery, Institutional Food Buying and Accounting, Basal Metabolism, Applied Diet Therapy, any quarter
- Physics and Mathematics**
- 101-A General Physics Fall (4)
- 101-B Continued Winter (4)
- 101-C Continued Spring (4)
- 101-A Trigonometry Fall (4)
- 220-A Photography Fall (4)
- 220-B Continued Winter (4)
- 220-C Continued Spring (4)
- Religious Education**
- 101-A Bible Survey Fall (3)
- 101-B Continued Spring (3)
- 103 Doctrine, Fundamentals Fall (3)
- 104 Continued Winter (3)
- 105 Continued Spring (3)
- 201 Lay Evangelism Winter (6)
- 205 Daniel and Revelation Spring (5)
- 301 Advanced Lay Evangelism Spring (3)
- Social Science**
- 101-A Survey of Civilization Fall (3)
- 101-B Continued Winter (3)
- 101-C Continued Spring (3)
- 103 Social Relations of Youth Fall (2)
- 104 Christian Recreation Winter (2)
- 105 Principles of Geography Spring (3)
- 200 Marriage and Family Relations Spring (2)
- 204 American Government Spring (3)
- 206 Geography of U. S. Summer (4)
- 300 World Problems Winter (4)
- 301-A American History Fall (3)
- 301-B Continued Winter (3)
- 301-C Continued Spring (3)
- Health and Nursing**
- 100 Physical Exercise Fall (½)
- 103 Personal Hygiene Spring (2)
- 104 Community Hygiene Spring (2)
- 109 First Aid Winter (1)
- 204-B Home Nursing Summer (2)
- 305 School Health Program Fall (2)
- 311-A-B Advanced First Aid Spring (2)
- 201-B-C Nursing, Fundamentals Fall (3)
- 202-A Hydrotherapy Fall (5)
- 202-B Light Massage Winter (3)
- 202-C Drug Therapy Spring (3)
- 205 Medical and Surgical Conditions and Care Spring (6)
- 301-A Medical and Surgical Conditions and Care (advanced) Spring (6)
- 301-B Continued Summer (10)
- 302 Pediatric Conditions and Care (Throughout year) (9)
- 303 Obstetric Conditions and Care Fall (5)
- 401 Psychiatric Conditions and Care Winter (2)
- 402 The Nurse in Home, School, and Community Winter (3)

Madison College Offerings

For Economy

FOR Madison College to do its part toward winning the war and the peace we all hope will follow, calls for economy at home. Hence this year, two issues of *The Survey*, those of April 7 and 21, take the place of the usual annual calendar. Keep these two issues together for future reference concerning the 1943-1944 college year.

In Explanation

WORLD war conditions make necessary some changes in the college curriculum. Many of our college men are already in the service. Others here, and others who would be here were there no war, will not be able to attend college this season.

From its richer curriculum offerings, Madison College is suspending a number of courses for the duration. It is also cooperating in the demand for more speedy preparation of both men and women to meet the emergency by giving an accelerated program.

In addition to the courses scheduled, the college is prepared to meet emergencies by adding courses, or to repeat offered courses where there is sufficient demand.

Freshmen students who are interested in such courses as Agriculture and Industrial Education, will find ample offerings in basic subjects offered by these departments, and they may select from other departments, subjects that will give a well-rounded program.

Special short courses will be offered from time to time, especially for mature men and women who wish to take advantage of the present time to increase their ability in practical lines.

Prospective students are advised to present transcript of previous work and check carefully with the Registrar in advance of entrance. Full details concerning any course will be sent upon request.

High School. The Demonstration School, conducted by the college Department of Education, offers a full four-years curriculum. High school students will be admitted for the duration, provided they meet the standards. Correspondence is solicited.

Student Expense

AS A training center for Christian workers, many of whom enter upon self-supporting enterprises, Madison College provides two unusual advantages:

1. Minimum charges are made for board and tuition.

2. The college provides remunerative work which enables an industrious student to earn a large portion of his expenses while in training. See *The Survey*, April 7, page 27, for listings.

No guarantee can be given of the exact earnings, for this depends upon such factors as work efficiency and the class load.

Entrance Fees. A deposit of \$60 is required upon entrance to cover—

1. An emergency reserve.....\$25.00

2. Matriculation fee—
no refund..... 10.00
3. Advance payment,
first month's expense
..... 25.00

By special arrangement, a student may be given opportunity by a full-day work program, to build up a credit equal to the deposit before registering for class work.

For the average student, board, room rent, heat, light, laundry, and tuition

approximate \$32 per month, payable in advance with either cash or labor. Because of fluctuations in the cost of supplies and labor, these charges are subject to change without notice.

Tuition charge is \$2.50 per quarter hour. No refund is granted except by vote of the Educational Council.

Students are expected to keep their accounts in balance. Cash is paid to a student for labor when he has a credit of \$25. A student unable to meet his expenses is required to lighten his class load and increase his working hours. A student largely dependent upon his own earnings in the institution may find it necessary to carry a lighter class load than otherwise, or he may devote one quarter out of four to full-time work. He should expect this to lengthen the time required to complete the course.

For application forms and further details, address

Office of the Dean, Madison College
Madison College, Tennessee

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1943-1944

<i>Fall Quarter</i>	
Registration	September 15
Thanksgiving	November 25, 26
Quarter closes	December 15
<i>Winter Quarter</i>	
Registration	January 4
Quarter closes	March 24
<i>Spring Quarter</i>	
Registration	March 27
Quarter closes	June 14
<i>Summer Quarter, 1944</i>	
Registration	June 15
Convocation	September 2

The Madison Survey

Vol. XXV, No. 9

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 5, 1943

Published bi-monthly by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Entered as second-class matter February 8, 1939, under act of August 24, 1912.

A Chapter in Rural Unit Life

AS the character of parents is reflected by their children, so the principles, the ideals, of Madison are seen in the ways and works of its rural units. The birth pains, the days of succoring care, of solicitation and anxiety, that parents pass through with their offspring, are duplicated in the experiences of the parent institution at Madison, as through the years these rural centers have come into existence and then have grown to the stature of recognized educational and medical institutions.

One of the most recent experiences of this kind is that of Pine Forest Academy, located near Meridian, its post-office, Chunky, Mississippi. Beginning several years ago on a two-hundred-acre tract of land, with little except land and a log cabin for equipment, the school has grown steadily in spite of many obstacles, until, at a recent meeting of the accrediting committee of the Southern Union Conference, it was recognized as a full-fledged secondary school.

It was a glad day for the young people in attendance when they were reviewed by the president of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, the educational secretary of the same territory, the president of Southern Junior College, the educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference, and President E. A. Sutherland, of Madison College.

That was only the beginning of their

program, however. There are buildings to complete, a heating plant to install; a cannery to build, and a farm that must be brought to a high state of cultivation. The principal of the school, Professor Herbert Hewitt, accepted the position under some protest two years ago, and now feels that he must return to his work as a minister. So one of the most urgent steps was to find

CHRIST values those who live wholly for Him. He visits those who, like the beloved John, are, for His sake, in hard and trying places. He finds His faithful ones and holds communion with them, encouraging and strengthening them."

a new high school principal who, at the same time, has ability to operate a rural unit. An interesting feature of this little school is the fact that it has had the close cooperative support of conference officials, The Layman

Foundation, which fosters the self-supporting units, and Madison College. It was quite natural, therefore, that the search for a new principal should be undertaken by representatives of the three organizations.

Elder H. J. Capman; Mrs. Harriet McFadden, treasurer and business woman of the Academy; Mrs. Lida Scott, secretary of the Layman Foundation; and Dr. Sutherland interviewed Professor Andrew J. Wheeler and his wife, one-time members of the Madison College group and more recently members of the Fletcher, N. C., faculty. Then all of them went to Chunky to look over the situation before reaching a decision.

As Professor Wheeler told Madison teachers, "When I saw those broad acres of splendid land and realized the need of

some one to direct in a program of food production, I could not resist their plea for help." Professor Wheeler was elected to the principalship; Mrs. Wheeler, who is a graduate nurse, will have charge of the little sanitarium. The decision of the Wheelers opened the way for Mr. and Mrs. Hendershott of Jackson, Mississippi, to join the Chunky faculty, he as a teacher and experienced farmer, and his wife as a teacher and nurse.

Those were quick movements all the way around. But that is the way things often happen when the right key is touched. Frequently in the years that register the growth of the self-supporting schools of the South, such unexpected moves have been made. Dr. Finney, President of Oberlin College, taught his students to say, "That place which most needs me, I will make my field of labor." That was the persuading factor in this past week's experience.

Both Professor and Mrs. Wheeler have had a long and varied experience in the self-supporting work of the Southland. Chunky will be fortunate in having a principal who majored in agriculture at the University of Tennessee and who is a genuine "dirt farmer." That is why he sees such possibilities in the Pine Forest Academy situation. Mrs. Wheeler is prepared to take charge of the little medical institution, and as a Peabody College graduate, can assist in the teaching. Professor Wheeler's sister, Miss Eva Wheeler, an alumna of Kansas State Agricultural College, was elected dean of women, and she will assist in sanitarium work.

With these new additions to the present faculty—Professor and Mrs. Clifford Melendy and Miss Hazel King, who are Madison College graduates; W. R. McAnally, head of the mechanical work; and Miss Ruth Ytredal, the elementary teacher—Pine Forest Academy is well equipped.

This Mississippi academy is true to the pattern set by Madison in that it offers students vocational training and remunerative work during their school years, and in this program it coordinates agriculture and mechanics with an educational and medical program. Such an institution operated by Christian men and women, fits into the life of a rural community, contrib-

uting to its health, comfort, spiritual and cultural uplift.

Farm Discus

BY ELISEUS

DEACON," observed Brother Diamond, as I met him coming in from his morning work-out, buried in a turtle-neck sweater, "Deacon, you need to get out and play more. Some work on the gridiron or the tennis court would be good for that figure of yours."

I'm not a deacon, but Brother Diamond likes to call me that, and I am content. For that matter, Brother Diamond is not a brother, except in the extreme philadelphian sense that all men are brothers. As for figure, I am a little sensitive about that, having had to pay for my literary labors with my litheness. But I have hopes; for, as I observed to Brother Diamond:

"Figure's all right. I've lost twenty pounds since coming here. I have my work-outs, as well as you."

"You have? Well, I never see you. What's your line?"

"Just now it's throwing the farm discus," I said.

"Farm discus!" echoed Brother Diamond. "Say, Deacon, ain't you just a little mixed? A discus is a dingus we use on the athletic field. I guess you got that mixed with the disc, a thing they use on the farm."

"So?" I mocked. "If you'll spare me an hour from your football, I'll introduce you to the farm discus. It's the original discus, let me tell you. The smooth iron discus you fellows use is a poor imitation of the original. Doesn't take anywhere near the skill to use, and accomplishes nowhere near so much. Listen! Away, 'way back in pre-Olympic times, an idle Athenian youth was sent by his solicitous father out to Uncle Theudas' stony hillside farm for a term of service, in penance for certain indiscretions. Uncle Theudas took him out to where he was planting a new vineyard, and he showed that young man how to clear the stony ground and at the same time build a terrace, in the rude old Attic way.

"Aristophanes," said his uncle, "do you

see that line three acaenae [that's about ten yards] up the hill? Look here! You pick up these rocks, one by one, and pitch for that line. Hit it, too, or you go up there and correct your error. It's fun, really, Aristophanes, when you get the knack of it. Make it a game. Take this discus now" said Theudas, picking up a round, flat rock weighing about three minae, "grasp the lower edge, letting the weight of the discus lie against your wrist, and pitch it with a whirling motion toward that line. Come on, now! I pitch, then you pitch, then I pitch, and then you. See which of us can hit the line exactly."

"Aw, Uncle," said Aristophanes, "I can't pitch equal to you."

"Well, anyhow, pitch!" said Theudas; and the way he said it set that flabby Athenian youth to working. Aristophanes pitched the stone disci for three weeks, length of the sentence his father had set him; and when he went back to the city he was so fascinated by the skill he had gained that he took his cronies up to the foot of the Acropolis and showed himself off throwing the discus. It came to be a popular game; and finally, when the rocks were all pitched into walls, your ancestral athletic directors took to making them of iron. But the farm discus of stone is the original."

"Deacon," queried Brother Diamond suspiciously, "where did you get all this?"

"Thought it up," I said cheerfully, "while I was pitching the farm discus on the upper side of that new ground I've broken for a Victory Garden. Come over tomorrow morning, six o'clock sharp, Brother Diamond, and I'll teach you how to throw the farm discus."

Attaining to a Fuller Life

THE March issue of *The Reader's Digest* presents a condensation from the valuable book, "On Being a Real Person," by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

"The modern man needs constantly to be reminded that he cannot slough off his biological inheritance. Our bodies were made to use in hard, physical labor. Any man who has found his appropriate recreation or exercise where he can let himself go in the lusty use of his major muscles, knows what a transformation of emotional tone and mental outlook such bodily expenditure can bring. . . .

"One of the most durable satisfactions in life is to lose oneself in one's work. This is why more people become neurotic from aimless leisure than from overwork, and why unemployment is one of the worst of tragedies, its psychological results quite as lamentable as its economic ills. . . .

"In his early manhood, Abraham Lincoln had a tragic struggle with himself. He was not a unified and coherent person but a cave of Aeolus, full of storms, with the markings of neurotic ruin in him. He solved his obsessing inner problems by outflanking them. The amazing development of his latter years into great personality came not so much by centering attention on himself as by forgetting himself. His devotion to a cause greater than himself transformed what he had learned in his long struggle with himself into understanding, sympathy, humor, wisdom."

In Their Country's Service

FROM Rochester, Michigan, Mrs. Etta Chatfield writes that her son, Arthur Chatfield, a former Madison student, is a private in the Army Air Force at Kearns, Utah.

About the middle of April, Kiyoshi Sato, Louisiana-born Japanese student, after spending two years in college, answered the call to the colors. He was inducted at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Mr. Bisalski reports a recent visit in Nashville with Capt. Ralph Pusey, student at Madison some ten years ago. He is in transport service, a round-the-world flier, who has crossed the Atlantic Ocean many times.

In March, Cpl. Ted Tryon wrote from Denver, Colorado, where he is in Co. H., 4th Platoon, S.M.D.T., Fitzsimmons General Hospital:

"I was so glad to have a little news from Madison. I am taking a laboratory course here and expect to graduate the first week in April. I really appreciate what the Army is doing for me. Officers seem glad to let us have Sabbath off, and all the boys appreciate the favor. There are about forty Adventist boys here. Among them are the following from Madison: Roscoe Davis, Erwin Stewart, Francis Hammer, Robert Santini, and Edwin Lowe. Sybil Smith, a Madison nurse, is a first lieutenant in the hospital. Cpl. Paul DeLay was up from Camp Carson a few days ago. Tobey Halsey stopped by for a day or so on his way to California. I am always glad to hear from friends at Madison and will do my best to answer letters. Please pray for us fellows."

Calvin Bush, second lieutenant, from Camp Sill, Oklahoma, visited friends and relatives on the college campus about the middle of April. He is looking well and

says that he is enjoying his training with the Air Force. He is the eldest of four children in the family of Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Bush.

Sabbath, the twenty-fifth of April, Sgt. Robert Crawford, who has been located for some time at Ft. Atterbury, Indiana, ran in to see friends, as he had twenty-four-hour leave from Scottsville, Kentucky, where he and his associates are joining the maneuvers of the Second Army, which has headquarters at Lebanon, Tennessee. With him came two other soldier boys who were interested in visiting the college.

Word reached us through *The Medical Evangelist*, that former student, Dr. Jay H. Caldwell, College of Medical Evangelists graduate of '41, was killed in a plane accident near Santa Maria, California, the twenty-seventh of last February.

Writing to The Layman Foundation from Australia the thirty-first of March, Albert E. Kephart, former tailor and dry cleaner on the college campus, says:

"I'm in Australia, a mighty big place, with lots of fine Adventists, with whom several of us worship regularly. I am studying pipe organ—have a lesson and practice period once a week in a nearby city. I am tailoring during my spare time and nearly always have two or three men on the waiting list. Gardeners are planting their fall crops; fall rains are freshening the fields and giving us in the sanitary squad lots of work."

Items of News

AMONG recent Madison campus visitors was Miss Mary Katherine Russell, of the Rural Institute, Cheeloo University, China, who came to see what is being done here with the soybean. She was introduced to the college by our friend, Dr. John H. Reisner, Secretary, Agricultural Missions, New York City, who knew that Miss Russell as a nutrition specialist would find various things of interest here. She spent the day with the food factory, the soy dairy, the sanitarium, and other departments, and in counsel with Doctor P. A. Webber, head of the college Department of Chemistry, and Dr. Frances Dittes, of the Department of Nutrition, both of whom are active participants in research work, especially as they have bearing on the manufacture of protein foods for the market. Miss Russell is concerned with the manufacture of soy-

bean milk comparable to human milk for feeding the children of China. She has devoted many years to nutrition work in the rural districts about Cheeloo University. Her life is filled with service to mankind.

WRITING from the hospital in Eureka, Kansas, Miss Carrie Vanderbilt, R. N., class of '42, says:

"I am enjoying my work here immensely. Any word from Madison is like news from home. Some one is singing "Faith of our Fathers" over the radio, and it reminds me of Dr. Sutherland. [There is not a Madison student but knows the reason for this memory.] Madison did a lot for me. It seems now as if the training time went terribly fast. If any nurse ever feels that the effort is not worth while, she is most assuredly mistaken."

For three days during the second half of March, Dr. J. E. Weaver, of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., General Conference of S.D.A. Educational Secretary, visited classes and met in counsel with the Teacher-training Department of Madison College. He spoke at the morning service hour on the twentieth of March.

Elder Julius Gilbert White, who has been spending a little time at his home on the campus, spoke at the Sabbath morning hour on April 17. H. J. Capman, President of Alabama-Mississippi Conference, addressed the campus family Sunday evening, the sixteenth of April. Mrs. Harriet McFadden, formerly of Joliet, Illinois, now treasurer of Pine Forest Academy, at the vesper service, April 16, told interesting experiences connected with the work in the academy.

Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, is one of the institutions selected by the Government for training cadets. Professor Nis Hansen, head of the Department of Physics and Mathematics, Madison College, is assisting the Physics Department of Peabody with its extra load.

A former student, writing from Massachusetts, says—

"My entire experience at the college haunts me. The sheer beauty of Madison's simplicity makes me regret having to leave. I would give a fortune, if I had it, to be in that free atmosphere again."

The Madison Survey

Vol. XXV, No. 10

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 19, 1943

Published bi-monthly by Madison College, formerly Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. Entered as second-class matter February 8, 1939, under act of August 24, 1912.

A Message to Lay Members of the Church

Individual Responsibility and—Training for Service

IN THE church, as in many other organizations, there is a tendency to relegate to the officials of the organization many of the responsibilities that should be borne by the individuals composing the organization.

By the Apostle Paul, outstanding character in Holy Writ, the church has been compared to the human

body, in which there is not one useless or unnecessary organ. The healthy, normal functioning of the whole depends upon the proper functioning of each individual part. Moreover, the existence of each separate organ is dependent upon its faithful performance of the duties the Creator has assigned

to it. Nowhere in literature is there stronger symbolic language than this metaphoric description of the church as established by the Saviour. Read I Cor. 12:12-18.

The service by the individuals composing the whole must be a voluntary service, yet a very cooperative movement, involving the body as a whole. By birth, and by conversion or rebirth into the church, each member is recognized by Christ, the head of the church, as having a peculiar part to play. The efficient activity of the individual in the performance of his part is conducive (1) to the success of the whole; and (2) to the health and longevity of the individual part or member.

WISE organization leaders, those who are far-seeing and possessed of spiritual insight, will utilize their ability, and the influence their position affords, to educate the individuals comprising the membership to perform their part efficiently. We have instruction on this point:

"The leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advance moves all along the line. In their planning they are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity. . . . The work of God in this 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."

Then, in a crisis, if the organization is broken or its routine is disturbed, these well-trained lay members will carry on, thus saving the day for the movement.

This principle of individual responsibility is exemplified in many places on the fighting front. Members of the Air Force are trained to work in closest formation and cooperation; but they are also so trained that in emergency they can rise to the occasion and carry forward the conflict independent of their usual leaders. There is a lesson in tactical methods that the church should employ.

The church also is seeing this principle

Faith—

THAT strange capacity of man which cannot be seen or touched or weighed, yet which wields a power to work order out of chaos, to banish fear and create joy, to give purpose to life and relish to living. . . . So let us celebrate the power to believe, and believing, to attain the otherwise unattainable—strength out of weakness, hope out of despair, victory out of defeat, life out of death.

Editorial, Woman's Home Companion, May

exemplified in occupied countries where the conflict has disrupted educational and religious work. In places where congregations are forbidden to gather and ministers have little or no freedom, the gospel program does not cease. In many instances it has gone forward with accelerated power and speed as lay members pick up the burdens.

In the Orient, when leading missionaries were evacuated, leaving vast territories without the leadership once considered necessary, the work has gone forward under local leadership, and individuals have assumed greater responsibility. In some places, heretofore inactive members have shown an intensity, a persistence in activity and a success undreamed of.

It is often found that these lay members of the church have ability that has been lying dormant. They can meet people; they have a love for souls born of common experiences, an intensity of spirit as the result of suffering, privation, and danger, such as war brings. They are often able to do in a short time what otherwise would have taken years. It illustrates the oft-quoted expression that "the final movements will be rapid ones."

For months our religious publications have contained accounts of such experiences in Africa, in the Orient, in the islands of the sea, and in the over-ridden countries of Europe.

Needs on the Home Front

IN THE United States, it seems that we have not yet sensed the full force of the war. It is seen from afar, not as something at our very door. We still hope that it may remain so, but if ever there was a time when the value of individual work and responsibility for the salvation of souls should be emphasized, it is now.

Church officers and ministers should have a definite program of education for lay members. Lay members should be eager for such training, insistent that it be given them. They should be ready to follow the instruction of past years, leaving crowded churches for less favored places where their labors will bring forth fruit.

This urgent need of scattering out is compared to trees growing in crowded

quarters that, when transplanted to the open country, take root downward, spread their branches abroad, draw their nourishment unaided from the soil, need no artificial fertilizers, and are watered direct from the rains of heaven instead of from a garden hose.

A Time for Self-Supporting Work

THIS is no strange doctrine, but a fact that has long been known to all of us. Forty years ago, and more, lay members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church were instructed to withdraw from the cities, to seek needy fields, unworked areas, and there locate as single families or as small groups that could work together. They are advised to locate as farmers or mechanics, teachers or nurses or physicians, going forth on "their own charges," operating on a self-supporting basis, thereby meeting the needs of the community by a many-sided work.

Scores of men and women have done this, but the needs have been touched only with the tips of our fingers. Madison itself is the mother of groups of rural community workers in the Southland, whose work each year is becoming better known.

In these rural centers, agriculture is taught by precept and example as a vital factor in the cause of democracy. Schools are conducted for the children and youth, and often there is added a program of adult education that reaches far and wide. The health of the community is cared for by physicians and nurses; and, in many instances, a well-organized medical institution is in operation. All of this is on the basis that lay members of the church, inspired by the desire to help their neighbors, are willing to work on a self-supporting basis.

It is inspiring to see the results of this activity. Young people enter it, becoming permanent factors in a growing enterprise to which they cheerfully dedicate their lives and their ability.

It is nothing less than refreshing in this age of high-wage seeking, to associate with Christian men and women who have their eyes set on something of more permanent value than a wage check. A transformation of character follows that is often very pronounced.

A minister recently reported to a conference meeting that he had made some effort to find a good paying position for a teacher in his district, and thought he had discovered a position that would suit. He was surprised to be told by the teacher that he had recently visited a self-supporting center located on a beautiful tract of land, and that he had decided to locate there.

"But what about the position I found for you and the wage it will pay?" asked the minister. "You will receive no such pay if you go to that self-supporting unit."

"I am well aware of that," said the teacher, "but I have settled it that I am going there. We will have a permanent home; I will have a school to teach and plenty of garden and farm work; my wife will have a position in a small sanitarium that we hope will grow under our care. We have decided that is the place where we can do a good work." As he finished his recital of this incident, the minister said to his brethren, "There is something about this self-supporting work by the laymen that grips them. They are willing to sacrifice, to work hard, to practice economy, and they thrive under the program."

Find Your Place

TO US come these words: "We have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises." These times should press home to every lay church member who is not fully occupied with work for the Master, the necessity of finding the place where he can grow as "a tree planted by the rivers of water." The call today, as distinct as the call to Abraham of old, is to get out of the cities, out of the crowded churches, into places where burdens will rest heavily on your shoulders. If world conditions today do not wake us up, what will?

When men and women working in the factories and elsewhere for the wage, are frozen in their present jobs for the duration, it will be too late to take the step that for years they may have looked at askance, or deliberately postponed for some more convenient season.

He who reads the daily news has unmistakable evidence that his time is short. To

each of us come the words, "What thou doest, do quickly."

If you are convinced that you are not doing all you might, and all the Master has a right to expect of you, Madison may be able to help you find a place. It may give you the training needed to fill some place of responsibility. Brief courses are offered that may prove invaluable to you. Correspondence is invited. Address:

E. A. SUTHERLAND, M.D.
Madison College, Tenn.

Serving Their Country

IN APRIL there reached us a letter written in December, 1942, from the Royal Artillery on the Island of Ceylon, off the coast of India. The writer, Lt. T. R. Hamilton, says:

"A May, 1938, copy of *The Reader's Digest*, which came into my hands recently, told me of the activities of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute [more familiarly known as Madison College] and inspired this letter.

"I am filled with admiration for the work the college is doing to assist students to a higher education. I know by experience as a laborer, postal-sorter, forester, and fire patrol, just how difficult it is to work one's way through college in England. I was a student in Durham University until the outbreak of the war.

"Although now serving in the British army and having won a commission from the ranks after active service in various theatres of war, I am keen to continue my studies when peace is declared. . . . Please give me information concerning the possibilities of gaining admission to your college."

This is in harmony with the prediction that after the struggle is over, our colleges will be overflowing with young men and women ambitious to redeem the time they have been out of school.

FROM *The Nashville Tennessean*, April 25, we quote:

"Conditioning General ——— for each day's arduous duties in the Tunisian campaign is one of the responsibilities of a Nashville male nurse, Cpl. Robert Jacobsen, son of E. C. Jacobsen, of Madison

College. Jacobsen got his first professional experience on the noted American general when he landed with the first invasion forces in North Africa last November. . . . He is one of more than one hundred Madison male students now serving as nurses in the armed forces. Many of them entered as graduate nurses; others were assigned to the medical corps after induction because of their 1-A-O rating. . . .

"Jacobsen graduated in September, 1941. After serving for six months as an industrial nurse in a shipyard at Long Beach, California, he entered the Army in April of 1942. The following July he was sent to England, where he worked in an out-patient clinic, caring for the sick and injured who did not need hospitalization. In Tunisia, as a member of the dispensary staff, he treats the injured and often goes on ambulance calls. . . ."

Lt. Otis Ruyle, having received his commission at Fort Lee, Virginia, the first of May, spent a few hours with friends on the college campus as he was on his way to B and C School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Ministry Through Music

WHAT painting can compare with the song of a thrush? What philosophy can reach the heights of Bach's chorales? What sermon can compare with Stainer's *Crucifixion*?" These questions were put to the Guild of American Organists, Nashville Branch, by Pastor William E. Phifer, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at a recent meeting.

"One may hear the finest sermon and remain impervious to the knocking of the Master. Then the strains of some old hymn, or the magnificent chords of some great composition may open his heart to the King. Dwight L. Moody did a heroic work in bringing souls to the cross, but the consecrated singing of Sankey brought many to their knees who remained untouched by Moody."

The organ as a contributing factor to worship was presented by Mr. Phifer in these words:

"We do not expect the organ to be used for jazz music, nor even for operatic concerts. The music which comes from its

deep-throated pipes should uplift men's souls. I can see people reverently bowed in prayer before the soft strains of 'Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me,' and I can see people lifted from their worldly cares as they hear the organ softly saying, 'Just as I am, without one plea.'"

Professor J. G. Rimmer, operator of the Hammond organ in Assembly Hall on the college campus, and teacher of the organ students, is secretary of the Nashville Guild of Organists, and deeply appreciative of the possibilities of the organ as the medium of sacred music.

Campus Happenings

Dr. Floyd Bralliar, who reads many a hidden parable in the flowers and hears stories told by birds and bees and shrubs, gave an impressive lesson to a college group on the value of cooperation. He held in his hand a spray of *Spirea Van Houtii*, one of the most widely grown and best loved of all the flowering shrubs, which at that time was at the height of its beauty.

Each individual flower in a cluster, tiny as it is, is perfect in formation and fulfills perfectly its mission in life. Each cluster of the stem was properly arranged as to beauty and symmetry. A bunch very much larger would spoil all the grace of the spray.

If given half a chance, the shrub will thrive in close quarters or in the open spaces, in the shade on the north side of the house or in the sunny, southern exposure. It is beautiful standing alone and equally attractive in a hedge. Wherever it is, it adds to the beauty of the landscape and the happiness of people by its abundant contribution of beauty and good cheer. It is a fit symbol of the cooperation in service that should characterize every Christian family, every group of self-supporting workers—in fact, all those who are acquainted with the Master and His methods.

The piano students of Mrs. H. K. Christman gave the family an enjoyable hour of music on the evening of the ninth. Participants in the program ranged from six-year-old Judy Sutherland to those of college age.

The Madison Survey

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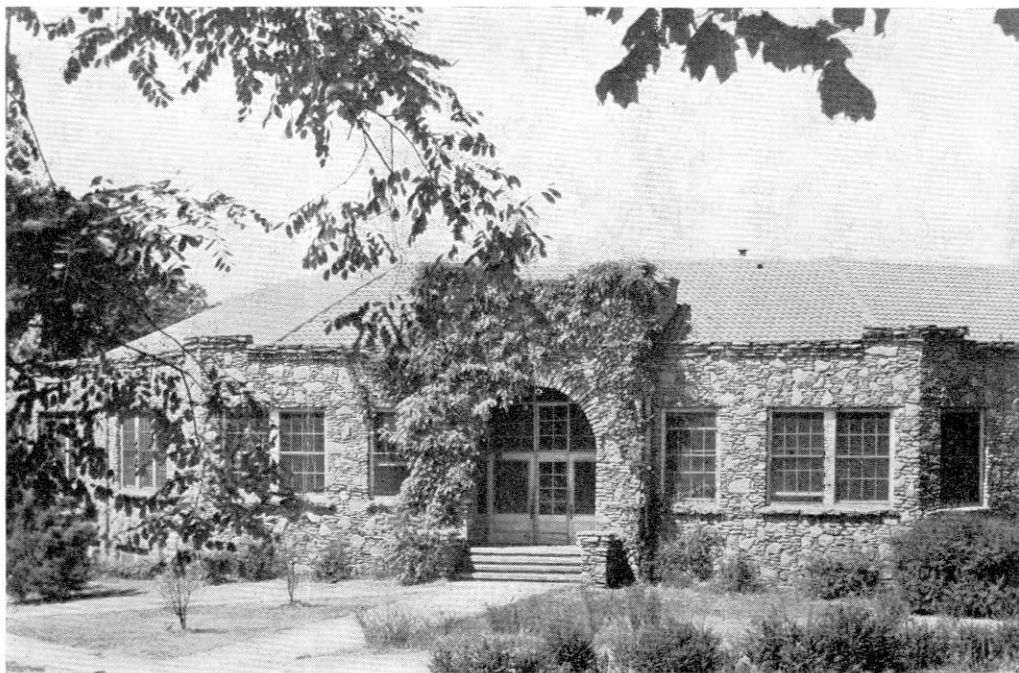
MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

June 9, 1943

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For the Education of Nurses Madison College and Madison Sanitarium

The two institutions on the same campus, under one management,
offer educational and professional advantages to nurses-in-training



Science Hall

Classrooms for Nurses in Physiology and Anatomy, Microbiology, and Chemistry

IN PEACE or in war, the nurse is always recognized as a benefactor of mankind.

In the present world catastrophe, possibly the need is greater than at any other time in history for the well-trained conscientious Christian nurse. Such times of trouble as these demand health of body and health of soul. The world is looking for nurses who can minister to both.

The nation is calling many physicians away from their civilian duties, and we must lean more heavily than ever upon the qualified nurse.

For the country we love and the cause of Christ we represent, there is no greater service open to many young people than that of the professional nurse.

In its preparation of Christian workers, for years Madison has been feeding into the current its quota of graduate nurses. Today many of them are doing valuable work in the theater of war; others are helping to hold the fort at home. Through the years they have been making a name for themselves in both home and foreign fields.

Acceleration

In harmony with the present

demand for an accelerated program, Madison nurses are in training throughout the year. This makes possible the completion of both prenursing and nursing course requirements three months short of the usual four-year period.

Prenursing

Prenursing class work, which may be taken on the campus within a college year, is required as a foundation for the basic nursing course. The prescribed



Doctors' Offices - Clinical Laboratory - X-Ray - Surg

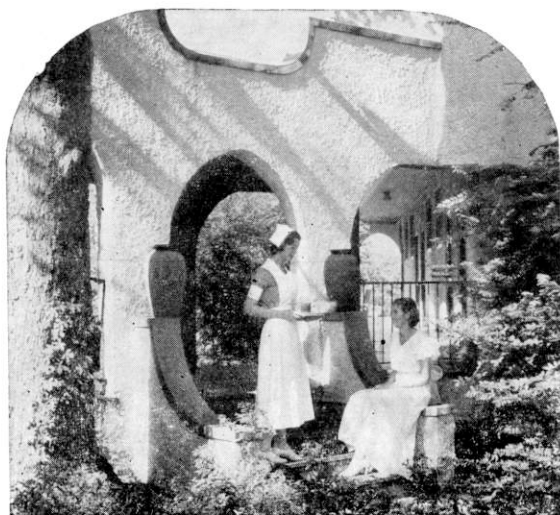
EFFICIENCY IN THE PROFESSION

THE efficiency of the nurse depends to a great degree upon physical vigor. The better the health, the more successfully can she perform her duties. Nurses should study the Bible daily. The atmosphere surrounding the soul should be pure and fragrant. Physicians and nurses are to cherish the principles of Christ. In their lives His virtues are to be seen. Then by what they do and say, they will draw the sick to the Saviour.

—*Ministry of Healing*

THE NURSE'S PLEDGE

REALIZING the seriousness of the duties and the



An Archway

classes are Orientation, Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Microbiology, Survey of Health and Social Movements, Social Relations of Youth, How to Use the Library, English Composition, Survey of the Bible, Hygiene.

Entrance Requirements

For the prospective nurse, as for other college students, Madison requires—

1. Letters of recommendation indicating good moral character and an inten-

tion to prepare for Christian service.

2. A degree of physical and mental health that justifies undertaking a strenuous course of study and work.

3. Graduation from an accredited secondary school, with the completion of a minimum of fifteen specified units, and with a scholastic rank in the upper half of the class or an acceptable rating in a standard test given during Freshman Week.

Three things that contribute to success in the field of nursing are good health, buoyant spirits, a desire to serve. A nurse should be cheerful, calm, and self-possessed. Above a classroom door is the motto, "Enter to learn: learn to teach."

Affiliation

Madison nurses-in-training are fortunate in having four months' instruction and experience in the Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Classes

The usual program admits a beginning class in the fall of each year. On the accelerated program, however, a new class will be organized with the opening of the summer quarter, June 17, and another at the opening of the fall quarter, September 15.

The course is open to both men and



Receiving Desk - Record Offices - Medical Library

grave responsibilities of the professional nurse, and especially the solemn obligations of the missionary nurse,

I HEREBY SOLEMNLY PLEDGE MYSELF

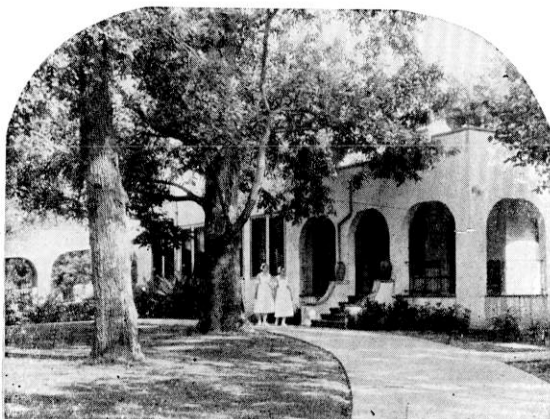
BY the help of God, faithfully to perform the duties of my calling;

Sacredly to regard its obligations and responsibilities;

Conscientiously to teach and practice the principles given by my instructors;

To keep inviolate the professional confidences reposed in me by those under my care;

To labor earnestly for the relief of human suffering and the amelioration of human woe wherever duty calls me.



Approach to Sanitarium Parlor

women with one exception: the period of affiliation applies only to women. Of special interest to men nurses is the fact also that to further accelerate their training, the program beginning with the summer quarter, June 17, may be completed in three years beyond that quarter.

Nursing students who so desire may complete in one year beyond graduation the requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree.

CLASS SCHEDULE

Following is the Nursing Course for 1943-1946 in acceleration (including some prenursing):

Summer, June 17, '43
Survey of Health and
Social Movements.
Fundamentals of Nurs-
ing
Fundamentals of
Chemistry

Fall, Sept. 15, '43
Fundamentals of Nurs-
ing
Fundamentals of
Christian Doctrine
Hydrotherapy

Winter, Jan. 4, '44
Diet and Food Prep-
aration
General Psychology
Massage

Spring, March 27, '44
Medical and Surgical
Conditions and Cure
Diet and Drug Ther-
apy
Bible

Summer, June 15, '44
Medical and Surgical
Conditions and Cure,
cont.
Bible



The Nurses' Home

Fall, Sept. '44
Obstetric Conditions
and Cure
Psychiatric Conditions
and Cure
Bible

Winter, Jan. '45
Period of Affiliation
for some; vacation
for others

Spring, March '45
Affiliation period for
some; vacation for
others

Summer, June, '45
Same as spring quarter

Fall, Sept. '45
First Aid
The Nurse in Home,
School, and Commu-
nity
Affiliation for some

Winter, Jan. '46
The Nurse in Home,
School, and Commu-
nity, cont.
Bible

Spring, March '46
Advanced Nursing Ex-
perience

College Life and Expense

NURSES have a dormitory as a group, and take their meals in the student cafeteria. As college students, they are amenable to the student regulations of the campus.

The program of the nurse student is one of class and work coordinated, work credit applying on expenses.

Entrance deposit	\$60.00
Board, room, laundry, average per month	\$20.00
Tuition for four-year course	\$400.00

Classwork is heaviest for the first-year nurse; consequently earnings are lowest. It is gratifying, however, to find by the records that while the institution can make no guarantee, yet the diligent, economical person is able to earn the expense of the course.

For the benefit of those who may need some financial help during a part of the period, a loan fund has been established, which allows nurses to borrow a maximum of \$50 the first year, the loan to be paid by the time of graduation.

To those interested, application blanks will be sent upon request. Notification of acceptance should be received before coming to the college.

Address, The Dean
Madison College
Madison College, Tennessee

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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Kentucky-Tennessee Annual Conference and Camp Meeting

On Madison College Campus

FOR many years it was the custom of Seventh-day Adventists to hold their annual gatherings of officials and constituents in tents. Even yet, that custom prevails in some places; but often it is more convenient to hold the assembly in connection with one of the larger church congregations. Referring to the five-day meeting just closed, President C. V. Anderson, of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, wrote as follows:

"For weeks we looked forward with keen anticipation to holding our annual meeting on the campus of Madison College, utilizing the college buildings for our congregation. Now that this meeting is in the past, I want to express our unanimous and hearty appreciation of the fine way in which the Madison group accepted the responsibility and entertained us. They rose royally to meet the situation, although the numbers exceeded our expectation. The culinary situation was graciously handled in the new college cafeteria. The food service was superb and prices extremely reasonable for these days.

"Words fail us to express our appreciation for the five happy days we spent on the campus. We are thankful for the loyalty of the Madison church and the leaders in this institution. I

feel that our constituency, because of this close association, will be better able than ever to pray for and cooperate with the self-sacrificing work of the Madison group. We heartily thank God for them, and pray God's richest blessing on them and their work."

To northern and western conferences, meetings in the South seem small, but three-hundred or more, thronged the grounds and crowded the buildings. On Sabbath the congregation was divided, one group filling Assembly Hall to overflowing, with loud speakers reaching the people on the porches and lawns; and a second group filling Demonstration Hall auditorium with young people.

The Services

THE program was well organized and every hour was filled with inspirational studies or business sessions. Early morning devotions were held for the young people and for adults in separate sections. E. D. Dick, Secretary of the General Conference of S. D. A., was the principal speaker from a distance. His sermons were practical and touched

PRAYER

WITH me, religion is a very simple thing. It means to try with all my heart and soul and strength to do the will of God. It calls for absolute sincerity, absolute honesty with one's self and using one's mind to the best of one's ability. . . . God speaks to me in prayer. . . . When one prays, he goes to a source of strength greater than his own. . . . I look to Him who is able to do all things, even more than we ask or think.

—Madame Chiang Kai-Shek

a responsive chord. His report of the progress of missions in many foreign fields, a result of personal experience during recent travels, and of other long-range contacts with workers in fields not readily visited at present, indicated that in spite of the terrors of war, men are turning to God by the thousands, even in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties.

President J. K. Jones, Southern Union Conference, Atlanta, gave a stirring lesson on the importance of doing our duty as Christians in these times of stress, and expecting enlargement of the work in all its details. God's work is to go forward, not in feebleness but in greater power than ever before. This should be to all of us a glorious day of opportunity

The Boys in Uniform

A DOZEN or more Army men who are located in nearby camps, were on the campus for the week end, and an hour was given to a special service with them. These men, enrolled as 1AO in the service of their country, all bore distinct testimony to the splendid treatment they have received at the hands of their superior officers, and the generous manner in which they have been given camp leave over Sabbath hours. Many of these young men have had medical cadet corps training, some are nurses, and practically all are in some phase of medical work with the armed forces.

Among those who spoke was Lt. J. C. Trivett, Madison's dentist, who is located at Camp Campbell. Dr. Trivett is working in the dental clinic, and spends his Sabbaths at home on the college campus. In a very fine way he spoke of the duty of a soldier to Caesar—the government, as well as to God. He spoke of the importance of military courtesy, which is much akin to Christian courtesy, and by it a soldier is judged. He and the other speakers referred to the Army as affording a wonderful field for Christian service. Each one should have a heart tuned to the Spirit of God, should have a personal relationship with God as a basis for the daily life in camp

Sgt. Lawrence, of Pueblo, Colorado, spoke of the value of medical cadet corps training and the need of strict obedience to orders, a lesson many have to learn after induction into the Army.

Sgt. Pedro Flores, former Madison student from Mexico, carries still his contagious smile. He is ambitious for a medical course, which he may be able to take while in the Army.

So interested were the listeners that the congregation insisted on extending the meeting some time beyond its assigned limit. Prayers follow these young men and all the others who are serving with the armed forces. They are an advanced corps of missionaries to many parts of the world.

To a large and appreciative audience, the new Medical Cadet Corps pictures, taken by Prof. Lawrence Hewitt during a cadet course given at Madison, were thrown on the screen. Many had not heretofore realized the important role played by Madison College in the training of young men of this section of the South.

Sales and Contributions

THE Kentucky-Tennessee Book and Bible House had a book tent just outside Assembly Hall, with a splendid display of books and other literature, and it did a thriving business. Sales amounted to \$1,900.

The Sabbath school contribution, \$735, was three times that of a year ago; while the missions offerings of the camp were approximately \$2,400 more.

A Mutual Benefit

MADISON was more than repaid for the effort. Its large family of students, teachers, workers, and sanitarium guests had the privileges of all the meetings, a thing quite impossible when the camp is at any distance.

The sentiment of the guests was expressed by Elder J. K. Jones, president of the Southern Union Conference, in these words:

"It was both kind and generous of Madison Sanitarium and College to offer their beautiful and spacious buildings and campus to the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference for their camp meeting and

conference sessions. Madison College is a beautiful place, and there is a very fine spirit of fellowship and cooperation existing between the college, the local conference, and the Southern Union Conference."

Desert Show

BY ELISEUS

"HI-YEOH," yawned Brother Diamond, stretching himself as he watched me hoe my early peas, "ee-eeaw! I ain't seen a show in a month."

"Too bad," I sympathized; "everyone ought to see a show every day."

"Yeah," agreed Brother Diamond, "leastwise three or four times a week. Costs a heap of money, though, when you have to take the kids too. But say, Deacon—" he caught himself up while he eyed me with that suspicious air which is coming to be a characteristic of his regard for me. Brother Diamond, as I have before explained, is not a brother *in ecclesia*, but only a brother *homo sapiens*, just as I am not a deacon in orders but only to gratify the humor of Brother Diamond. "Say," he said, "I thought you-all didn't go to shows. Thought you'd be church'd if you went to a show. Thought your church wouldn't let you go to a show." His flow of astonishment was unending; it seemed he could run on in that fashion forever, unless in mercy I should put an end to it.

"Depends on the show," I interrupted.

"Meaning you can go to some shows?" he asked. "What shows?"

"Any show I want to," I said.

"Any—" Again that gleam of suspicious shrewdness. "Meaning you don't want any of 'em," he stated.

"Oh, no," I protested, "I like shows, and I see a good many of them. In fact, I was at a show just before you came."

"Deacon," said Brother Diamond solemnly, "sometimes I'm tempted to think you ain't a truth-telling man. Now I bet you never take your brogans off this cabbage patch except when you go to church and when you go to sleep. Same thing, maybe," he added with heavy sarcasm.

"Want to know the name of my theater?" I queried. "It's 'The World.' Want to know the name of the play? 'Desert Show.' Want to know the name of the star? Phacelia. Her leading man? Harry Penstemon. And they have a strong supporting cast. Look!" I said, turning him around to face up the slope toward the house, "There's the stage; and Phacelia is just coming on."

"Listen!" I said. And that being the signal for the opening of my lectures, Brother Diamond settled his countenance resignedly. "Listen! I've been out on the California deserts in the springtime, when the flowers come on. Wonderful show! Thousands of people come hundreds of miles to the Mohave, to the foot of the Tehachapis, to the region around Palm Springs, to marvel over the square miles of desert blooming in the gold of the poppies and the blue of the lupines and the pink of the verbenas and a hundred other flowers in the colors of the rainbow. It's a marvelous sight.

"Well, here in middle Tennessee, we are not desert; we are a very fruitful land. But here and there, where the underlying rock comes near the surface, we have miniature deserts. That strip of slope below my house is a sample. It's shallow soil, heavy yellow clay over ledge, and sprinkled with little rocks. Grass perishes young on it. But beginning in the early spring, it sets the stage for a beautiful moving show.

"Look! See those masses of pale blue, a midday sky dropped upon the earth? That's Phacelia, lovely lady leading the procession. Yonder, peeping in from the wings, clad in saffron, comes Dwarf Mustard. Then the Violet Trio—dainty little White, more robust Yellow, gorgeous Purple. And there, where the rock lies on the surface, creeping Sedum tinges the gray limestone with faint color, soon to burst into feathery masses of bloom of lavender and pink.

"Hairy Penstemon, in his favorite role of Beardtongue, clad in purple and violet, delays his appearance until the stage is well set. Thirty to fifty flower species in the cast, varying with the season, crowd that narrow stage, leaving never

a dull moment from early spring to late fall. This spiny Nashville Cactus, villain in most of the scenes, comes out in May wondrously robed in crimson and gold, a favorite during his brief act. Brothers-in-arms are the Mulleins: a rough Sir Gawain this common Mullein, with his thick-headed yellow mace; a Galahad rivaling the Western 'God's Candle' this Moth Mullein, with its tall spike decked with purple-hearted white flowers. Then, queen of them all, Wild Rose, in vigorous clumps overrunning the rock piles and the stumps, and smiling as no other flower can. All this upon the half-moon stage between my house and my garden."

"Some show, all right," admitted Brother Diamond; but they don't say nothin'."

"Like the starry heavens, they have 'no speech nor language; their voice is not heard,'" I said—"unless, Brother Diamond, you tune in."

Stating it Briefly

The Future in Education

The war may breed calamity and change; it will also breed for the colleges, once it is over, a bumper crop of students. Those whose education has been interrupted, those who have missed their chance of going to college, and the new generation of seventeen and eighteen-year-olds will all be knocking at the gates together. . . .

The most conspicuous fact about our colleges and universities in the last twenty years is that they have been aggregates of knowledge, collections of courses, rather than functioning wholes. . . . Yet the last twenty years in America have not been fruitless. Out of the confusion and the appeasement has been emerging the clearest social philosophy America has had since Thomas Jefferson. In the days of Jefferson, "democracy" did not seem impossible of attainment; there was land enough for all, which would sustain men in independence and sufficiency. It is significant that Jefferson regarded the city as the archenemy of democracy, the wellspring of corruption in the state.

—*Antioch Notes, April 15, 1943.*

Campus News

The increasing demand for teachers and nurses leads Madison to give particular attention to this phase of its educational program this summer and in its plans for the coming school year. Young people interested in either field are invited to write for detailed information.

The nursing education program was brought to the public in a broadcast over WSIX last Thursday by W. H. Hilgers, superintendent of Madison Sanitarium, assisted by the college girls' ensemble under the direction of the voice teacher, Mrs. Blanche Barbour.

Among changes in the campus personnel are the leaving of Prof. Lawrence Hewitt, assistant professor of Biology, who begins the medical course in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda and Los Angeles, California; Chauncey Smith, premedical student, who enters medical training at Loma Linda, July 1, and who left on the fifteenth, accompanied by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Smith, and Miss Frances Bush. After a brief stay in the West, Mr. and Mrs. Smith will return to Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, where he is laboratory technician.

H. K. Christman, for years circulation manager of Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, but whose family resided on the college campus, left for his new home in Mountain View, California, accompanied by Mrs. Christman, teacher of piano, and their daughter, Ruth. Elder Christman is now with Pacific Press Publishing Association, and is working with *The Signs*. They were accompanied to the coast by Mrs. Blanche Barbour for a brief vacation with relatives.

For ten years, Professor E. C. Jacobsen has been a member of Madison College faculty, serving in various capacities as a teacher, accountant, and department coordinator. On the seventh, he and his family left for Mexico, where he will take charge of the newly established agricultural school at Monterrey. Previous experience with Spanish-speaking people and in the field of agriculture eminently fits him for this work. While Madison loses an indefatigable worker, it is a satisfaction to contribute to the educational work of the denomination in Mexico. Professor and Mrs. Jacobsen have a son, Robert, with the armed forces in North Africa. Two daughters, Misses Mary and Ethlylyn, both of whom are taking the nurses' course, accompanied their parents, but will return after a brief vacation. Little son, Terry, and the youngest daughter are other members of the family.

The Madison Survey

Vol. XXV, No. 13

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 7, 1943

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Where Are We in Time?

TO us who today hear the screech of sirens warning of impending air raids, whose radio programs are crowded with war news from the four corners of the earth, it is important that we sense the deeper significance of these events and that we be able to fit them into the pattern of world history as a whole. It is part of the Christian philosophy to recognize all that happens as having some vital meaning to them and as being a part of the great drama of human salvation.

Bible prophecies reveal the high points in the history of nations and of the church. Students are familiar with the rise and fall of such great empires as Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome; with the mighty reformation of the sixteenth century that shook Europe; with the rise of a new nation on the American continent that offered refuge to the oppressed of the Old World and freedom to develop as no power had developed in the past.

We have enjoyed the freedom and blessings of this land, and we are now willing to sacrifice everything to maintain the freedoms of speech, press, worship, and peace which have been the heritage of the United States. Under these conditions, the church has grown to large proportions, and its missionaries have circled the world with the light of truth concerning the Saviour and the plan of salvation.

The parting words of Christ to His disciples as He ascended to heaven at the close of His mission on earth were, "Go, ye, into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Mark 16:15. And as recorded by Matthew (24:14), "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." The fulfillment of these words leads Christians to say that the promised return of the Saviour is near.

A Typical Service

THE Saviour's mission to earth was portrayed long centuries before He came in person. In the days of Moses, the tabernacle service was ordained to typify the work of Christ in heaven. The priests, symbolizing the work of

"HE holds my hand! I feel the lifting
Of His power,
As my poor feet are stumbling
in the way.
He guides me through life's very
darkest hour,
And brings me out into a perfect
day. . . .
Make me feel the presence of my
Helper,
Whom I shall see in beauty some
sweet day."

the Saviour, offered the sacrifices; once each year, the high priest, personally representing the work of redemption by Christ, carried the confessed sins of the whole congregation into the inner sanctuary, the holy of holies, typifying the final forgiveness of those who accepted the intercessions of the Redeemer.

Days before this typical day of atonement, the people in solemnity prepared their hearts for the occasion, put away their grievances, made right all known wrongs, and consecrated themselves to the service of God. This was the typical service on earth. To the prophet Daniel was revealed the real work as it progresses in heaven. He describes it thus:

"I beheld till thrones were placed, and One that was ancient of days did sit . . . Thousands thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before Him; the judgment was set and the books were opened." (Dan. 7:9, 10 R. V.) This is a graphic scene of God, the Father, sitting on the judgment seat.

"And behold, one like the Son of man came . . . to the Ancient of days." (7: 13) As the cases of men come before the Father in the investigative judgment, and Satan, the accuser, presents arguments why they should not be saved, Christ pleads for them, saying to His Father that they are redeemed by His shed blood.

According to the prophecies, the investigative judgment has been in progress for nearly a century. It began with those who lived first on the earth, and approaches closer and closer to those who are now living and who have accepted Christ as their Redeemer. What time your case, my case, may be called, we do not know. It will come "like a thief in the night." It is, however, an event of the utmost importance to each one, a time for sober thinking and heart-searching; for when judgment is passed on a case, that man's character is forever sealed; probation for him is over.

A Momentous Time

THE investigative judgment deals only with those who have professed conversion; and before any case is considered, the individual has settled his destiny by his own choice. The judgment passed is not an arbitrary decision but a recognition of character, and a man's character is his abiding choice.

Luke, writing the Acts of the Apostles, says (3:19 Am. St. V.). "Repent ye therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out, that so there may come seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Because we are living in such momentous times, it is important that each Christian be in his appointed place, doing the work God requires of him. A power will attend the work of those who are so related to heaven and who are

cooperating with the Master in the last great work in the earth. Those who realize these things will know that this is no time for them to be engaged in worldly enterprises. Their time, talents, and interests should be centered on the program God would have His people carry.

Many who have professed to be followers of Christ will be found wanting, as were the foolish virgins in the Saviour's parable. But to those who, in Scripture language, have on the wedding garment (Luke 14), an impelling power will be given which will result in a rapid and wide-spread gospel movement as a climax to God's work in the world.

Fiery Furnace

BY ELISEUS

DANIEL came marching in, and his three friends with him. "A lively-lad!" he cried, "Do you have a lively-lad? And would you lend it?" I have a lively-lad, and I lent it. For, be it known to the uninitiate, a lively-lad is not something with two twinkling feet and appurtenances; a lively-lad is a weed-cutter, a two-edged, thin blade stretched between the arms of a frame that approximates a two-handed tennis racket. With it, you sally forth when your lawn mower has been too long idle; and instead of batting little balls across a coarse fish net, you swing this lively-lad lustily to and fro, to the tune of Andrew Lang's "Scythe Song":

*"Hush, ah, hush, the scythes are saying,
Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep;
Hush, they say to the grasses swaying,
Hush, they sing to the clover deep."*

Daniel and his friends were the advance guard of the Education Department, those lads and lassies in training as teachers, who every month get together in a purely social capacity, to oil and polish the shining blades of psychology and methods and all that pedagogic gear with which they must be equipped ere they enter upon the conquest of the world. This affair, coming

in May of Tennessee, was planned for the out-of-doors. But South Park, our special recreation area, had suffered from the more urgent needs of the farm and the garden and work departments galore; hence the need of the lively-lads. Down in the amphitheater, which we cleared last fall for the Festival of the Blessed Hope, the grass was lush and long, and these young acolytes went after it with their swinging blades. It will help you to visualize the scene in harmony with the usual proportion of the sexes in the Education Department if I tell you that Daniel's three friends were maidens. And also, the thermometer stood at 89.

"Phew!" expired one girl, wiping the brow beneath her wide-brimmed hat, "I feel as if I were in a furnace." We promptly named her Abednego. And such was the power of suggestion that immediately we were all in a play, living over again, on a different stage and with only cognate interests, the lives of the three Worthies and their satellites. The sun helped: everyone was in the furnace.

"But where is Nebuchadnezzar?" cried Shadrach. "He should at least be looking in on this scene." And just then came Nebuchadnezzar—alias Joe. He it was who had cast these Worthies into the burning, fiery furnace. But Nebuchadnezzar had his reason: he had been pushed. He is the general fix-it man, to whom everyone turns for the organization and execution of pet enterprises, and he belongs to the Education Department. Busy with half a dozen jobs, however, he had protested he had no time to arrange this affair—track-and-trail, camp supper, and all; and with that declaration, he let the matter rest through the expectant weeks. Then, just twenty-four hours beforehand, the student secretary of the department came to him and said, "There is going to be this meeting of the Education Department; and if you don't see to it, it will be just too bad for you." Propelled by this prime force in society, Joe immediately became metamorphosed into Nebuchadnezzar, and marshalled his victims (in-

cluding the secretary) for the sunny test. But Nebuchadnezzar was a good Nebuchadnezzar; for he came, not merely to view the fiery furnace, but to enter and labor with all the other Worthies.

These young people illustrated a principle studied in our class in Christian Recreation: that recreation may be found in work, and not merely in play. Play belongs to childhood, and may then be educational; but the play motive persisting into late adolescence indicates arrested social development. Men and women find recreation in their fruitful activities. In this case, the grounds were readied and the fire laid in preparation for the camp stew; and then the lot of them went off to the strawberry field, where all possible labor was being impressed to save the perishable crop. And though, when the hour came, the young people were rained out, and had to take refuge in Beth-Eden, the House-of-Pleasantness, where they finished their luncheon, and sang their songs, and discussed their ideas and fancies, the evening saw a happy conclusion, not least of the satisfaction being in the consciousness of comradeship in enterprise—and every maiden had managed a lively-lad.

I told this tale to Brother Diamond, when we were discussing drama; and Brother Diamond said—

Items From the College Farm

THE nine-hundred-acre farm of Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, which is located on the banks of the Cumberland River in Middle Tennessee, is to Madison College what the Garden of Eden was to our forefathers, Adam and Eve—a very large factor in education and at the same time a fundamental source of supply for the material needs of the campus group. The long growing season of the South is a decided advantage to an educational institution that affords students an opportunity to earn as they learn, and at the same time its uplands and lowlands lend themselves to diversified farming rather than to extensive grain or hay fields, as do the North and the West.

Of the leaders in the Agricultural Department, Professor Frank Judson, the one in charge, is a Southerner by adoption, coming originally from California. Two of his assistants, George Juhl and J. W. Blair, are Iowa farmers. C. L. Kendall, one of Madison's pioneers, gained many of his skills in Arkansas; and Adolph Johnson, valuable man of the gardens, is Mississippi-born, although as a lad he learned to love Madison. This is an enthusiastic, progressive group of hard-working men who, with their assistants, are doing an outstanding job.

Madison's Jerseys

A RECENT interview with Professor Judson revealed some interesting things. In these days, when Jersey Isle, in the English Channel, home of the Jersey cow, is in the hands of the Germans, it is impossible to import Jerseys, so the South is becoming the leading section of the country for this breed of cattle. Madison's 115 registered Jersey animals are a really beautiful herd. Of the daughters of one of the sires, three just coming into production have completed a 305-day record of over 400 pounds of butter fat in official D.H.I.A.

Two new sires have recently been added to the herd; one from the nationally known Fortland Farms of Nashville; the other from the famous Randleigh Farms of New York.

We are rather proud of the fact that when Professor E. C. Jacobsen went from Madison to the new agricultural school of Mexico, located near Monterrey, he took three registered Jerseys from here to start the herd in the new school.

Crops

THE 1943 strawberry crop in May broke all records and the highest expectations in quantity, quality, and price. The income approximated \$1,400 from four and one-half acres.

The second cutting of alfalfa is just completed, with weather conditions most favorable for harvesting. There are now 170 tons of hay in storage for next winter, and an additional 120 tons is anticipated from later cuttings of alfalfa, lespedeza, and soybeans. Corn for grain

and silage, and sorghum for silage are doing well.

Planting was delayed longer than usual by late frosts and heavy rains, but the gardens are now nearing full production. The sweet potato beds produced plants for ourselves, and a surplus of over fifty thousand was sold to local growers. We used to buy sweet potato plants, but our Mississippi gardener turned the tide.

Ridgetop Orchards are now giving their first picking of apples for this season. The continued program of improvement in the care of the orchard has brought satisfactory production each year. An unusual hail about five weeks ago caused some damage in the quality of the fruit, but the yield will be heavy enough for the institution's need, for canning, for storage to give fresh fruit through the winter, and surplus to sell to Piggly-Wiggly, A & P, and several independent groceries in Madison and Old Hickory. Last year we were able to supply these groceries with apples and sweet potatoes until May.

The farm is cooperating with MADI-SON FOODS by growing approximately fifty acres of soybeans to be threshed and canned as green, shelled soybeans. Special harvesting equipment is already installed to prepare these beans for the cannery.

IT was about the middle of May that Dr. Ambrose Suhrie, dean emeritus of the Department of Education, University of New York, visited Madison. He gave an instructive and most entertaining lecture, which was full of quiet humor and at the same time dealt with fundamental principles of education for democracy. The spirit of cooperation should characterize every educational institution. Dr. Suhrie describes a cooperator as "one who so conducts himself that others are able to work with him." He believes firmly that education is a process of self-activity; so he defines a good school as "a place where people of any age come together to educate themselves and each other with the help of inspiring teachers."

Julius Gilbert White, well-known health teacher, is offering a correspondence course "that will teach you the most important principles of health and the most common causes of disease." The only cost to you is that it will consume a little of your time. For details, address Mr. White, Madison College, Tenn.

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Madison Celebrates Independence Day

SNATCHING a few hours from their busy program, members of the campus family had a picnic dinner, a patriotic program, games, and an evening lunch in the Wilson grove on Monday, the fifth of July.

Referring to the service flag with its 155 stars, representing Madison men on the far-flung battle fronts, Mrs. Nis Hansen said: "Of this group, our students may be found in Greenland, Africa, India, Pearl Harbor, Australia, New Guinea, Persia, China, the British Isles—in fact, scattered to the four corners of the earth. . . . Today, we honor our boys in service. Today, we pay respect to two who died in service, Warren Irwin and Jay Caldwell."

President Sutherland, of Madison College, spoke briefly of Thomas Jefferson, the two hundredth anniversary of whose birth is widely celebrated this year. In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson set forth the principles of democracy for which the founding fathers fought. In the University of Virginia, of which he was the founder, he expressed his ideas of education for the masses that would

enable them to perpetuate that democracy. Madison in its educational work, is following closely the pattern set by the man we love to call the "Father of Democracy."

The following paragraphs are condensed from the address of Editor R. L. Odom, *Watchman Magazine*, Nashville, the honor guest of the day.

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 oceans white with foam,
God bless America,
My home sweet home.
—Irving Berlin

The Spirit of 1776

ONE day in the spring of 1937, as I walked down the main street of a large city in northwest Spain as the Spanish Civil War raged in all its fury, I was wearing a tiny United States flag on the lapel of my coat, indicating my citizenship of this country. As I met an acquaintance, his eye fell on that badge, and he said:

"Lucky man! I know several men who would gladly give 25,000 pesetas for the right to wear that emblem.

Countless thousands of men and women have come to this country where freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of peaceable assembly are enjoyed by us all. It is fitting, therefore, on this historic occasion, that we express

our gratitude to God and to the founding fathers of our great nation for the liberty which we enjoy. One hundred sixty-seven years ago, the first Fourth of July was celebrated. As utterance was given to the Declaration of Independence, let us note the spirit in which it was made. How familiar to all of us are the opening words:

"WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, . . . a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

There follows the classic statement which constitutes the Magna Carta of American freedom:

"WE HOLD these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That proclamation of independence from the tyranny of the Old World was made in a deep, religious spirit. It acknowledges the existence of God and the fact that He is our Creator. It is a declaration by the founding fathers, assuming "the separate and equal station in which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them." These "unalienable" rights are something that neither civil power nor ecclesiastical authority can justly deny us.

The signers of the Declaration appealed "to the Supreme Judge of the world," and closed that famous Declaration by saying: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance

on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Religious Freedom Guaranteed

THIRTEEN years later, the first of the ten amendments, which constitute the Bill of Rights, decreed:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The fervent, religious spirit manifest in the Declaration of Independence indicates that when the founding fathers divorced the church from the state, separated ecclesiastical affairs from those of civil government, they did it with the avowed purpose of safeguarding the unalienable rights with which our Creator has endowed us.

Our nation is now engaged in a titanic struggle for the preservation of this freedom against the tyranny of totalitarianism. The money, the might, the munitions of 136,000,000 people of the United States are being hurled against the foe. So great is the spirit of optimism on the part of the American people that there is no doubt about the outcome of this struggle. We believe that victory will be ours.

The Postwar Peace

THE next great problem is the postwar establishment of a new social order for mankind. Our nation has assumed the position of world leadership. When the war is over, other countries will look to her for a solution of civilization's ills.

A spirit of lawlessness and violence is shattering our social order at home as well as abroad. The diagnosis is undoubtedly correct, that the solution for this evil can be found only in a great religious reformation, in a return to God and to piety. Within the means for securing this, lies a danger exceeding even the dangers of war.

It has been proposed that the leading

religious bodies of Christendom unite to bring pressure upon the national governments, that by means of civil legislation certain reforms of a religious nature may be achieved. The President sent his personal representative to the Vatican to counsel with the head of the Roman Catholic Church on matters pertaining to the postwar peace.

The United Church of Canada in conference urges "that churches throughout Christendom be given representation on the peace treaty council when victory is won." A Protestant Episcopal church council recommended that Virginia's United States senators ask that the presiding bishop of that denomination be included in the American delegation to the peace conference. The *Living Church*, has proposed "that all Christian groups . . . cooperate in providing daily worship services during the period of the postwar peace conference."

Dr. William T. Ellis, outstanding author and lecturer, proposes that the peace conference be held in Jerusalem. The *Jewish Forum* asks that the postwar peace be proclaimed from Mount Sinai. Dr. Clarence Silcox, director of the Canadian Conference of Christians and Jews, declares that alignment of the three major religious groups in North America "must be attempted."

These and other news items show the trend of thought in high religious circles today. It is presumption at this early stage to predict what course events will take in shaping the future relations of church and state. But we must be alert to every step that may constitute a violation of the fundamental principles of freedom upon which our great nation was founded.

A collaboration of civil governments with the popular churches to enforce a social order of a religious nature by means of civil legislation will constitute an experiment that will repudiate the basic principle of the separation of church and state in American life. In reality, it will set up a new order of civil and religious tyranny that will be nothing less than a revival of the politico-ecclesi-

astical despotism of the Dark Ages.

Let us rejoice in the freedom which the historic Fourth of July of 1776 made known to the world. Let us pledge ourselves that we shall contend valiantly for our God-given unalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, lest, by a coalition of religious organizations with the civil powers of the world, these rights be trampled in the dust.

May the spirit of freedom voiced by the Declaration of 1776 live forever in the hearts of the American people.

Reserved Seat

BY ELISEUS

BROTHER Diamond said: "I don't roll my own, Deacon. I take 'em ready-made."

"And go by the brand," I said.

"Mostly," admitted Brother Diamond, "and what folks say of 'em. It saves work. Why do for yourself what somebody else has done better for you?"

"Because somebody else hasn't done better," I retorted. You might think we were discussing cigarettes, because of Brother Diamond's choice of tropes; but the fact is, we were discussing drama, or what he calls "shows." We were standing in my garden, where Brother Diamond likes to loaf on dewy mornings, feeling pretty sure that to him who waits, all things come, such as a cantaloupe or an armful of corn.

"Because," I said, without malice pretense, "nobody's garden equals your own. I don't care who gets the prizes or who makes the most money, nobody's beans or corn or cucumbers can equal those a man has raised for himself out of brown earth, with seeds and honest sweat. There's the flavor of accomplishment in the food you produce that's entirely lacking in the food you buy. And so it is with drama. Written dramas are mere seed catalogues, and staged dramas are more or less wilted exhibits at the greengrocer's. But real drama is what you yourself make by vivification of the commonplace. Drama lies all about us, as the greatest of English dramatists has declared:

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely
players."

"Got your ticket?" inquired Brother Diamond.

"I have my ticket," I replied, "and a reserved seat. The world marches by on the stage, and this player and that stops a bit to give his little interpretation of life: the new baby at the Gradys', destined to rock the world; three-year-old Donny, with his perpetual 'Why'; gay Marguerite, tinting her social finger-tips with college psychology; Grandpa Douglas, exiting on three legs; and Brother Diamond, bubbling with the wisdom of Dagonet."

"You get a kick out of me, don't you?" said Brother Diamond, a shade resentfully.

"The most forthright actor on my stage," I assured him, "worth an honorarium in kind. This is the best okra in the country, because I grew it myself—angular, pointed, smooth, gummy, with the earthy flavors of anise and cummin, whatever they are. We've gathered it together, Brother Diamond; take a hatful."

The Passing of Friends

A REPORT that on the seventh of the month President J. K. Jones, of the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, died suddenly at his home in Decatur, Georgia, came as a distinct shock to his many friends on the campus. For years he has been a firm friend and advisor of the self-supporting workers of the South—Madison and its affiliated units. Many of them looked to him as a father. He was the victim of a heart attack while alone. Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland attended the funeral on the twelfth.

Another friend of many years passed away a few days earlier at his home in Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. This was Professor Warren E. Howell, who has filled many positions of responsibility in the denominational work in both home and foreign fields.

Professor Howell was a collegemate of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, and Miss DeGraw; an associate teacher on the staff of Emmanuel Missionary College in its early days; and a close friend and cooperator in many activities throughout the years. In the Spirit of Missions work, in which Madison College has a part in the Japanese classwork, he was a prime mover. A man of high ideals and a life-long Christian worker has laid down his burdens, but his influence will long remain.

Campus Items

ON the twenty-second of June, Roger Goodge, member of Little Creek School group, who has been on the college campus for several months, left for Loma Linda, California. He stopped in Jefferson, Texas, to pick up his wife and baby, Rogene. The medical course is his objective.

Harry Webber, second son of Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber, having finished premedical course at Madison, entered the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, the first of July. Also, did Edward Frank and Maurice Guest, Madison students who spent a few days on the campus enroute to California for the medical class beginning the first of July.

On the sixteenth of June, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland made a quick trip to Hinsdale and Joliet, Illinois, bringing back with them Miss Florence Utter, who entered college for the summer quarter.

Word reaches us from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gaylord, of New Castle, Indiana, that they had a very enjoyable visit with the Little Creek School group the middle of June. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord have long been acquainted with Madison and its rural community centers.

Mrs. Susan Ard, of Chestnut Hill School, gave the group an interesting account of community activities carried on in connection with their school and rural rest home. In First Aid work she has taught classes as far from her school as Gallatin, which were attended by a number of influential men and women.

CONVENTION: With the difficulties to be met in travel, the advisability of holding the Annual Convention of Self-supporting Workers of the South has been questioned. However, a survey of the rural units indicates a strong feeling that the gathering should be held. This is announcement that the date set is the week end, October 7 to 10; the place, as usual, Madison College. Further details will be given later.

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The Spirit of Criticism

WE need not be told that we are living in a time of great unrest, a time when the natural tendencies of human nature are apt to come to the surface. They will do this, unless individually one lives under the strictest discipline of the Spirit of God.

As intensity takes hold of every phase of human life, as the pressure from the outside becomes heavier and heavier, the Christian recognizes the importance of developing habits of thinking, talking, and acting in harmony with the teachings of the Scriptures. Otherwise, he will be caught off guard, as was Peter on that night of stress and strain when he denied his Master because accused by a little maid. Peter had known

Christ intimately, had been associated with Him for a number of years and loved Him ardently. Yet Peter was still a slave to his emotions; and when adverse circumstances arose, as they did on that night when Christ stood before His accusers, he was unable to resist the pressure and denied his Lord with bitter cursing.

Before any individual can receive the fullness of that spirit which will safeguard him against emotional upsetting, he must have formed fixed habits of thinking which are in harmony with the spirit of the Master. He must become a willing slave to Truth, and live, not betimes but constantly under its influence.

Someday, at some unexpected moment, the acid test comes to each one. We may not be tempted to steal or to take the name of the Lord in vain; but it is possible for us to indulge in destructive criticism which, in its results, may cause more harm than some of the overt acts we are so in the habit of condemning. Maurice Maeterlinck, writing for *Good Housekeeping*, August, 1943, in an article entitled, "The Right to Criticize," deals with this subject in a most wholesome manner. From that article we quote quite generously.

Constructive and Destructive Criticism

"THERE are healthy criticism and malicious criticism, the one constructive, the other purely destructive.

How can we know each for what it really is?

"Healthy, constructive criticism is not easy. It requires honesty, courage, intelligent perception. Malicious, destructive criticism is all too easy. Often it wears a mask of honesty and is therefore difficult to recognize for what it really is. . . .

"Consider this: the men who fought and died on Guadalcanal doubtless had their weaknesses, their faults, their imperfections; but the all-revealing light of the struggle shows this greater truth—that in human nature there is a capacity for heroism and unselfish sacrifice that makes its faults trivial in comparison.

How to Handle Gossip

"THAT, above all, is the thing to remember. That is the thing to keep as our essential faith, with our belief in God. When we hear gossip, rumors, criticism, let us ask ourselves what motivates the gossip carrier, the rumor monger, the critic. What is the effect of what he says? Is its effect to renew our faith or destroy it? In that question, we have a sure test to reveal malicious criticism for what it is, no matter what mask of honesty it wears.

"But more important than that is a test for ourselves—a checkrein on our tongues, a guiding standard for us to follow."

Maeterlinck tells a story of the mayor in a little Belgian town who, by his skill in handling difficult problems, retained everybody's good will. When asked how he did it, the mayor replied, "Long ago I made up my mind that before I launched out with a lot of criticism, I'd ask myself, 'Just what is the fault in this person that makes me want to take him to task?'"

"It positively amazed me," said the mayor, "how often it turned out to be a fault I had to recognize in myself. Naturally, it seemed only proper to try to rid myself of it before troubling about somebody's else."

Maeterlinck gives another story of a carefree young man who was very keen with his criticism. One night he had a dream in which he saw himself on a barren road, struggling beneath a heavy burden. He cried out, "What is this weight? Why must I carry it?"

"From somewhere he seemed to hear: 'It is the weight of the faults you have found in others. Why do you complain? You discovered them—should they not belong to you now?'"

The Food Value of the Soybean

TO the civilian population of the United States, the soybean, until recently, has not been recognized as a valuable

human food. For years, however, in Russia it has been called the "Little Soviet Ally." A native of the Orient, it has for centuries been a basic protein food in that section of the world. The meat shortage which we are facing today is bringing the soybean into prominence in this country. It is important, therefore, that the common people, the housewives, the feeders of children and youth, and of the large group of industrial workers—that all dealing with nutritional problems come to recognize the intrinsic value of this outstanding source of protein in the vegetable world.

Writing for the *Review and Herald*, issue of May 27, 1943, Dr. Philip S. Chen, Professor of Chemistry, Atlantic Union College, and for a number of years head of the Department of Chemistry at Madison College, presents some outstanding features of the soybean. From this article, we gather the following facts:

Scientists have come to recognize the soybean as a *complete* protein. For that reason, the liberal use of soybeans and soybean products is the best source of quality protein to take the place of animal products, such as milk, eggs, and flesh foods.

The soybean contains nearly 40 per cent protein. It is rich in fat. It resembles the egg in that it is an excellent nerve-tissue builder. It is especially rich in calcium, phosphorus, and iron, and has a high alkalinity. It is also a good source of Vitamins A, B, and G.

It is important to know the value of commercial soybean flour. In his article, Dr. Chen quotes from the *Soybean Digest* these facts:

"Soybean flour is 15 times as rich in calcium as is patent wheat flour, 7 times as rich in phosphorus, 10 times as rich in iron, 10 times as rich in thiamin, 9 times as rich in riboflavin, and 5 times as rich in niacin, besides being 4 to 5 times as rich in protein, and 10 times as rich in total minerals."

Growing Soybeans

THE victory garden enthusiast should add the soybean to his list of garden products. According to Dr. Chen,

"Although the soybean is especially adapted to the northern half of the Cotton Belt and the southern part of the Corn Belt, it may be grown in other localities where the weather is not too severely hot. The ideal soil is that of mellow, fertile loams or sandy loams..."

"The beans are sown in the same manner as garden beans and harvested before they reach maturity if they are to be used as green vegetables and to be canned. The green, edible soybeans are devoid of beany taste, easy to cook, and have a very rich, distinctive, and delicious flavor. In buying soybean seeds and inoculation from seed dealers, be sure to specify the edible variety; ordinary commercial yellow soybeans are quite unsuited to home use..."

"There is no shortage of soybeans in the country; . . . there is now no rationing of soybeans. The soybean is indeed a godsend to us, especially at a time when foods rich in quality proteins, in minerals, and in vitamins are scarce."

"Life Magazine" Speaks

THE value of the soybean is given in no uncertain tone by *Life Magazine*, issue of July 19, 1943, under the caption, "Governor Dewey sponsors them as partial solution to the food crisis," from which we quote briefly:

"At a soybean luncheon given recently by Governor and Mrs. Dewey at the Executive Mansion in Albany, N. Y., Professor McCay, of the Cornell School of Nutrition, held up a large jar of small beans. He said in substance: Here you see a jar of soybeans. Wholesale cost, about 35 cents. This jarful is enough to provide a good wholesome meal for the 67 assembled guests.

"Soybeans rival meat in nutritive value. They can provide more Vitamin C than tomatoes. They can be prepared without waste, can be cooked with as little fuel and as quickly as a lamb chop. Ten man-hours of labor can produce enough soybeans to feed a man for a whole year."

Life adds: "Professor McCay's talk and soybean dishes served at the Governor's luncheon marked the beginning

of a campaign to promote soybeans and soybean sprouts as a standard dish in U. S. diets."

Soybean Products

FOR years, Madison Foods, the food manufacturing department of the institution, has been carrying on extensive experiments with the soybean, and its food products—Vigorost, Stake-lets, Soyburger, Zoy-Koff, and Kremer o' Soy milk—are widely distributed. In the industrial program of the college, the raising of soybeans and the manufacture of the soy products contribute materially to the education of college students who are in training for Christian service.

Defining Morale

YOU have heard it argued that entertainment, amusement, is needed to develop morale in school and elsewhere. Marion Hargrove, in his book, "See Here, Private Hargrove," gives the Army interpretation of morale in these words:

"Morale, to my way of thinking, is not a matter of entertainment. It isn't a feeling that fills you when you play spin-the-bottle.

"Morale is the spirit that gets you when you're out on the regimental parade ground with the whole battalion for retreat parade. Every mother's son there wants to look as much the soldier as the Old Man does. Not another sound can be heard before or after the one-gun salute to the colors or when the band crosses the field to a stirring march in the Display of the Colors. And when your battery passes in review before the colonel, you're firmly convinced that there isn't another battery on the field that makes as good a showing as yours.

"It's the enormous feeling you know when you sit in the pitch dark before a pup tent in the field and watch the fort's searchlight cut the sky. It's the feeling you know when you can look across a great space and see long lines of Army trucks moving along every road you can see.

"That's morale. Just a matter of pride."

Likewise, the student who has espoused the principles of his college, who is living up to the traditions of the institution, who is making a record for himself in the classroom and in his manual skills, who talks courage in the face of some discouraging experiences—the morale of that young man, or young woman is good and his influence will live after him.

A Test of Loyalty

“TRUE patriotism lies in possessing the morale and physical stamina to perform faithfully and conscientiously the daily tasks so that in the sum total the weakest link is the strongest,” said Madame Chiang Kai-Shek when addressing the Congress of the United States. She quoted the Chinese proverb, “It takes little effort to watch the other fellow carry the load.”

The Madame is quoted also as saying, “There must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must forgive those who have injured us and remember only the lessons we have gained thereby.”

Young Men in the Service

A CLIPPING from *The Stars and Stripes*, a United States Army newspaper printed in Africa, gives this information concerning Ellus Williams, of Lebanon, Tennessee, a former Madison student who is serving “Somewhere in Africa:”

“An electrically heated litter pad, designed to operate from a portable field generator, or even from the generating system of a car or truck, has been invented for the treatment of shock by Pvt. Ellus T. Williams.

“Private Williams is a member of a certain armored medical battalion somewhere in Africa. His home is in Nashville, Tennessee, the same state that produced Sgt. York of World War I fame. In civilian life, Williams is the president of the Therm-Aire Equipment Company, of Nashville, which manufactured electrically heated appliances, including high altitude flying suits and fever mattresses.

“‘Treating shock in the field is a big problem,’ Pvt. Williams explains, ‘It’s important to keep a shock patient warm. My litter pad does just that.’”

“Williams’ litter pad, the only one of its kind overseas, has been examined and acclaimed from headquarters generals down the line. The pad can be fitted right on a litter at the front-line battalion and station. It can also be used for sleeping bags and ambulance planes.

“The litter pad, the length and width of a G.I. stretcher, has been tested in temperatures of various degrees of cold. It has kept a patient warm and comfortable when the thermometer was 60 degrees below zero.

“Pvt. Williams’ pad is now being considered for a mass production basis for army use, but of course there’s a little matter of red tape to be handled first.

“At any rate, Williams will go down in army history as the first soldier to dope out a way for a G.I. to keep warm on those cold, winter, African nights.”

Recently, Cpl. Ted R. Tryon, former Madison student, spent a week with friends on the campus. Mr. Tryon is with Winters General Hospital, Topeka, Kansas, where hundreds of wounded soldiers from various battle fronts are cared for. He reports deep interest in his work and generous consideration on the part of his superior officers.

Campus News

THE lack of rain throughout the month of July caused great concern in many Southern communities. At Madison, as well as elsewhere, earnest prayer services were held asking for a fulfillment of the promise, “I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn, and thy wine and thy oil. And I will send grass in thy fields for thy cattle.” On Monday, the twenty-sixth, the drouth was broken by heavy, refreshing showers, approximately one inch of rain falling in this immediate section. Such experiences are refreshing to the soul, as well as a blessing to the soil.

Dr. Daniel Walther, a member of the teaching staff of Southern Junior College, spent the week end of July 23-25 with the Madison College family. He had the vesper service Friday evening, spoke Sabbath forenoon, lectured on his native Switzerland in the evening, and added to the enjoyment of his congregation with a number of violin solos. His visits are always a joy to the family.

The Educational Council of the Southern Union Conference held at Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, July 19, was attended by President Sutherland, of Madison College, Professor William Sandborn, Miss Florence Utter, of the Department of Education, and Miss Florence Hartsock, the College Registrar.

The Madison Survey

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At Madison Rural Sanitarium

PATRONAGE is heavy at the sanitarium this summer. The unusual strain occasioned by world conditions makes rest and treatment necessary for many a man and woman who seeks change and relaxation in the quiet atmosphere of Madison. An attractive feature of one's stay in the institution is the educational and inspirational lectures given each Monday and Wednesday by members of the medical staff, the college faculty, and others.

The following topics presented during recent months are indicative of the character of these addresses, and many are the words of commendation heard among the guests.

"How to Live Both Well and Economically," by Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the College Department of Nutrition.

"Soybeans in Human Nutrition," illustrated with slides, by Dr. P. A. Weber, head of the College Department of Chemistry.

"Birds of Tennessee," illustrated with slides, by Mrs. Nis Hansen.

"Why Nebuchadnezzar Had to Eat Grass," and "The Home, the Mother, the Children," by Prof. J. G. Rimmer, teacher and Doctor of Pharmacy.

"The Therapeutic Value of Beauty in

Surroundings," and "The Colors in Flowers," by Richard Walker, well-known caretaker of the beautiful sanitarium lawns.

"How to Live Happily in the Midst of Trouble," by Dr. George Droll, of the Sanitarium staff.

Mrs. E. A. Sutherland told her audience that good food is the great regu-

lator of the human body, the only medicine that really should be necessary. She explained the extra burden imposed on the kidneys by a flesh diet, due to the waste animal products contained in the tissues of slaughtered animals. "Fruits and

vegetables are really life-savers. They provide mineral salts and vitamins not always found in processed foods."

Dr. E. A. Sutherland, in his long years of medical practice, has been outstanding as an instructor in the principles of healthful living. This summer he has spoken on such topics as the following:

"How to Grow a Crop of Good-Health Plants"; "The Human Body as a Self-repairing Machine"; "How to Care for Your Wonderful Body."

Patients forget their aches and troubles, take new courage to meet life's problems,

HEALTH RECIPES

"A MERRY heart doeth good like a medicine."—Prov. 17:22

"Godliness with contentment is great gain."—1 Tim. 6:6

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord,

And to sing praises unto thy name,
O most High."—Ps. 92:1

mull over his statements, and often carry them in mind for years.

"When your auto battery runs down, you have it recharged," Dr. Sutherland reminds his listeners. "Likewise, when your nervous system runs down, you need rest and relaxation from worry. The sanitarium helps you to recharge your run-down battery."

Or, he may tell them that "men have a fancy for seeking health from bottles. It is easier to dose one's self than to break bad habits that are the root of disease. We are like Ponce de Leon, hunting fruitlessly for a fatuous fountain of

youth. The cultivation of health calls for daily exercise of temperance in eating, in work, and the elimination of worry. Faith in the Father above and reliance on His daily care, is conducive to health."

"You complain that you do not sleep. Sleep is worth cultivating. Plan for it intelligently. Eliminate disturbing factors. A farmer plans far ahead for his crops. He cannot look for fruit the day after planting the seed. Be equally diligent and effective in planning your habits of health."

The Principles of Democracy Defined

ADDRESSING the graduates of Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, President S. C. Garrison gave his conception of democracy in the following poignant paragraphs:

"Democracy does not attempt to make men equal. It attempts to free them from restrictions; it gives each an opportunity to burgeon out for himself all the best that there is in him. Neither does democracy attempt to force those of poorer ability into situations beyond their capacity to achieve, nor does it level off by penalizing and hampering those persons, precious in any civilization, who have the ability to rise above the average.

"Democracy adheres to a way of life under which the individual has an opportunity to and is aided and encouraged to better his situation in life.

"Democracy implies service — people living and working together. The individual develops his capacities and rises above the average in any field in order that his capacities may be used for the betterment of the whole group. So the great financier uses his wealth for the promotion and welfare of all. The surgeon uses his techniques not alone for those who can pay large fees but for all those who may seek his service. The teacher expends all her skill and patience and interest not for the capable alone, but for the average and mediocre as well, trying to give each an opportunity

to develop all that with which nature and nature's God has endowed him. So it is with all those who represent democracy at its best.

"The development to the fullest of one's powers, the use of those powers in the promotion of the common good, the transferring of authority from external controls and regulations to internal controls — this is democracy.

"Democracy is not something which was given to us by our founding fathers, ready and complete. Democracy cannot be given to us by legislation or external or governmental order. But it comes as a result of slow, orderly educational growth of the citizens of a country."

Madison's Ideals

TO every teacher is committed in an especial sense the responsibility of promoting the principles of democracy. By the methods of instruction, by the administrative setup of the school, through the subject matter presented, it is the privilege of every teacher to implant in the hearts of the children and youth a respect for true democracy and an inspiration to carry out those principles in his after-school days. This is one of the great objectives of Madison College, manifested through its work-study program, its cooperative scheme of government, its preparation of men and women to spend and be spent for the betterment of their fellowmen.

A Tribute

THE editor of *The Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Alabama, expressed his opinion of Dr. Garrison's presentation as follows:

"His little address contains some of the most thought-provoking gems of democracy, as distinguished from socialism, I have ever heard. One I shall most remember was this: 'The transferring of authority from external controls and regulations to internal control—this is democracy.' Think that over, and it grows better the more you think. . . . That phrase goes into my scrap book forever."

George Peabody Exemplifies Democracy

AS a character outstanding in the history of the United States for his personal demonstration of the principles of democracy, Dr. Garrison gave the following word picture of the great philanthropist, George Peabody, of whose generous contributions to education in the Southland, Peabody College has been a recipient:

"If we would see what a democracy produces, let us follow a baby boy, born in an obscure Massachusetts country village in 1795 as he successively becomes breadwinner at the age of twelve for a widowed mother and his brothers and sisters; a peddler with a pack on his back, tramping the lonely, dusty roads of Virginia and Maryland at the age of seventeen; a soldier in the War of 1812; a small merchant in Baltimore and then in Washington; a small banker in the city of Washington, whose almost only asset was his character; the founder of a small international banking house in London, a house which was to grow into the most powerful international banking establishment the world has ever known; a loyal supporter and the heaviest purchaser of bonds of the Union during the War Between the States; a friend of the poor, of scholars, of statesmen, of prime ministers, of princes, and of kings; at his death followed to Westminster Abbey by the poor, the middle classes, the British Parliament, the prime minister, and royalty; his body escorted back to America by the greatest aggregation of naval might ever up to that time assembled; buried in a country churchyard; asking nothing for himself;

helping to educate many young men and young women; eventually giving all of his property for educational purposes. This is democracy in action.

"Where the humblest citizen has opportunity to rise just as high as his abilities and situation in life will permit, with no racial or class barriers, with only the God-given right to rise—under the fewest possible artificial restrictions—from the situation in which he was born to any other situation which his abilities give him power to attain—this is democracy in action."

News from Field Workers

FOR a number of years since completing the course, Miss Mary Mowry, R. N., has held a position in Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She keeps an ear open to doings at Madison as recorded in *The Survey* and through correspondence. After seeing her brothers and sisters through school, she thought to return to college. Recently she wrote:

"I read *The Survey* with much interest. I notice that several of our nurses have enlisted in Army service. I have not enlisted, but I shall go willingly when I am called. We are very busy at the hospital. Many of our doctors and nurses have gone into the Army and Navy, so we who are left at home are carrying a heavy load. . . ."

As an illustration of the tenacity of Madison's teaching, Miss Mowry writes further:

"You may be interested to know that I have never eaten flesh food since leaving Madison. All my life before coming there I had been a meat eater. Many of my friends do eat clean meats, but I have no desire for it. I am in good health and have never felt better in my life. We Pittsburghers enjoy Madison foods. Our Primary Division sell the foods for their Investment Fund. I teach about twenty members of that division, and every year we raise approximately one hundred dollars for investment.

"There is a wonderful opportunity

in this city for any nurses who are interested in operating a nursing home. One of the hospital physicians has a lovely building fully equipped for hydrotherapy treatments and fifteen private rooms for patients, which he is willing to turn over for this kind of work."

○——○

A RECENT letter from one of Madison's nurses now serving in the Army, Cpl. Dwight L. Bidwell, contains these words:

"Madison holds a soft spot in my heart. After living there for six years, it is like home to me. Best of all is the Madison philosophy of Christian education. I have always been completely sold on Madison's principles. I long for the day to come when I can engage in their program. In the meantime, I am doing all I can to carry Madison's philosophy to the little section of the Army with which I come in contact. I am convinced that the Madison program prepares one for Army life as well as for any other phase of living. It gives us a fine background for meeting the problems common to Christians in any field of service."

This from a young man connected with the Medical Battalion of the Ninth Armored Division in desert maneuvers preparatory to service on the battle front. Madison has reason to be proud of its men in service.

○——○

RECENTLY a letter came to Dr. E. A. Sutherland from Elder Ira A. Woodman, for years a staff member of the College of Medical Evangelists, as agent to contact graduates of the medical school in their various fields, and who has had wide experience as a minister. He was a Madison College student in its early days, and following his life on the campus, he was one of a group that operated a self-supporting school unit in the Sequatchie Valley, southeastern Tennessee. He wrote:

"Hardly a day passes that my mind does not travel back to my days at Madison. I consider it one of my greatest assets to growth in the Lord's work.

My three years in the self-supporting work, filled as they were with a lot of hardships, including the tragic death of my brother, I still believe were more valuable to me than any three years of college education. Those experiences gave me a foundation on which to build my ministerial and executive work that I could not have received anywhere else."

Inspired to Do Likewise

FROM Ottawa, Canada, Rev. M. A. Leblanc writes:

"In May, 1942, I was glad to receive from you a catalog of Madison College and other literature, including Weldon Melick's *Readers' Digest* article, and several issues of *The Madison Survey*. Your institute has inspired a similar project for Canada. In order to obtain a realization, we need further literature for propaganda."

THE following letter from an Alabama reader of *The Survey*, is an illustration of numerous calls received to open new school and medical centers. It is still true that there are many places in the Southland where consecrated Christian families who are willing to sacrifice personal comforts and interests, might do an excellent work. This friend writes:

"I have enjoyed reading *The Survey* for some time and think your school system is ideal. I note that from time to time you are instrumental in the starting of other schools for the rural folks. I am wondering if you would be interested in building a school in the mountain section in which we live, about fifty miles from Chattanooga. I would like to see a good industrial school here. We have eighty acres in cleared and timber land, plenty of rock and good water, and we would like to give part of our land for such a project."

THE young peach orchard lies to the north of the vegetable garden, and on the first of August was a pleasing sight to behold and a joy to the fruit lover. Four years ago, a sanitarium patient paid his bill with young peach trees. Today they are in full bearing—fifty trees averaging two bushels apiece, of pink-cheeked Belle of Georgia, priced on the market at \$6.00 per bushel.

Three-year-old trees are thrifty, well cultivated by Dr. Cyrus Kendall, head of the fruit department, and if all goes well, in another year they will be bearing.

A new vineyard still farther to the east and south is a decided addition to the fruit department of the college.

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Commencement at Madison

ANOTHER milestone is passed, another eventful year has closed for Madison College. With all the added responsibilities and difficulties attendant upon an institution as the result of a world at war, it has been, in many ways, one of the most successful years in the history of the institution. The week end, August 27-29, brought to the campus, friends of graduates, many of them former students, who came to offer congratulations and rejoice with those who were terminating their training and were about to assume new responsibilities.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon the following young men and women:

Minnie Albarian, Edna Brackett, Margaret Brown, Alvena Diehl, Elinor Steen Dittes, Anna B. Durrie, Mary Lee Irby, Carl Adolph Johnson, Patricia Ann Johnson, Connie Anne Kontra, Doyle B. Martin, Mary Nell Proctor, Dolores Graham Quittmeyer, Ernest William Quittmeyer, Tody Shinkawa, Alice Sink, Mary Ann Voss.

The following nineteen young people received diplomas indicating completion of the Nurses' Course, which entitles them to take the State Board examinations for the R. N. Among these are two young men who were fortunate in being deferred by the Draft Board until graduation.

Norma Bond, Lydia Jo Bothe, Lucille Cline, Corrine Friend, Mabyn Heslip, Mary Jacobsen, Louise Johnson, Norma Kiger, Elfa Lillie, Doyle B. Martin, Josephine Mattson, Dorothy

Medlin, Isabelle Miller, Vergie Reed, Gertrude Scheible, Georgia Seymoure, John R. Spencer, Gladys Trivett, Alvada Voss.

The Friday evening consecration service was led by Col. John Van Ginhoven, civil engineer of the Defense Plant Corporation, Nashville, who, as the congregation was told by way of introduction, first heard of Madison when he

was on Government appointment in a distant country, and from the lips of one of our pioneer missionary ministers, E. E. Andross. He listened with interest to the providential location of the school. Later, the same Government that sent him on a mission to the tropics brought him to Nashville, where he has been intimately associated with the institution, especially with the food industry.

He is equally interested in Madison's educational system and its practical training of workers for Christian service in lands near and far. His lesson on devotion to a cause, spoken from heart experiences in many countries, was followed by testimonials by each member of the graduating classes as they gave their farewell to the institution and pledged themselves to work for the Master in a world that is calling for help. It was an hour long to be remembered.

President Kenneth Wright, of Southern Junior College, well known by the Madison family, gave the baccalaureate sermon. He dwelt on the class mottoes, "Victory for Christ," and "We give ourselves to make a better world," emphasizing the necessity for steadfast adherence to duty, and self-control and temperance in all the walks of life.

"BUILD thee more stately mansions,

Oh, my soul,

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler
than the last,

Shut thee from heaven with a
dome more vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell on
life's unresting sea."

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Quoted by President Hoskins

The Convocation

THE procession and seating of graduates was followed by Edward MacDowell's beautiful "Scotch Poem," rendered as an organ and piano duet, Mrs. Eleanor Speaker, pianist, and Prof. J. G. Rimmer at the organ. President Sutherland introduced President J. D. Hoskins, of Tennessee State University. During the years that Madison was emerging from the status of a recognized high school into a junior college, and in its later development into a senior college, Dr. Hoskins was a guide and counsellor to the faculty and administrators of Madison, "keenly sensitive," as he said, "to the needs of any struggling institution that is rendering aid to the people. When Stanford University was contemplated, a representative visited Harvard University, stating that it was the hope to make Stanford exactly like Harvard. The president of Harvard replied, 'No amount of money will build a Harvard. This university is the result of three hundred years of struggle'."

A Way of Life*

WE are all familiar with Oliver Wendell Holmes' "The Chambered Nautilus," that "ship of pearl which, poets feign, sails the unshadowed main"; that "venturous bark that flings on the sweet summer wind its purpled wings in gulfs enchanted where the siren sings." We are aware of the deep symbolism in the poet's conception of that living organism which builds up its house of pearl, each chamber with a dome more vast, which rests in its new-found habitation and knows the old no more. We can properly accept the extension of this metaphor to the human spirit, to the social world, and to the problem of education.

All about us are evidences of a life that is gone. The world, in one of its aspects, is a treasure house of memories. From long experience we know that wisdom is an accumulation of the ages, not an achievement of the present generation. We of today are merely instruments, live wires, if you please, through which flows a powerful current capable alike of creation and of destruction.

Some relics of the past are not beautiful. Desert sands are a reminder of a life that has blown itself out. Perhaps in time we can observe our own depleted national resources, our minerals and metals, our forests and the fertility of our soil.

The Wickersham report of a few years back points out that the American people "have existed as an independent people for only the short period of 150 years. Within this time, they have destroyed the original occupants of the soil or driven them from their lands with little regard for their rights."

*Condensed from the address of Dr. J. D. Hoskins.

They have converted substantially all of this great area, with its immense natural resources, from public into private ownership. They have exploited these resources for private gain to an extent which, in some instances at least, already threatens exhaustion. They have conquered many of the forces of nature and made them the servants of men, but have so organized and developed their industrial system that it tends to make of man himself a cog in a relentless machine, without the inspiration of personal achievement, or the contentment which springs from social and economic security."

It is not a pleasant picture. But, if out of the past, flows the current of our noble traditions, of culture, ideals, wisdom, our sense of direction, out of the same past there blows also the storm of villainy, ignorance, and destruction. Dragons' teeth have been seen all along the line, and a crop of monstrous circumstances must be harvested along with the fruits of creative planting. Never to this day has society devised a machine to separate its chaff from its wheat.

Indeed, the question I now propose is whether, having failed to a large extent to conserve our physical and natural resources, we are also to fail in the conservation and development of our human and social resources. If we are to succeed, we must recognize a situation that confronts us, which I would define as an extraordinary sense of values. To illustrate:

WITH your first one hundred dollars what will you do? Buy a set of books? Or buy a used car? Perhaps \$75 for the car would be best, leaving \$25 for gadgets and emergencies. You can then enter at once upon the American "way of life." Just as soon as license and taxes and hospital bills and fines and the luxurious afternoons of parking by the drug store to consume your share of the millions of dollars spent annually by Americans for tobacco, candy, perfumes, and cosmetics, are over—just as soon as your gadget and emergency capital is exhausted, you can go to work—if you find a job; you will have an incentive to be industrious; you will have a purpose in life—the car.

You can now commit yourself wholeheartedly to paying your share of the nineteen million dollars to maintain highways in Tennessee, over which you can drive your car. You

can support the road houses, beer gardens, and amusement parks. You can drive the car hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles. At the end you will be nowhere in particular. But you will have something to live for—the automobile.

The curious thing about this naive adventure is that it attaches to itself an apparent public sanction. In fact, just about everybody who is anybody will seem to indorse your way of life. On the other hand, if your choice is

THE BUILDER

James W. Foley

Man says:

I am the builder of castle and hall,
And I lay the stone in the temple wall;
I lay the stone, and I raise the tower,
And mine is the glory of strength and power,
For I am the builder. Oh, hear me sing
The song of the sledge as the echoes ring!
I am the builder—who walks with me
The glory of cities upraised shall see,
And the towers that rise
To the arch of the skies,
For I am the builder, come walk with me!

The Master says:

I am the Builder of forest and glade,
I am the Hand that has hewn and made
The peak of the mountain, the caves of the sea,
I am the Maker of worlds that be,
I am the Builder of suns and seas,
The Master of human destinies.
I am the Builder—who walks with Me,
The glory of souls risen up shall see,
And I build with the soul
That is clean and whole,
For I am the Builder, come walk with Me!

Sung by E. M. Bisalski at the Consecration Service.

a set of books, drawing instruments, a home laboratory for research, or any of the tools which man uses to make life better and richer for others through increased knowledge, arts, skills, and sciences, you will be a dull fellow. You will lack gay companionship. Quite probably you will never be in pictures.

You will realize from this analysis that the conditions of society are largely the result of right or wrong choices. With every choice the individual commits himself to a way of life that may ultimately reflect itself upon social conditions.

To the Graduates

I HAVE every faith that your choices as graduates of this institution will commit you to a way of life that will justify not merely my faith but the faith reposed in you by this institution.

I have given thought to the way of life selected by individuals who are imbued with the spirit of such an

institution as Madison when they are dedicated to high and noble purposes. May I define the way of life I believe will be your way of life?

You will join a thoughtful group concerned with analyzing problems in their proper setting. You have learned to weigh your opinions along with the judgments of others. You build your own judgments in accord with the best you can discover. Selfishness is not a part of your creed. The welfare of the social whole is one of your first aims. You are neither intolerant nor bigoted, nor yet are you spineless and weak.

Your attitudes in life invest you with fair regard for your obligations as members of the social fabric. For the experience of mankind through the ages and the resultant great movements for human good, you have reverence. At the same time you are interested in living in the present and in rounding out a full and

abundant life for yourself and your neighbors. Remember, I am talking about the ideals which permeate simple acts as you approach your ideals in accord with your abilities.

Since self-gratification is not your principal object in life, you will establish your notions quietly and unobtrusively, but with none the less determination and force. If agrarianism seems to be your best way of life, you will establish for yourselves the simple joys and beauties of the farm home, not so much as an economic organization as a way of living.

If you are industrialists, the work you do and its effects on your happiness and the happiness of others is your chief concern; and soldiering, maligning, and deceit for personal gain are not a part of it.

If your way falls in avenues of social work or government, you will recognize your responsibilities, and your opinions will be sublimated to the welfare of those whom you serve.

It is not a matter of maxims and proverbs of which I think, but a way of living. This is an ideal; these are attitudes devoutly to be wished. They comprise the spirit of the enlightened man; they constitute the spirit of the wholesome community. Reverently I say it, they comprise the divine Spirit working in the world; they are attitudes basic to the good way of living.

MAY I indicate further those fundamental virtues and attitudes which I believe you possess. The early Greeks, in defining and developing personality, spoke of three graces. The Apostle Paul in his missionary journeys, established a church in the Greek city of Corinth, whose members were surrounded with luxury and beauty and the sensuous joys that attend a rich and opulent people. Writing to the Corinthians, he said, "And still a more excellent way I show unto you." Then follows that marvelous discourse on love, closing, "Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

Here are the three graces with which man must be adorned if he would have the fundamental attitudes for righteousness and safe and sane dealing with his fellow beings.

He must have faith in the beings for whom he is doing; faith in himself and his own information; faith in the ultimate triumph of good acts; faith in the divine purpose that we are created to make a more wholesome world. He must have hope.

But above all, his being must be permeated with love—love for the birds, the trees, and the flowers; for the soil from which he gains his subsistence; for the family which brings him joy; for the neighbors who contribute to his spirit; for the social organizations of city, state, and nation; for the great God whose beneficent providence has neglected nothing that can contribute to his well-being, whose all-consuming purpose can burn from him all dross and corruption and make him pure.

The Consecration Service

A Digest*

MY congratulations to this graduating class, which has come from far and near to be educated in this institution. I feel honored by the confidence placed in me by your faculty and you, and I feel it a privilege to add my testimony to the importance of the motto of these graduating nurses, "We give ourselves to make a better world," and that of the college graduates, "Victory for Christ."

I congratulate you as a group, because it is your privilege to graduate at a time in history when it seems the greatest possibilities are open to young people. My own graduation was in the year 1917 in Holland, when France and Germany were locked in a deadly struggle and an effort was being made to crush from the earth the principles of liberty we hold dear.

In order for you as a class and for you as individuals to make a success of life, two things are imperative: You must consecrate yourselves, all that you have and are, to the service of the Master; and you must be loyal to your government in its mighty struggle to preserve the principles for which this country was established.

You have been placed in this institution by the will of God. You have received a good foundation for success in life. Now it is up to you to build on that foundation. There is a risk in life, but you remember the words concerning Christ as given in *The Desire of Ages*, "He [God] permitted Him to meet life's peril in common with every human soul, to fight the battle as every child of humanity must fight it, at the risk of failure and eternal loss."

I want to read you this thought as given by Sturdert Kennedy, a British chaplain in World War I:

"And sitting down, they watched
Him there,
The soldiers did.
There, while they played with dice,
He made His sacrifice,
And died upon the cross to rid
God's world of sin.

"He was a gambler, too, my Christ:
He took His life and threw
It for a world redeemed.

And ere His agony was done,
Before the westering sun went down,
He knew that He had won."

Before the westering sun went down, Christ "knew that He had won." I trust that when your sun goes down, you, too, will be conscious that you have won in the service assigned you by high heaven. The world faces chaos. You live and have been educated in a nation brought into existence to demonstrate to the world

the right of men to serve God and live in peace. You have been educated to serve your fellowmen in a time of world tribulation.

In the bitterness of war, when Shanghai was being bombed, I remember seeing a teacher from a mission school as she attempted to flee from the scene of destruction. Mounted on the running board of a truck, she cried with a voice heard above the din, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Would you, under similar conditions, be able to stand true to your faith? I am convinced that such strength and courage must be yours, for your foundation is laid in the Lord.

Today, our Government is in great need of nurses. You are to be sisters of mercy. I have seen the agony of the battle front. I have seen the wounded with limbs torn, eyes gone, and I have seen the gentle ministry of nurses as they brought hope and courage to these soldiers. When, in their agony, they say, "Pray for us," the nurse says, "We are praying." To you is committed the privilege of bringing both physical relief and spiritual hope. Your life is just beginning—whether as nurses or teachers, mechanics or whatever your position, you are all to be ministers of mercy to a world in dire distress.

May you stand by your convictions, let come what will. The important thing in life is to know your Leader and the mission He has assigned to you, and to carry it through to completion. In the struggle of 1943, it is your mission to give hope and courage and life to those who have lived long years in darkness.

I am happy that it has been my lot to work as an engineer. It has opened to me avenues of usefulness and access to men to whom I would have had access in no other way. I want to bring to you the Cadet Corps Graduation Prayer, a prayer that is very dear to my heart:

"May God, the Father, through Christ His Son, strengthen you and increase your admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking.

May He, by His grace, save you from hate and hypocrisy.

May He help you to choose the hard right; endow you with courage that knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy.

May the Lord your God guard you against irreverence."

THE CLASS GIFT

THE graduates of 1943 are leaving a fine reminder, a gift to the institution of stone pillars and a retaining wall at the west entrance to the college property, at the junction of Sanitarium Drive and the Larkin Springs Road. In construction, these pillars are made of native limestone to match the college buildings. In his farewell words to the classes, Dr. Sutherland spoke for the faculty, the medical staff, and the entire campus family when he accepted the gift with sincere appreciation.

*From the address of Col. John Van Ginhoven.

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A Work for the Laity

FROM its inception, Madison has been a training center for Christian workers. An outstanding objective has been the preparation of men and women to operate centers of community welfare on a plan of self-support. It envisions a wide opportunity for Christian service by the laity of the church. Hundreds of men and women of ability are unconscious of the power of their influence and the extent of their usefulness if they but find their right place and associate themselves with the right people.

The Bible expression, "Five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight," is the statement of a principle that one's usefulness is multiplied by cooperation and unity of purpose. This is demonstrated many times in the history of the self-supporting units.

Early in the history of Madison, members of the faculty and students, imbued with the spirit that actuated the founders, and prepared by the teachings of the institution, started a movement, very small in the beginning but which, under the blessing of the Lord, has grown to proportions that are felt throughout the Southland.

It has been the policy of Madison as an institution to coordinate in an unusual way the values of rural life and agricultural pursuits as a basis of food production and for economic reasons; the manufacture of foods "devoted to the protection of your health" for home consumption and for the public; a college educating youth for such fields of usefulness as teaching,

nursing, home economics, agricultural and mechanical activities; and a medical work represented by Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital.

This will be recognized as a powerful combination for the

CONVENTION TIME

OCTOBER 7 to 10 Madison will again be host of the Annual Convention of Southern Self-supporting Workers. Representatives of the units and friends are cordially invited. The opening session is Thursday evening. Make reservations at once with the secretary, Miss Florence Fellemende, Madison College, Tennessee.

education of men and women for a wide field of usefulness. The various industries operated on the campus afford laboratory facilities for an all-round education for the practical duties of life. Nothing has brought the value of this training to light better than the world war and the call of hundreds of these men and women to service for their country.

BUT MADISON is not alone in this work. It is the center of a group of two score, or more, rural community centers which are duplicating on a smaller scale the pattern of the parent institution. These rural centers are demonstrating some of the ways by which lay members

of the church may put their talents and their means to work for the Master.

These rural centers, referred to among themselves as units, have a strong influence for good in the community. They increase the literacy, improve the family life of the community, encourage better methods of agriculture, minister to the sick and distressed; contribute to the moral and religious tone—in fact, they are contributing factors to all good citizenship.

These centers are also character-builders for the men and women who serve. They afford an invaluable in-service training. Year after year, as problems of the soil, of education, of finance, of business ethics, of cooperation among themselves and their neighbors, are met and mastered, these men and women are developing mental and spiritual fiber.

The world war has not hindered this work. Indeed, it has added zest to an already enthusiastic group. Postwar problems, come what may, will serve only to broaden their opportunities. Many of those who have made a success in this section will be ready to move on to more distant fields. As present restrictions are removed, foreign lands will profit by their faith and ability to face difficulties with courage.

For years it has been the pleasure of Madison to welcome its children home for a few days of study together, a time to lay in a stock of new ideas, to encourage one another in the way, to lay plans for broader work. This conference of southern self-supporting workers and their friends is called for the week end, October 7 to 10.

It is hoped that, in the face of difficulties of transportation, each unit will send some representatives. Friends also are welcome. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

Find Your Place and Keep It

ONCE upon a time, a wise counsellor and friend said to Madison workers, "God desires that every man shall stand

in his lot and in his place and not feel as if the work were too hard." The importance of that mental attitude is well illustrated by the following story given by President A. M. Burton, of Life and Casualty Insurance Company, in *The Life and Casualty Mirror*:

"... THEY built a new church. People came from far and near to see it. They admired the art glass windows. They were delighted with the fresco on the walls. The carpet was their delight. The preachers especially were carried away with the handsome pulpit Bible.

"Away up in the roof, a little four-penny nail held a shingle. He heard the people praising everything else, but nobody mentioned the shingle nail or seemed to be conscious of his existence. Whereupon, the shingle nail got mad and said, 'I have been on my job faithfully and I get no recognition. If I am that insignificant, nobody would miss me, so I will quit.' So he pulled out and raced down the steep roof to the soft ground below. That night came a big rain and the shingle nail was buried in the mud. The difference between this last and the first estate is that before, he was obscure but useful; now he is obscure but not useful. Furthermore, before, he was protected by the dry spot where his duty called him; now, he will soon be eaten up with rust.

"But that is not the worst of it. The shingle that the nail held, unable to function longer without the cooperation of the shingle nail, blew away and left a hole in the roof. The same big rain that buried the shingle nail leaked in through the vacant space the shingle had left and into the beautiful auditorium. It ran down the charming fresco, leaving it all marred; it leaked on the pulpit Bible, and it came to pieces; it leaked on the carpet and disfigured it—all because one shingle nail, in a fit of vanity and jealousy, refused to stay on his job."

In the Country's Service

THE July 19th issue of *Time Magazine* describes the Desert Training Center in southern California and western Arizona, where "nearly 200,000 troops of all kinds. . . are being finally hardened for the fighting in Europe and Asia. . . It is the biggest Army training area in the United States." Here, with temperature 120 degrees in the shade, "there are seven major camps, dozens of other establishments, nine air-dromes, forty-two landing strips, five ma-

for hospitals. . . . Out here, they are miles from ordinary comforts. Boys become men in a pretty short time in a place like this."

Two Madison students are completing their term at the Desert Training Center in a few weeks. They are Lawrence Bidwell and Howard Nix, both in the Second Armed Medical Battalion. Late in August, Mr. Bidwell wrote a friend:

"I thank you for the lovely New Testament. It will be so handy to carry about. Above all, it's nice to know that friends back at Madison are thinking of the boys in service.

"Next week, we begin the final part of our maneuvers, which will last until about the first of November. Beyond that, it is only speculation. . . . We think of Madison every day and are so glad we had the opportunity of an education there. We will all be glad when we can come back for our home-coming reunion. . . ."

SOME may remember extracts in *The Survey* last year from a letter written by John Funk when he was in training at Camp Lewis, at the foot of Mt. Ranier, for service in some northern climate. A young man just out of Princeton, his buoyant spirit and happy adjustment to Army life were an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. After a course in an officer training school in the South, he was next heard from on a transport in the Pacific. A week ago, the War Department notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Funk, of Montclair, New Jersey, that Lt. John Funk had been killed in action. Presumably, his death occurred in the Aleutian Islands.

A letter from Lt. Funk's seventeen-year-old sister, Joan Funk, written to their aunt, Mrs. Lida F. Scott, on the college campus, shows that not all the heroes of this war are on the battle front.

". . . . It was a terrible blow to all of us. His death is a great loss to the world, but it was a blessing that he lived twenty-five beautiful years. . . . I strongly feel that this incident will help win the cause for which he was fighting. In one of his letters, he wrote: 'Throughout the world, millions are going through crises so profoundly tragic as to make anything

we might suffer seem as less than nothing. I am happy and proud at last to be taking part in this attempt to crush certain forces of darkness. Remember, the creative pulse of our lives is to spread light.'

"He fell fighting for a cause he strongly believed in. With that cause, his belief and faith shall live. His life was taken to give us an understanding and tolerance of both good and evil; to make us thankful for what we have, and to bring a realization of the profound sorrow of others. . . ."

Students of Dietetics

MADISON College offers a four-years course in Nutrition leading to a B. S. degree, a course that meets the requirements of the American Dietetics Association. This requirement calls for a major in Foods and Nutrition, a minor in Chemistry, and two years' experience in service.

We are pleased to announce to graduates of the college who majored in the Department of Nutrition, that the American Dietetics Association will consider favorably for membership, applicants from Madison College, provided, of course, the applicant meets other requirements of the Association as well as the scholastic training.

Dietitians employed by the United States Army and Navy are expected to hold membership in the Dietetics Association. Few fields offer better opportunities and privileges to young women for service at this time than does Dietetics. Those interested, either in taking the course or in securing membership in the Association, are invited to correspond with the head of the Department of Nutrition, Dr. Frances Dittes, Madison College, Tennessee.

CAMPUS NEWS

AMONG friends who visited Madison for the convocation was Mrs. Leland Straw, former member of Madison's teaching staff, who plays an important role in Little Creek School at Concord, near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Lily Lane McCorkle, former student, then sanitarium dietitian and teacher of nurses, came up from Clewiston, Florida, where she has been teaching, to see the girls she has helped train as they stepped out into a new life.

Pastor Ralph C. Abele, of St. Louis, Missouri, paid his first visit to Madison. A member of his congregation, Miss Gertrude Sheible, completed the Nurses' Course.

With President Kenneth A. Wright, of Southern Junior College, came Mrs. Wright and their two sons.

Former student and member of the Business Office force, Miss Shirley Throckmorton came from Washington, D. C., to visit members of the graduating class and other friends. Miss Throckmorton recently received the baccalaureate degree from Benjamin Franklin University, and she is taking graduate work in the same institution, at the same time holding a position with a law firm in Washington.

President J. D. Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, who delivered the commencement address, was accompanied to Madison by Mr. J. P. Hess, business manager of the University.

Charles Ashton, of Austin, Minnesota, student of Madison in the early days, after visiting his son, who is with the Army at Louisville, Kentucky, spent a short time with friends at Madison. All through the years since he and Mrs. Ashton were members of the campus family, they have retained their interest in the self-supporting work of the South. He visited his sister, Mrs. Charles Alden at Goodlettsville, Tennessee, and drove to Fountain Head, where he had a definite interest in the beginnings of that rural center.

Wedding bells are ringing—or if they are silent, there are weddings among our

friends. H. K. Christman, who rather recently left Madison and Nashville to become circulating manager of *The Signs of the Times*, Pacific Press Association, Mountain View, California, wrote: "Lt. Richard E. Welch, M. D. (College of Medical Evangelists) and Frances Bush were united in marriage in the Seventh-day Adventist church in Mountain View, California, on the eleventh of July. Lt. Welch is with the naval hospital on Treasure Island. Both of these young people are former Madison students to whom the campus family extend best wishes.

Robert Mole and Jeannette Hogsett were married at the bride's home, Anderson, Indiana, on the twelfth of September. Both will return to Madison, Mr. Mole to continue his college work, and Mrs. Mole to resume her work in the Sanitarium Business Office

Born to Major and Mrs. Paul Black on September 5, an eight-pound baby girl, Patricia Kathleen. Major Black is with Station Hospital, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Dr. Black's premedical work at Madison was followed by the medical course at the College of Medical Evangelists; and Mrs. Black, as Patricia Hall, spent a number of years as a student at Madison. Best wishes to the little lady and her parents.

"Recently I have had the privilege of reading copies of *The Madison Survey*, and I would like, if possible, to be placed on the regular mailing list for this fine little publication. It has been chock full of articles of inspiration for my wife and me. . . ." is a portion of a letter from a member of the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, Atlanta.

Friends of Fountain Head School and Sanitarium were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Forrest West, the result of a heart attack at her home on the twenty-fourth of August. Mr. and Mrs. West joined the rural project started by Mrs. West's brother, B. N. Mulford, and spent years in its development. A host of friends attended the funeral services conducted by President E. A. Sutherland of Madison College.

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Educational Methods for Postwar Times

MADISON has friends in many places who are so deeply interested in its educational program that if they find anything bearing on the methods in operation on the college campus, they send it on for our consideration and encouragement. Mrs. James Anderson, of Sylvania, Ohio, is one such friend who has spent months at a time with her cousin, Mrs. Lida Scott. Recently she sent an editorial which appeared in the *New York Sun*, entitled "Earning and Learning," which indicates that educators and others are thinking seriously of an educational system for the postwar world that bears many of the earmarks of Madison's work-study program. You, too, will appreciate the following paragraphs:

THE DIRECTOR of Cooper Union, Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, predicts that after the war there will be an increased demand for the "earn as you learn" plan of education, more commonly known as the cooperative plan. Under this arrangement, which originated thirty-seven years ago at the University of Cincinnati, a student alternates periods of formal study with periods of duty on a regular, paid job. It may take him twice as long to

earn his diploma, but at the end he not only has acquired a formal education; he also has that extremely valuable asset in a young person looking for a toe-hold on a career—practical experience.

According to Dr. Burdell, twenty-five engineering colleges are now utilizing the cooperative plan of education. He commends it to liberal arts colleges and to schools of commerce as well. In addition, he suggests that junior colleges and high schools adopt the system. He believes that conditions after the war will help to popularize "earn as you learn" schooling.

Regardless of what may happen after the war, the fact is that the plan is being stimulated by current conditions. Co-operative study curriculums were offered in four city high schools until about a year ago. Last year the number was doubled. A few days ago it was announced that the Board of Education is considering the advisability of offering such courses in four more high schools of the city.

An explanation of such growth is not hard to find. Jobs with tempting wages are being offered these days to boys and girls of high school age. Many students,

EDUCATION IN WORK

THERE is honor in any class of work that is essential to be done. There is science in the humblest kind of work; and if all would thus regard it, they would see nobility in labor. In agriculture or mechanical occupations men may give evidence to God that they appreciate His gift in the physical powers, and the mental faculties as well. But heart and soul must be put into the work.—*Instruction on Education.*

as shown by the rise in the number of employment certificates, are leaving school who otherwise might have continued until graduation. If such youngsters are to be kept at school at all, they must be given an opportunity to earn some mon-

ey. The cooperative plan thus serves a double purpose. It meets the economic needs of the students, and it provides them with "work experience," something which educators now recognize as a valuable part of any education.

Glimpses of Self-supporting Community Centers

MADISON is known not only by the activities of the college campus. It is the parent institution of two score or more community centers—schools and medical institutions located in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Some are very small, others are doing A-grade academic work in the teaching line, and in several of them there is a well-developed sanitarium and hospital.

A few weeks ago, Dr. M. H. Harper, teacher in a theological school in India, who was visiting Scarritt College, Nashville, from Emory University, Atlanta, accompanied President Sutherland, of Madison College, to Fountain Head School and Sanitarium that he might see the character of the extension work in rural communities. From there they went to Chestnut Hill Farm School and Rural Rest Home. The small cottages in which the Chestnut Hill group is caring for a dozen patients, the adult education carried on in that rural section, and the cooperative work of teachers and children appealed to him as a type that might well be adopted by missionaries in India.

THE LAYMAN FOUNDATION is a sister organization with headquarters on the college campus. Mrs. Lida Scott is the executive secretary. It has fostered the rural community centers in a special sense, in many instances assisting in their establishment and succoring them through their infancy until they are able to operate on their own. She visits these units from time to time and her diary of these itineraries is something of an index to the activities of these self-supporting centers. To illustrate:

July 27, '43: Leaving Madison at seven in the morning, a twelve-hour drive brought us to Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium,

Chunky, Mississippi. Mr. McAnally is to make a food drier tomorrow and Mr. Hendershott is to furnish corn from the field to dehydrate. Two porches, 8 by 10 feet each, are to be added to the principal's house, the money to be borrowed from The Layman Foundation. As pasture is limited, they are advised to add soy milk to their dietary instead of adding to their dairy herd. In clearing the pasture back of the campus, they are to convert the timber into lumber and charge it to the building department.

The sanitarium will now accommodate only four patients. It was decided to build a 40-foot addition, two stories at a cost of \$3,000, monthly payments from sanitarium income to be made on the note for this amount. Mrs. Olive Wheeler is the graduate nurse in charge, and she is assisted by Miss Eva Wheeler and Mrs. Hendershott.

A carpenter shop, 24 by 40 feet, is to be built at a cost of approximately \$500. The laundry is to be repaired, and a lean-to is to be built on the girls' dormitory to provide facilities for bread-baking and canning. Negotiations are in process for the installation of a telephone line to the sanitarium.

These and other actions were ratified at a meeting of the board held at the Alabama-Mississippi Conference office in Meridian the next morning. The expectations that the academy would open with a good attendance were fully met.

July 30: Pine Hill Sanitarium, near Birmingham, Alabama, finds difficulty in securing necessary workers, and members of the group are overburdened. We made an appointment with the pastor of the colored church to see if colored help could be secured. For years Jim Pearson has been a well-known character in Birmingham as a nurse for many prominent citizens. He and his son, Dr. Price Pearson, reported that since the Government has taken so many of the boys from their school at Vandever, and since the Tuberculosis Hospital of Birmingham has raised its admittance to negroes from 20 to 200, they have given up their proposed T. B. project. Jim Pearson, now seventy-eight years old, continues to give treatments in the city and to work with Judge Abernathy in the interest of negroes who may be in trouble with the authorities. . . .

August 2: Accompanied by J. P. Fore, of

McComb, Mississippi, we drove to Little Creek School via Crossville, going a bit out of our way to see the Government camp for war prisoners, Germans and Italians. As we approached Little Creek, which is nine miles west of Knoxville, Tennessee, we were greeted by the sound of sawmill and hammer. The dormitory building has reached the second story. The abundant meals and the shelves of canned fruit bear testimony to the good work of a competent gardner and women skillful in the culinary art. Seven boys and five girls remained with the school throughout the summer. It seems to the Straws, the Goodges, and the Joneses that the work moves slowly; but to those of us who see it at intervals, the progress is remarkable.

The labor problem runs like this: When the sanitarium needs a boy or two to help with the stumps, or to bring soil and fertilizer for the lawn, or to build and paint the shutters or the lattice wall, or to build lawn seats, Professor Straw answers: "We cannot let our boys go, or you will have no building when cold weather comes." And Mr. Jones on the farm answers: "If I let you have any of my help, you will have nothing to eat next winter." But in spite of the pressure, all work together for the good of the entire plant. The inside of the sanitarium is really lovely and it is beautifully kept.

August 4: From Little Creek School we drove to Reeves, Georgia, fifteen miles from the city of Rome. Our coming was unannounced but proved to be in the nick of time. The furnace was giving trouble, and there was but a single new one to be obtained in Rome. It was purchased for the sanitarium, and it was planned to transfer the old one to the school where it will serve well as a pipeless furnace. It is the plan to have a ten-grade school this fall with Emil Messinger in charge.

There were problems, many of them, which were inclined to perplex those who were tired, and it was well for fresh minds to help untangle the web. There was need of lumber to finish the new barn and to complete Mr. Whittaker's house. The barn was sadly needed for the hay crop and to house forty-five head of cattle. This is but a beginning of the problems calling for solution and which indicate the urgent need in every unit of daily counsel and prayer to keep the workers united in their efforts to work for the Master. . . .

AND so it goes in these rural centers where several hundred men and women are devoting themselves to a work for the children, for the sick and afflicted, for the general good of the entire community. Hundreds of acres of farm land are under cultivation, furnishing the main support for these groups and teaching by example the value of a home

on the soil. War conditions increase the difficulties, but the work goes steadily onward. At the coming Conference of Self-supporting Workers, called to meet at Madison October 7-10, many of these workers will discuss these problems and others.

Soybean Enthusiasts

QUITE naturally the soybean comes in for its share of correspondence. The following paragraphs may seem like a patent medicine advertisement, but they are a portion of a letter written by a Florida father, who is thankful for a food that agrees with his baby. He sent an air-mail letter to Madison Foods:

I have a little girl sixteen months old, who has suffered from a severe food allergy since she was about two weeks old. We tried every possible formula. . . . without improvement. A few weeks ago a child specialist in Jacksonville suggested that we try your "Kreme O'Soy—Ready to Drink—Homogenized—A Rich Alkaline Food."

From a pharmacy in Jacksonville we secured a few cans of Kreme O'Soy. After using it for five days, the results were amazing. The severe skin eruptions had practically disappeared. Within two weeks, for the first time in her life, the child was comfortable and at ease. But we are not able to get a supply of your product, and the salesman tells us that due to restrictions imposed by the War Production Board, you are not in a position to accept new customers. I would greatly appreciate it if you will advise me if there is any way possible, in view of the circumstances, to secure any of your product. . . .

This letter calls for further information, which we pass on from the answer given this father by E. M. Bisalski, manager of Madison Foods. It reads:

To take care of your immediate need, we are sending (the pharmacy) by express, special delivery, one case (24 cans, 20-oz. size) Kreme O'Soy for your child. . . . For your particular case, we will supply (the pharmacist) for the period of time your physician feels it will be necessary for the child to use it.

"This," says Mr. Bisalski, "is an interesting example of how a little soybean can be a big help to a little tot."

A MORE RECENT LETTER comes from W. G. Sterling, Port Moody, B. C., a man of eighty-two years, who writes:

I always enjoy reading *The Survey*, especially articles on the soybean. I harvested my crop of Manitoba Browns on the eleventh of

September, planted April 15. I would like to know of an earlier kind. . . . I use a few soybeans everyday. I cook them without salt, as salt covers up the sweet, delicate flavor. I work hard. The soybean gives me power, so I must grow more beans. . . .

And so, as Leigh Mitchell Hodges asks in an article for *American Miller*, "Are you neglecting the Wonder Bean?" For the young and the old, the rich and the poor, for men of every race and nation, it is proving a blessing in these days when diet and foods is one of the big problems of the world.

Prayer and Progress

ONE of the newer educational and medical units of the Southland, Wildwood Sanitarium, Wildwood, Georgia, reported late in August:

The greatest material blessing of recent weeks is the lumber we have secured for our little sanitarium from a construction camp which is being wrecked. A month ago it seemed we could not build until after the war, but this lumber is in good condition; and when we came to purchase it, money that nearly covered the cost came from a friend.

The camp is seventy-five miles from our place, so the problem of transportation was a real one. While our men were at the camp, they had earnest prayer over the situation, for we could see no way to buy a truck, nor even to pay for gasoline to operate one. On their return home, however, they found a check for \$500 awaiting them. It had come unsolicited, and we know it was in answer to prayer.

The Japanese Language Class

LAST year, in harmony with the Spirit of Missions Committee of the General Conference of S. D. A., Madison conducted classwork in the Japanese language, supplemented by instruction in the geography, the manners, and customs of the Orientals. Advanced methods of instruction were employed by the Japanese national, Mr. Seino, a college graduate. The object of this course is to encourage young men and women who attend the college to prepare for mission work in the Orient when the war ends and the countries of the East are again open to our workers.

One of the students, Usher Goldring, of New York City, was inducted into the

Army at the end of the second quarter of his Japanese class. Early in September, Pfc. Usher Goldring wrote from Harvard University of his experience after leaving Madison. It is such an excellent testimony to the value of this type of language study, that we cull from his letters:

From Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, I was transferred to Camp Grant for basic training. The knowledge I gained from First Aid and Medical Cadet Courses at Madison, lessened the grueling of Army life considerably. From there I was sent to the City College of New York, where a barrage of intelligence and aptitude tests was administered at the rate of two a day for the first week.

Due to the well-taught Japanese course taught at Madison College, I was told that I possessed more knowledge of that language than any previous candidate. I was questioned at length concerning Madison, and was assigned by the Board of the Army Specialized Training Program to study Advanced Japanese and other courses, such as Area, Geopolitics, and Military Science in Harvard University.

I heartily wish Madison College all the prosperity possible during these trying times, and, after the war, a larger and greater Madison that will continue to influence the lives of its students for the good of its country as it has been doing.

CAMPUS NEWS

TO MADISON FOOD'S operating group has recently been added Miss Addie Allen, of Ocala, Florida, assistant to K. P. McDonald in the bookkeeping department; and Harry G. Bancroft, of Roseville, Michigan, as maintenance man.

Miss Irene Kominski, R. N., class of '36, returned to Madison Rural Sanitarium, as a supervisor; and Miss Josephine Mattson, R. N., class of '43, of Webster, Wisconsin, will do supervisory work at the Sanitarium while completing her course for a baccalaureate degree.

With the opening of the Fall Quarter, Miss Grace Francisco returned from Jackson, Michigan, to resume college work. Since her previous student life at Madison, she taught the Banner Elk church school, high in the mountains of North Carolina, and also at Albe-marle in the same state.

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The Southern Self-supporting Workers in Convention

THE SAVIOUR SAYS, "BE READY"

THE annual gathering of workers from the rural units of the South was held at Madison, the institution which for nearly forty years has been training laymen for active Christian service.

The keynote of the convention was given by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of the college, in his address of welcome at the first session, Thursday evening, the seventh of October. In view of the work of these homecomers who are carrying forward a program of self-supporting missionary work in over

two score communities, he sees a future of still greater activity when the horrors of war are over. When the fighting ceases, the wide world will be open to Christian missionaries. The gospel of the soon coming of the Saviour will be carried with power; and to those who are now in training for a wider program of practical missionary work, he gave as a key thought the message, BE READY.

The words of the Master, as he looked into the future for His disciples, are, "Therefore, be ye also ready."

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE

THE problems presented for study at the convention ranged themselves in four groups: Agriculture and Rural Life, Educational, Medical, and Evangelical. These four phases of activity characterize the work at Madison and in its extension centers; and while there is wide overlapping, yet each came in for its share of discussion. Each unit is located on the soil. Through its agricultural activities it is providing largely for its support, and at the same time is a contributing factor to the progress of the community.

Professor Frank Judson, head of the Agricultural Division of Madison College, presiding at the session devoted to agricultural topics, described the Christian farmer as a minister in the truest sense of the word, a teacher at heart and a healer—a healer of the soil, which is

basic to the health of the nation.

It is the purpose of his life to carry out the will of God, and to do so, he must give due attention to keeping his own body fit for service. The simple life of the soil, in contrast to the nerve-wrecking life of commercial centers, is conducive to good health; and the farmer should be a demonstration of the Bible principle that the body is a temple of the Spirit of God.

The intelligent Christian farmer will cooperate heartily with the medical workers in his unit, and he should be a teacher in the highest sense. It is the expressed will of the Master that sanitariums should be established where there is land for cultivation. According to the divine plan, agriculture shall be connected with our medical institutions and our schools.

According to the instruction given con-

cerning missionary work in foreign fields, educated agricultural men have great advantage.

"Men are wanted to educate others how to plow, how to use implements of agriculture. Who will be missionaries to do this work?... Let the harvest be eloquent in favor of right methods of labor."

Among those actively connected with agricultural interests in the units, practical experiences were related by Professor A. J. Wheeler and Clifford Melendy,

THE GOSPEL IN PRACTICE

IN many instances, the Saviour in His ministry opened the avenue to the soul by restoring health to sick bodies. To His followers of our day he has committed a special mission to heal the sick, bind up the brokenhearted, comfort those who mourn. The medical work of Christian physicians and their assisting nurses has been called "the gospel in practice."

Dr. Sutherland, pioneer in the combination of college and medical work at Madison, by example and influence, has been instrumental in the establishment of fifteen sanitariums and health homes in connection with self-supporting rural centers of the Southland. This pattern for coordinated educational and medical work was given to Madison in its early days, and after nearly forty years it is as effectual as ever:

Students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields.

To this has been added the knowledge of how to treat the sick and care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established. . . . The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and the instruction given the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school.

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

of Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Miss.; Mrs. Lloyd Swallen, whose husband is assistant in county demonstration work at Monteagle, Tennessee; Mrs. L. N. Nivison, who reports bumper crops on their Cumberland Plateau farm near Altamont, Tennessee; Hershell Ard, who has been teaching classes in Victory Garden work near his home at Chestnut Hill School, Portland, Tennessee; and George Juhl, of Madison Agricultural Department, who talked on the raising of soybeans.

quickly carried to every country, and souls now in darkness would be brought to the light.

Many interesting experiences were related by those connected with the medical phase of the units. Among these speakers were Dr. Lew Wallace, medical superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, N. C.; Prof. E. C. Waller, representing Pisgah Sanitarium and Institute, near Asheville, N. C.; Neil Martin, of El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama; Ralph Martin, speaking for Fountain Head Sanitarium and Academy, Fountain Head, Tennessee; Miss Edith Winquist, of the Health Studio, Nashville; Miss Samantha Whiteis, pioneer missionary nurse in India, then supervisor of nurses at Madison Sanitarium, then leader in the rural work that in time developed into Lawrenceburg Sanitarium in the south of Tennessee; Mrs. S. B. Goodge, representing the new medical developments in connection with Little Creek School, near Knoxville in East Tennessee; Mrs. Lloyd Swallen, R. N., whose work is known far and wide on the plateau about Monteagle.

During recent months, Chestnut Hill Farm School, one of the older units, which for years devoted its attention especially to the education of the children and youth of the community, and to work of a general nature for the adults, has built a number of neat cottages for the care of the sick. These are known as Chestnut Hill Rest Cottages. Mrs. Susan Ard told how this enterprise stemmed from her classes in First Aid held in Gallatin and Portland, two of the leading towns of Sumner County.

The wife of a physician was a member of the First Aid class. One by one,

patients have been sent to the little medical institution on the hill by this doctor husband because they get such good care, the place is so quiet and restful, and the Christian atmosphere is appealing to many elderly people who need a home in their declining years.

Under varying circumstances, all the unit medical centers are ministering to the comfort of those in need. At the same time, these workers are themselves receiving a training that will prove of untold value when they are called to other and possibly more difficult fields.

To all of these, the watchword is, "Be ye also ready."

Save the Youth

NEVER, in all our experience as self-supporting educational workers, has the distinctly educational problem been more important than today. The units originate sometimes as an agricultural project; sometimes as a medical work, with nurses in the lead; sometimes as a school. But whatever the initial activity, it is soon a school in the broad sense, including among other equipment, a school building for a congregation of children and youth.

If the community is to be moulded into new lines, bring about the reform through the children. The Master's command to the ardent Peter was "Feed my lambs." Horace Mann's advice was sound. He said, "Catch them while they are young."

Germany today is demonstrating to the world what can be done in a few short years when a concerted plan is put in operation to change the mental attitude of a nation through its schools. With a corresponding devotion to right principles, it is the privilege of the rural units to make rural-minded citizens of a democracy that may sway the world and dictate terms at the peace table.

The pattern for Christian education has been given us. To us is the command as it was to Moses, "See that thou make all things according to the pattern." With their feet well established on the soil, with men and women in charge who love labor and by example as well as precept teach the dignity of work, the value of self-maintenance and self-mastery as opposed to the policing system of discipline exercised by the autocratic, with classwork closely coordinated with the practical duties of life, our rural school teachers have a wonderful opportunity to make and remake the youth.

The teaching work was presented by Professor Leland Straw, of Little Creek School, where some striking experiences have been realized as a result of the close association of teachers and students in a program that touches every phase of their daily life—food pro-

duction, food preservation, serving the family needs from kitchen and bakery, various phases of construction of buildings on the campus, and kindred activities.

Problems intensified by war conditions were spoken of by Professor E. C. Waller, principal of Pisgah Institute, and Dean H. J. Welch, of Madison College. From his long experience as teacher and educational secretary, Professor C. A. Russell, of Southern Junior College, added his testimony to the value of the work being done for the youth in the self-supporting units. Miss Marion Seitz, educational secretary of Georgia-Cumberland Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, gave a stirring appeal to do everything possible for the youth who today have so many conflicting appeals.

The president of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, Elder C. V. Anderson, referred to the work of the unit workers as an opportunity to "follow in the footsteps of the Master." Of the child Jesus, it is said, He "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." There was physical growth, mental growth, and spiritual development—all of which should be the experience of those who are carrying burdens in the self-supporting work. Trying times are ahead of us. Let us be ready. Professor H. A. Morrison, of Washington, D. C., who was in attendance at the first session of the convention, reiterated the key thought given by President Sutherland, "Be ye also ready."

Soul Winning

AFTER an absence of twenty years, Earl F. Hackman, recently elected president of the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, returns to find marvelous growth in Madison and the rural centers.

"I thank God for the rural schools and the medical evangelistic work you are doing. I am here to learn all I can and to cooperate with you." His was a message of courage, more courage, for we are in a world filled with trouble, but a world to which God expects to show the might of His power.

When it seems that everything and every body is being shaken, those whose feet are planted on eternal truth will stand out in bold relief. The word of God is eternal, settled forever, and our strength will be proportionate to our dependence on that Word. When others about us are filled with fear, it is our privilege to talk faith and courage and to inspire confidence.

Permeating all the activities of this group of rural workers, is a deep love for humanity, a desire to help to a higher plane of living, to keener thinking and a deeper appreciation of the spiritual. It calls for a program leading to better physical health, a more enlightened mind on the essentials of life, an appreciation of the fact that the hand of God still rules in the affairs of men and that it is possible for us to work with Him and for Him.

Others who contributed to the study of the evangelistic phases were Julius Gilbert White, well-known lecturer on health subjects, who at present is conducting a correspondence school on his favorite topics; W. D. Frazee, of Wildwood Sanitarium, Wildwood, Georgia, a training center for lay evangelism; and H. J. Welch, instructor in Bible and lay evangelism, Madison College.

An Engineer Speaks

AN engineer in Defence Plant Corporation, Col. John Van Ginhoven, who has known Madison and a number of the units, was in attendance from Nashville.

"In view of the history of Madison, I feel that I am on sacred ground when on the campus, for I recognize the institution was estab-

lished to fulfill a definite mission for the Lord. I am looking at this work with the eye of an analyst. You are demonstrating your religious convictions in a way that is a tremendous reality.

"To Madison and the units I bring a message from your government. You have an obligation to your country. If the church had done all that it might have done, we today would have no war. You have a serious job on this earth, one that demands courage. I beg of you to keep the home fires burning. Our government is setting up instrumentalities which it hopes will better the state of the world. How happy I will be if, when the time comes, Seventh-day Adventists will be prepared to teach men in Asia, Africa, and Europe the way back to God."

HONOR TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

THE convention had the pleasure of an hour's address by President Thomas Elsa Jones, of Fisk University, Nashville. Dr. Jones is well acquainted with Madison and its objectives and its extension work in the units. From a viewpoint measured by international experiences, he spoke from the fullness of his heart concerning the work that has been done by Christian missionaries and the effect their influence will have in the settlement of international affairs at the close of the war.

Referring to postwar plans for handling national and international affairs, which, it is now announced, are already complete—plans "which are a reflection of the United Nations, a great aggregation of physical, military, and political powers, which are to be tried out on the people of the world"—Dr. Jones said:

"Along with these powers, there is another force which is not to be ignored. I refer to the more enduring, more apparent influence of the missionaries who, for 150 years, have been ministering to the multitudes. Who, better than they, understand the ideals and the ideas of the common people of these various nations? What organization has come closer to their hearts?"

"If you want to know the thoughts of the people of Japan, you do not inquire of state officials or of the heads of military organizations. It is the missionaries who can tell you, those who have ministered to the physical and spiritual needs of the common people, those who have brought hope to the downcast and distressed. It is not sectionalism nor political domination that bears influence. Influence is wielded by those who have caught and held the confidence of the common people through personal ministry. . . .

"If we are to carry the gospel to the world, if the church is to be efficient, it must reach the people through the ministry of doctors and nurses, social workers, and expert technicians who can handle the problems of the people in a practical way. . . . Our boys are in North Africa, and they have gone on to Sicily and Italy. That has brought these countries much

closer to us than ever before. Who is to build the new government for these countries? . . . What do you think is the meaning of the Four Freedoms to most of the population in those parts of the world?"

"But they can be approached by a nurse when they are suffering, or by an agriculturist who can offer them a more abundant harvest. You can enter as one who can improve the general condition of the people, as ministers of health. Missionaries through such social activities, can take the initial steps.

"The United Nations talk of bombs over Tokyo. . . . but you cannot stamp out 80,000,000 people in that way. Japanese ideas will still be there. Can the civilization of 5,000 years be wiped out and a democracy planted in its stead? Impossible! Not by armed forces who have sought to crush. But they will look to those who have ministered to them in sickness, those who could speak words of encouragement when they were crushed in spirit, those who ministered when they had nothing but the indomitable spirit of eternal life. . . .

"The program you have at Madison and in the rural units is a divine commission to America, a democratic hope, a wish to work out His will among men. And in this program you cannot get away from the land. It is His. It all belongs to the Eternal. My contention is that if we wish to preserve democracy, we must do it through a return to the land. We must recognize the value of the land and that the land must be cared for. The land is holy. And our bodies, fed by the land, are to be temples of the Spirit of God. When a man is working the soil for his maintenance, he is working with God. It is the greatest privilege, this natural relationship between man and the soil. God has entrusted to us a sacred duty. . . ."

These, and other portions of his address, fitted admirably into the spirit of the convention and the thoughts that were expressed by many of the convention speakers.

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Training Laymen of the Church for Christian Service

THERE are lessons for our schools and colleges to learn from the war experiences of the commercial concerns of the world. Out of this world struggle, which today is absorbing the major part of the nation's time, energy, and financial strength, we look forward to the day when these energies will revert to normal production to meet civilian needs.

The United States was a great commercial power, so recognized by the rest of the world. It was giving little thought to the aspirations of the totalitarian powers. Let the rest of the world look after that! Suddenly, as by a bolt from a clear sky, the whole nation was awakened by the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In a most remarkable way, the forces of the nation were turned, almost overnight, into a seething, forging mass of power for defense. Nations that were bent on the conquest of the world had no idea that the United States was capable of such trans-

formation of energy and power. It is that ability to revamp, to adapt itself to the occasion that has put this nation in the lead in the production of all types of defense materials and which has made it possible for it to become the breadbasket of the world, feeding millions from its home productions.

This ability to meet a crisis contains a very vital lesson for our educational institutions and for our religious organizations. Many activities of the past few years have of necessity been slowed down or eliminated by circumstances beyond our control. But a time is coming when fighting will cease, when civilian life will be resumed, when Christian men and women will face the greatest opportunity of the ages to carry their message of salvation to the world. The present situation should be a preparation period for what is ahead of us.

We have been instructed that, as in the

COURAGE IN TRIBULATION

INTO the experience of all there come times of keen disappointment and utter discouragement—days when sorrow is the portion, and it is hard to believe that God is still the kind benefactor of His earthborn children; days when troubles harass the soul, till death seems preferable to life. It is then that many lose their hold on God, and are brought into the slavery of doubt, the bondage of unbelief.

Could we at such times discern with spiritual insight the meaning of God's providences, we should see angels seeking to save us from ourselves, striving to plant our feet upon a foundation more firm than the everlasting hills; and new faith, new life, would spring into being...

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 to bestow upon His servants the strength they need for test and trial. This He does in His own time and way when He sees that the faith has been sufficiently tested."—*Prophets and Kings*, p. 162. Read also Job 3:3; 6:2, 8-10; 7:11, 15-20.

days of Christ, who chose fisherman as His disciples, much of the missionary work of the future will be done by men from the common walks of life. Imbued with a power from on high, they will go to the ends of the earth. And, it is already evident that their reception is guaranteed. Out of the misery and woe of war years, men will turn to missionaries who have been, and still are, ministering to their physical and spiritual needs.

The faculty of Madison College is studying this situation seriously and prayerfully. For a number of years it has put special emphasis on premedical training for students. And it has been rewarded by seeing scores of young Christian physicians locate in the South as self-supporting workers. They are contributing immensely to the extension work of Madison.

But many of the young men who otherwise would train for medicine are now serving their country at the battle front. It is an opportune time for the college to turn its attention with renewed energy to another phase of Christian service—that to be carried forward by laymen of the church.

Thousands are still clinging to their city homes and city occupations who should be conscious of the call to active Christian service. They need special preparation for such work, it is true. Madison is planning an intensive program to meet these needs. Beginning the first of the year, short, intensive courses will be offered in several fields, combined with practical work in agriculture, in various mechanical lines, in food preparation, in salesmanship, in practical nursing, various courses in Bible study, and other subjects that fit into a program of evangelistic activity.

Write for details, expenses, and opportunity to earn expenses in campus industries. Speedy response, a quick adaptability to the times and the preparation we are advised to seek may mean as much to us individually as the changes made by great manufacturing plants have meant to the nation.

“The best help that ministers can give the members of our churches is. . . planning work for them. Give each one something to do for others. . . Let all be taught how to work.” *Testimonies*, Vol. IX, p. 22.

A Tribute to Christian Missionaries

IN the chapter entitled, “Our Reservoir of Good Will,” Wendell Willkie, in *One World*, recognizes the value of Christian missionaries—the practical Christian workers, such as nurses and doctors—as contributors to the good-will reputation of the United States. He says:

Whether I was talking to a resident of Belém or Natal in Brazil, or one toting his burden on his head in Nigeria, or a prime minister or a king in Egypt, or a veiled woman in ancient Bagdad, or a shah or a weaver of carpets in legendary Persia, now known as Iran, or a follower of Ataturk in those streets of Ankara which look so like the streets of our middle western cities, or to a strong-limbed, resolute factory worker in Russia, or to Stalin himself, or the enchanting wife of the great generalissimo of China, or a Chinese soldier at the front, or a fur-capped hunter on the edge of the trackless forests of Siberia—whether I was talking to any of these people, or to

any others, I found that they all have one common bond, and that is their deep friendship for the United States.

They, each and every one, turn to the United States with a friendliness that is often akin to genuine affection. I came home certain of one clear and significant fact: that there exists in the world today a gigantic reservoir of good will toward us, the American people.

Many things have created this enormous reservoir. At the top of the list go the hospitals, schools, and colleges which Americans—missionaries, teachers, and doctors—have founded in the far corners of the world. Many of the new leaders of old countries—men who are today running Iraq or Turkey or China—have studied under American teachers, whose only interest has been to spread knowledge. Now, in our time of crisis, we owe a great debt to these men and women who have made friends for us. . . .

This is quite in line with the words of President Jones, of Fisk University, quoted in the previous issue of the *Survey*. Likewise, it is but another evidence

of the importance of so training students in our colleges and schools that they will be prepared, when the way is open to re-enter these countries the world around, to continue the good-will work for a postwar world. Madison students are already in a number of these countries, and we hope to see others going at the first opportunity. As we have been told—

The class of education given at the Madison School is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields.

The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. If this training is given with the glory of God in view, great results will be seen. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields with the message of truth, prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. The knowledge they have obtained in the tilling of the soil and other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their fields of labor, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands.

In the Country's Service

FOR nearly two years, Julio Castaneda, of Havana, Cuba, was a highly respected member of Madison College. The sparkle of his dark eyes, typical of his Spanish ancestry, and his animated conversation in the English language, which he mastered during his stay here, will long be remembered.

As secretary to an editor in Havana, Mr. Castaneda, clipping news for his employer, ran across Ripley's "Believe It or Not" notice of Madison, a self-supporting college. He longed for a college education, but expenses seemed prohibitive. But, he said, "Madison is the place for me. I can earn as I learn." And, relating the experience, he said, "Here I have spent some of the happiest days of my life."

In September, Julio Castaneda was inducted into the U. S. Army and October 17 he wrote from Co. C., 17th Bn., 5th Regiment, Fort McClellan, Alabama:

Since being stationed here, I have been tremendously busy, my time being divided between drill and attending lectures. The Medical Cadet training is helping me, as is also the two

years of discipline, good food, and methodical work program. I see no advantage in the suggestion that I be transferred to my own country's army. The training here may be hard, but in hardship I turn my soul to God. I need the real, well-built Christian character more than the facilities I might find in Cuba. At Madison I learned lessons of endurance, courage, and virtue, which I now need to put into practice.

I am anxious for the *Survey* as for a letter from home. From here I look back on the college—the Library, Science Building, the Chapel, the Boys' Court—as a sanctuary of peace in a terribly upset world. Joshua 1:9 is a source of courage to me. I had to go to Madison to discover how sometimes the inspired Word performs miracles. The war has frustrated my plans for an education; but when it is over, I hope to spend another two years at Madison.

Word concerning Quinto Miller, Madison nurse, comes through his father, J. E. Miller, of Harris, Missouri, who, early in October, wrote:

Quinto is in the Medical Department of the United States Army, and is now located in Persia on the main supply line between the U. S. and Russia. Supplies unloaded at the Gulf are taken through Persia to Russia. He is in the Field Hospital, address, Sgt. Hallie Q. Miller, 34191358, 18th Field Hospital, U. S. Army, A. P. O. 796, New York City, N. Y. He will be glad to hear from you. I sent him the *Surveys*. He writes of meeting Dr. Arzoo and his wife, missionaries in Persia, who are doing a good work.

Of Madison women nurses, several are in the service. Lt. Catherine Windemuth, class of '42, formerly in the Army Reception Center, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, is now at Station Hospital, Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Lt. Sybil Smith-Gallagher, recently transferred from Fitzsimmons Hospital, Denver, to New Orleans.

Miss Isabelle Miller, class of '43, left Madison for her home in Montana, with plans to join the group of S. D. A. nurses when it is ready for overseas duty. Virginia Fichter, member of the Madison family in 1942, is now Pvt. V. E. Fichter, FAS WAC Det. Fort Sill, Oklahoma. **Early in October**, Tech. Sgt. Robert M. Crawford wrote from 44th Evacuation Hospital (SM), Fort Dix, New Jersey:

It seems ages since I last saw you at Madison. From the Tennessee maneuvers we went back to our base at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, for a month where I passed the Officer Candi-

date Examining Board and was accepted for the Medical Administration Corps Officer Candidate School Course. Just now, however, the personnel of our corps is frozen. . . . The best thing that has happened, by the grace of God, is receiving rating as a technical sergeant. I am now on equal rating with my twin brother, who is in the Navy and somewhere in the Pacific Area.

Soys--The Wonder Bean

THE last of October was threshing time for soybeans on the Madison College farm. When Madison Foods asked the Agricultural Department to plant fifty acres of soybeans for them to can as green soys, Professor Frank Judson, head of the Agricultural Department, said they did not know what that meant in the way of a crop. The August drouth and an early frost cut the acreage of beans to be harvested by nearly one-half, but to get them in has been a race with Jack Frost.

It has been all hands to the work. The threshing is done by a peasheller from Frank Hamachek Machine Company, Kewaunee, Wisconsin. From the thresher, the green beans are delivered to the Food Factory, where Mr. Bisalski and his crew of workers, clean, fill cans, cook, and case for market.

The yield is good; the variety raised this year, Woods Yellow. Perhaps no one food is today attracting so much attention as the soybean, or offers such possibilities when the United States is called upon to feed large portions of the world's population.

Dairy Activities

MADISON not only trains young men and women to operate rural units in the Southland, but it is furnishing blooded stock to some of these units that they may the better meet the needs of the community.

Clayton Hodges and Coy Lowder, representing Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, purchased four registered Jersey cows from the Madison herd late in October. And while they were here for their buy, a Nashville dairymen bought three others. The seven,

all under four years old, brought over \$1,100.

Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium minister to a wide mountain area in North Carolina, and Clayton Hodges is one of the mountain boys who graduated from their high school. His college work he took at Madison, majoring in agriculture and working in the dairy. He stayed on as a man of the dairy, knew each member of the herd, loved and cared for them as a good dairyman should. Then he accepted a call from Fletcher; and when James Lewis, the farm manager, and Clayton Hodges set their heads to improve the Fletcher herd, they naturally turned to Madison.

Fletcher News Letter, September-October issue, contributes this additional information, under the caption, "Gone Modern":

Fletcher actually has a milking machine. It came about when the number of boys in school was so reduced as to make the dairy work a grievous burden. Then Mr. Hodges brought home a milking machine, and life brightened up again. Mr. Hodges is another good thing the summer brought us. Graduating from our high school in 1937, he took his bachelor's degree at Madison College in 1942. This summer he returned with Mrs. Hodges and little Karon to teach agriculture, take care of our boys, and look after the dairy. During the summer, a new International cream separator was purchased, and now a new milking parlor is under construction. Things are looking up at the dairy. No doubt, many of our boys who milked by hand in the old barn will think they were born too soon.

R. I. Keate, recently of Atlanta, Georgia, has joined the Madison family as pastor of the campus Seventh-day Adventist Church.

The Director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, Philadelphia, upon reading literature from Madison, wrote:

I wish there were more colleges in this country operating on the same plan. We would have a much more democratic educational system. We were interested in the fact that your college is one of the few which offers training in the Japanese language. I hope there will be a time in the not too distant future when your students can go out to the Orient.

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The Cessation of Fighting Will Open Doors to Missionaries

HOME from the Fall Council of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, held in Washington, D. C., the final week of October, Dr. Sutherland gave a report of intense interest and deep concern over the situation faced by the organization as the world struggle continues and plans are laid for postwar activity.

Work in many of the mission fields of the world has been stopped, or is being greatly curtailed and carried on under great difficulties. But world distress prepares men's hearts for the gospel of Jesus Christ, and doors long closed will be thrown open. For the laity of the church, this should be a time of preparation for postwar activity.

Plans for Peace

THE keynote of the Council was a call to preparedness. For Christians today, the opportunity approximates that of the disciples of the Master when the responsibility of giving the gospel to the world dawned upon them after He had left them. Underlying principles of Christian living are the need of millions. The importance of physical fitness for both the workers themselves and those they attempt to enlighten, should

be deeply sensed today. The soon coming of the Saviour and all the principles of the Scriptures which combine to make what we speak of as "the third angel's message," should be habitually practiced by us today. They should be so interwoven with our thoughts and actions that the light radiates to others.

PREPAREDNESS

THE more a person's heart is in communion with God, and the more his affections are centered in Christ, the less will he be disturbed by the roughness and hardships he meets in this life."

On all sides world events are transpiring with a rapidity heretofore unknown. The world stands in wonder as the Nazi forces are pushed back mile after mile by the Russians and as they see hitherto ap-

parently unconquerable armies hemmed in and overthrown. Cities flourish one day, and the next day they lie in ruins; massive manufacturing plants hum with activity one hour, and the next are a mass of rubble. So uncertain are things that no man can be indifferent, least of all the followers of Christ.

Press reports from the conference at Moscow present the studied effort of the allies' representatives to formulate workable plans for world peace. It is one of the momentous events of modern times. It is paving the way for the greatest victory or the most crushing defeat; for the fruition of the principles of democ-

racy or the return of the greatest tyranny the world has known. It is an honest attempt to bring relief, safety, equality of rights and privileges; but it is such a stupendous undertaking that man's shortsightedness may easily lead to disastrous results.

The complexity of the situation baffles human wisdom. The divine promise is that angels of God will be in these councils of statesmen, seeking to control minds and to lead them to make right decisions.

Fundamentals of Peace

MEN are pondering the events of history, the effects of entangling alliances, the balance of power among nations. They are reviewing with intensity the background of the Founding Fathers of the United States—such men as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, who were largely responsible for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which have made our nation a home for freedom lovers, a refuge for those seeking religious and civil freedom. To them it has been a paradise.

But this gain of 150 years can be swept away with the suddenness of a falling bomb. When men say, "Associate yourselves, O ye people," as the prophet Isaiah says they will, and as today seems inevitable, Holy Writ warns us that there is little stability in human confederacies.

Men's hearts must turn to God. There alone is safety, confidence, refuge. It is not a time for fear to possess the soul. Rather, it is a time for boldness based on trust in the Master's power to give strength and wisdom for the times we face. It should be a time of intense spiritual activity. The confusion, distress, suffering of nations, is a preparation, as nothing else could be, for the application of the "balm of Gilead" for the sol-

ace of the Saviour's story of salvation.

Like the men on the lone road from Emmaus who were joined by the risen Lord, our hearts should burn within us, because we too are in close communion with the Master.

Here Am I, Send Me

THE opportunity for service will be offered to all—old and young, mothers, fathers, sons, daughters. When suddenly—for it will come suddenly—doors are thrown open to nations, islands of the sea, to men of every race and station, some will be ready to answer the call. There will be no time then to get ready. The preparation will be made in anticipation of what is coming—not after it does come.

While this preparation is primarily a spiritual awareness, it implies also education and skill which comes from practical application of one's learning. Madison senses these things, to a degree at least, and offers help to those who are seeking it.

A mighty angel flying in the midst of heaven is the Bible writer's symbol of the religious awakening, of the speedy passage of the gospel message to the ends of the earth. Men will be impelled to go forth. Many will forsake their business. Organized methods formerly in control will not be equal to the situation. Men will go in response to the movings of the Spirit, as Philip went the road to Gaza just in time to meet the man from Africa whose heart was ready for the gospel.

God foresees these conditions, and some will be prepared to work and work quickly. In this little time of waiting, we should be in preparation. "He is our God; and we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of His hand. Today if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts."

From Madison Men in Service

MAJOR John Bralliar, M. C., spent a few days on the campus with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar, early in November. He also visited relatives in Pulaski, Tennessee, and his wife and

little daughter at Lenoir City in East Tennessee. Major Bralliar has been in the Army since December, 1940. For eighteen months he was in the Medical Replacement Training Center, Camp

Robinson, Arkansas. He is on furlough from New Orleans Staging Area, where he has spent two months in charge of a mobile hospital unit, preparatory for service at the battle front.

Elmer Moore spent a portion of his thirteen-day furlough with friends on the campus early in November and with his parents at Cedar Grove, Tennessee. He was inducted into the Army in September, 1942, at Camp Forrest; went from there to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia; trained in the Technical Laboratory School at Springfield, Missouri; and from there went to Camp Stone, California, where he is Technician 5th Grade, Medical Hospital Ship Platoon Corps. Duty has taken him to Australia, where he met a number of friends. While being entertained by the physician in one of our sanitariums, he picked up a copy of the *Survey*, a friendly greeting from home in a far-off land. He accompanies wounded men on their return to the homeland. He is well and of good courage.

For a number of years Harold Giles was a member of the mechanical crew at Madison College. He was teacher of soldiers in an Auto Training School in Nashville, Tennessee. Now, as James H. Giles, Civilian, 403rd Air Fleet, A. P. O. 636, New York City, he writes from somewhere in Ireland of the beauty of the country and interesting things and places he is seeing in the spare moments of a busy life.

Cpl. Arthur L. Edmister, stationed at Brownwood, Texas, was on the campus the first week end in November on furlough following the close of his service in the Louisiana maneuvers. On the ninth, he and Miss Elfa Lillie, R. N., class of '43, were married. The ceremony was performed in the little roadside church near Altamont, Tennessee, home of the parents of both the bride and groom. Cpl. Edmister spent his youth in the Fountain Head School; took college work at Madison; was then a member of the Fountain Head group; and later with his parents located on the Cumberland Plateau to continue the rural school and medical work. After a

brief trip, the young people returned to Brownwood, where Cpl. Edmister is alert for overseas service.

Writing from Camp Polk, Louisiana, Cpl. Dwight L. Bidwell, Co. A, 2nd Medical Battalion, Armoured, A. P. O. 259, says that he and his college friend, Cpl. Howard Nix, are still together. Each has charge of a surgical operating-room truck in a surgical mobile unit. "An armoured division is too flexible and fast moving for a hospital, so we have the mobile units on trucks." He writes of other former Madison people: Robert Santini, who is employed in the Station Hospital Surgery, Camp Polk; and Robert Jasperson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Jasperson, Fletcher, North Carolina. The Adventist boys attend Sabbath services at DeRidder, Louisiana, in the home of the parents of Miss Ruby Johnson, dietitian graduate of Madison. "I look forward to returning to Madison when my service for the country ends," says Cpl. Bidwell, "to better prepare myself for my chosen life service. I know that we will have a great work to do in a short time."

○—○

EARLY in October, Miss Rilla Boynton, of Los Angeles, California, visited friends and relatives on the campus. She is a sister of Mrs. Floyd Bralliar, and was a student here in the early days of the institution. When she returned to the West, her father, W. C. Boynton, who has made his home with Dr. and Mrs. Bralliar for nine years, accompanied her to Lincoln, Nebraska, to the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. W. Wolfe.

Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the college Department of Food and Nutrition, attended the annual meeting of the American Dietetics Association in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 19 to 22. Food problems of intense interest were under discussion.

W. D. Frazee, president of the Wildwood, Georgia, unit, which includes health work and a training school for lay evangelism, gave the Sabbath morning sermon on the twenty-third of October.

Health Institute for Two Weeks

January 5 to 18, 1944

ACCCELERATION in academic work, as well as in the manufacture of war material, is an urgent need of this day. College courses are revamped to meet the situation, and in many instances short courses are replacing the extended training of the past.

A knowledge of foods best fitted to the health of mankind, and the stupendous program of feeding a world that in many places faces starvation, makes this phase of education most important. How to secure the best possible ration on foods which are available, and how to make all food go as far as possible—these are vital problems.

Possibly never before in the history of civilization has the study of foods and food values been pursued with such diligence. Housewives, as well as teachers, physicians, and scientists in general, are expected to know the science of feeding the human body for health. Information is coming to the public from all sides. Laboratories are experimenting; nutrition experts are teaching the public. There is little excuse for ignorance today.

The Institute

FOR two weeks beginning the fifth of January, Julius Gilbert White, well-known lecturer and teacher of health subjects, will conduct an intensive course in Health Education and Technique at Madison College.

The course begins at the opening of the College Winter Quarter in order to accommodate students as well as others who may come in for these particular classes.

Principles of Nutrition will be presented in seven evening lectures, illustrated; and the subject matter will be studied in the afternoon classes. Two hours will be devoted to the functions of the human body.

The application of health principles and practices to the spiritual experience of the individual is the basis of a series of lessons on "Christian Experience in the Conquest of Sin."

Two illustrated lectures will be given on "Alcohol" and "Tobacco," lectures that have been popularized by Mr. White's field work with schools and churches. The lectures demonstrate a technique for presenting these subjects to varied audiences. Four still films used in these temperance studies are available to the students.

Some eight hundred colored slides will be used during the Institute, all of which are available to those who are preparing to teach in the field of health and temperance education.

Food preparation will be discussed, and cookbooks will be available—one type giving recipes that include milk and eggs; the other, providing a balanced ration consisting of grains, vegetables, legumes, fruits, and nuts.

Texts used in the course, and which will be on sale here, are *Abundant Health, Life—The Body Wonderful*, and *The Christian's Experience*.

Students qualified for college work may earn two quarter hours credit in the Institute, and for them the tuition is the same as for other college courses. For those who do not desire college credit, there is no tuition charge. For those who enter from a distance, the approximate cost is \$10.00 a week.

Kindly make arrangements for living quarters in advance by addressing

H. J. Welch, Dean, Madison College,
Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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Schoolmen are Learning

Christ Sets the Pattern

ANY college that designates itself as a Christian training center has set for itself a very definite goal. The accomplishment of its purpose will be determined largely by the vision of its administrators and instructors. They assume to be following the instruction of the Master Teacher, who, in His life, educated a group of students to carry forward His work.

Jesus took a group of humble, teachable men, many of them from the common walks of life; and in a brief period he so changed their ideals that fishermen from the sea of Galilee became successful fishers of men. He gave them an endless fund of information. He opened to them avenues to a reservoir of truth that was inexhaustible. The farther they followed the lead He had given them, the vaster seemed the resources.

More than that, He lived with them, walked with them daily, and by His own conduct and conversation, He demonstrated what He expected them to do. At their parting, this Teacher of all teachers gave His students a wonderful

commission: "Go ye, therefore, and *teach* all nations."

They would find sick to be healed and taught how to avoid sickness; and hungry to be fed and taught how to provide for themselves the necessities of life. They would find the discouraged, who were to be cheered and taught how to avoid worry and fear and depression.

TEACH US TO PRAY

BECAUSE Thy prayers, O Christ, are heard
In heaven where Thou art;
Because our hearts within are stirred
To do our little part;
Because the world is cloaked with night,
While day greets us anew;
Because self-interest veils our sight
And cripples all we do;
Because we know not what to ask
On this Thanksgiving Day;
Because Thy power must urge our task—
Teach us, O Lord, to pray.

—Arthur W. Spalding

The marvels of His system of education have never been fully explored. After two thousand years of trial, men have never succeeded in getting beyond or above the pattern He set.

Following the Pattern
IF a Christian school is to be a success,

it must have instructors who are masters in that type of teaching, men and women who, by personal contact, have learned His methods and His ideals. "Feed My sheep; feed My lambs," is the instruction He has given them. They are to shepherd these lambs until they are ready to pick up the burden of teaching as He taught.

But the Christian training school meets dangers and pitfalls. There is always a temptation to pattern its cur-

riculum after the courses offered by institutions having different objectives, and to adopt methods and procedures intended to make men successful in self-seeking enterprises. By so doing, the Christian training school loses its own perspective, its own keen perception of high ideals.

Our training schools for Christian workers are not without instruction on these matters. Years ago we were advised to hold always before our students the great need of the world as a mission field. Students are to be trained by precept and example to carry to needy fields the world around the message of salvation in a practical way that can be understood alike by the learned and the unlearned.

Madison, in its early history, was encouraged to emphasize lines of thought and methods of work that fit students to minister to the needs of men in every walk of life. To illustrate: Madison College is located on an extensive tract of land. Why?

"The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. If this training is given with the glory of God in view, great results will be seen. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields with the message of truth, prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. The knowledge they have obtained in the tilling of the soil and other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their fields of labor, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands."

Why is a medical institution operated on the college campus? Why does the college stress the importance of self-support for the institution and also for the individual? The answer is found in the words of a member of the Board of Directors, who had a keen insight into the philosophy of Christian education. To illustrate:

"The school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary. . . . Students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been

learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. They have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields. To this is 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 a school can be established. . . . It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison school."

In these quotations are given, as it were, the foundation stones upon which to build a system of Christian education. The courses offered by Madison College are designed to meet these specifications.

Lessons from the War

NOW comes the world war and the allied nations must claim the immediate service of thousands of our able-bodied young men, and many of our women also. Some of these young people are already prepared to step into positions of responsibility and to meet efficiently the situation in which they are placed. Others are sent by the Government to colleges and universities of the land for specialized training for activities in which some of the nation's soldiers must participate.

The Army Specialized Training Program, established on the campuses of many educational institutions of higher learning, is giving a rapid and intensive training that is demonstrating what can be done when students have set before them a definite purpose, when instructors are capable of meeting these objectives, and when students know what is ahead of them and are keen to get ready.

Keen-minded young men, for instance, are given specialized foreign language training; and in a remarkably short time they are ready for service in foreign lands. Six months to a year under a specialized training program fits youth for the finest types of technical work. This is going on all over the United States, with results that astonish the traditional school masters.

The training is specialized to meet definite requirements, and an assignment to the work for which he has been in training awaits the student at the com-

pletion of the course. It has been found that students working under this program are able to carry a class load one-third heavier than is usually expected of college students, and that also he devotes himself to his specific training to the elimination of interscholastic athletics.

College and university men are witnessing these results obtained by the Army Specialized Training Program, and they know that postwar education must profit by experiences of the war period.

Likewise, Christian training schools have much to learn. Otherwise, they may merit the statement found in the gospel by Luke that "the children of the world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

These problems are being studied at Madison. Modifications are being made in the program, and plans are on foot for deeper emphasis on the preparation of students to carry quickly to a world in need the gospel of salvation. Each should be a well-qualified teacher in his special field, skilled in the methods that will make the most direct appeal: for "this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached [taught] in all the world for a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come."

Thanksgiving Day

THE celebration of the annual Thanksgiving Day is a custom dear to the hearts of every member of our nation. Uncle Sam, in recognition of the deep hold this anniversary has on his soldiers, arranged this year so that, as far as was at all possible, every soldier in the far-flung battle areas had his piece of Thanksgiving turkey and the accessories, even though, in some cases, he held a drum stick in one hand and a rifle in the other.

"Perhaps," says *The Nashville Tennessean* the day after, "America's tables were not so full as in other years with the traditional Thanksgiving foods. . . . But this year, for the first time since

the holiday became national, there was more actual giving of thanks and less tinsel trimming than at any time in our history.

"In magnificent shrines, in one-room country churches, at dinner tables, and in the very air itself, was breathed a prayer—a prayer of thankfulness that, through almost two years of war, no child in America has known the terror and darkness of bombing; that Americans from Maine to California were warm, had plenty to eat, and had suffered little. They gave thanks that, although there was probably much war ahead, there were likewise two years of war behind—two years that need never be relived.

"There were vacant places at tables all over America, and some would always remain vacant. There were men on muddy, cold battlefields when Thanksgiving Day dawned. There were people alone who had never before known loneliness. There were children who had never seen their fathers. There was a good deal of sadness, but America dropped to her knees in thanksgiving just the same."

MADISON, as one big family, sat down to three long rows of tables that filled the student cafeteria and spent a happy hour together, friend with friend, and sometimes all together recalling the blessings that have attended individuals and institution during the year that is now drawing to a close. There were in the company a number who ate together on the first Thanksgiving Day in the history of the institution forty years ago. Things then were very, very simple and the company was small—a little group of pioneers in a new and untried field of education. Around the tables this year were many others who have joined us from year to year to share the burdens and the blessings that have been the lot of those who have watched the growth of Madison and its extension centers in many other rural communities of the Southland. A number of friends were here from the

city, among them Pastor H. A. Vandeman, of the Nashville Seventh-day Adventist church and his family; Miss Edith Winqvist and her mother, of the Health Studio, Nashville, Tennessee; and Mrs. R. D. Musselman, of Arlington, California, former member of the teaching staff of Madison, who was visiting friends.

A Thanksgiving service was held in the forenoon by Pastor R. I. Keate, of the campus church, and a short program of music and speeches followed dinner in the cafeteria. The thought of many was: How thankful we should be! How gracious the Lord has been to all of us!

News from Men in the Service

DOCTOR Mathilde Freund of Scarsdale, New York, writes of her son, Lt. Kurt Freund, formerly a member of the campus family:

"I wish I could send the *Survey* on to Kurt, but he cannot receive any printed matter. You may not have heard that he was on a raid over Germany on August 12 and was captured when his plane was forced down. On September 12, I was informed that he is a prisoner of war. On October 11, I received a card from him. His address is Lt. Kurt W. Freund, American Prisoner of War, 2048, S Talog Luft 3, Germany, via New York City, N. Y."

This is the first report we have had concerning the capture and imprisonment of any of our young men.

From Lt. Calvin Bush, son of Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Bush, campus residents, came a V-letter dated Nov. 8, saying:

"Greetings from the cradle of the mother tongue, the land of the immortal bard, the home of our forefathers. I did visit Stratford-on-Avon. I'm always flying somewhere, and do not know where I will be next. Have been over the most of England and surroundings, but will settle in the U. S. A. if I ever get a chance. . . ." His address is Lt. Calvin D. Bush, Jr., O-1180137, 190 Field Artillery, A. P. O. 305, care of Postmaster, New York City.

Lt. Wilfred T. Tolman, O-1174729, 48th Field Artillery Bn., A. P. O. 7, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California, is the son of W. R. Tolman, veteran of the Spanish-American War, who has been connected with the work in the South for many years and is a campus resident. Lt. Tolman has been in the Aleutians, and is still somewhere in the Pacific Area.

Another of those in the service who have belonged to the Madison teaching staff is Prof. C. C. Blackburn, who was inducted from the campus nearly one year ago. He is now T/1 Clyde C. Blackburn, 34366519, 15th Medical Laboratory, A. P. O. 4773, Postmaster, New York.

To Mrs. L. N. Nivison, of Coalmont, Tennessee, we are indebted for information concerning several former Madison students who are now in the service.

Last July, Mark Nivison went to Pearl Harbor as a civilian mechanic under appointment of the Navy Department. His wife will soon be with him, for she is leaving, also under appointment by the Navy Department. At Pearl Harbor he has met Harland Lewis and his wife, Harlan Mutchler, Lt. Stanley Hall, and Henry Stephens.

Capt. Don Van Meter, for months adjutant to the colonel in charge of Chicago Beach Hotel Hospital, has been transferred to the Reclassification Center, Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is assistant executive officer in the hospital. His wife and two sons are with him.

One of the boys in service recently wrote: "Give the address of the men in service as often as you can. We want to know how to contact our friends. Letters from home mean everything to us."

Early in November, Miss Mary Jacobsen, R. N., Madison class of '43, left for Montemorelos, Mexico, to unite with her father, E. C. Jacobsen, in developing the educational and medical work of the new agricultural school, Escuela Agricola Industrial Mexicana. Appropriation has been made for a sanitarium in connection with the school.

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Twenty-five Years in Madison's Service

THIS is the final issue of *The Survey* for the year 1943. Likewise, it marks the close of the twenty-fifth year that the little sheet has represented Madison and the educational system often referred to as the self-supporting work of the Southland.

The *Survey* began as a news letter sent to various groups of workers in the highlands and the lowlands of the South. At first it was in mimeographed form; but, like Benjamin Franklin, Madison always felt kindly toward a printing establishment. It owned a press; and so *The Survey* went to press. Regularly for twenty-five years it has gone through the composing room and has been run by the presses in the college Printing Department. It has been the practice work of many an amateur student-printer, who later went to other fields of education or activity to put into practice what he had learned here.

From very insignificant beginnings, *The Survey* has widened in influence until it appears among the periodicals on the reading table in many a professional man's office, in university libraries, in editorial rooms, in foreign missionary

centers; and it carries its message of Christian service of the layman to many a humble home in this and far-away lands. To former members of the campus family, it comes as a letter from home, as witness many responses received in the editorial room. Its life stretches over a period of growth and development at Madison that to review inspires hope and courage, although at present the world is in the depths of darkness and turmoil.

Our country was just emerging from World War I when *The Survey* was born. We prided ourselves then that we had fought to make the world safe for prin-

ciples dear to the heart of every citizen of this land. We have lived on to see within a quarter century the nations of the earth locked in the most deadly struggle of the ages. We face postwar problems that in complexity exceed those of the active war struggle. The principles of education which *The Survey* advocates will be put to the most severe test when our men return from war areas to resume their normal lives. The College for which *The Survey* speaks faces a test never before placed upon it.

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

THE feet of the humblest may walk
in the field
Where the feet of the holiest have
trod.
This, this is the marvel to mortals
revealed
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas
have pealed,
That mankind are the children
of God."

—Phillips Brooks, "The Voice of the
Christ Child"

Evidences of Progress

OCCASIONALLY someone returns to Madison after an absence of twenty years, or more, and looks about for the old landmarks. Since *The Survey* began its career in what was originally the first school building on the campus, remodeled to meet the situation, the institution has outgrown its status as a high school; has passed through several years as a junior college; and for the past ten years or more has operated as a senior college. Among its alumni are doctors, teachers, ministers, heads of other educational centers, evangelists, nurses, dietitians. All bear characteristics which are the result of a training for self-support and initiative that had a decided influence in their character building.

Mrs. Druillard was an outstanding figure in those early days. She was known as Mother D everywhere—with sanitarium patients, whom she nourished as a mother cares for a child, among the students, and even with business men in Nashville. It was she who pulled the struggling institution over many a hard financial hill. She never ceased to thank the Lord for guiding her in the investment of her hard-earned salary as a Nebraska public school superintendent, for in Madison's hour of need she was able to be its benefactor. Were additional buildings needed? Mother D came to the rescue. A student hospital called for? Mother D met the occasion. There is no telling how many young men owed to her generosity the privilege of attending medical school. Her deeds were many.

She carried with her always, probably as a result of missionary experience in South Africa, a very tender feeling for the negro race; and in her later years she purchased property near Nashville and built and operated a sanitarium for negroes and a training school for negro

nurses. That was the beginning of Riverside Sanitarium, now operated by the denomination.

It was Mother D's firm conviction that Madison College should have a food manufacturing department that led to the purchase of an abandoned food plant which was wrecked, rebuilt on the campus, and now forms the nucleus of the well-known MADISON FOODS, whose products are widely distributed and which has gained a reputation for its work with the soybean as a human food.

THINK

O Christmas, merry Christmas,
Is it really come again,
With its memories and greetings,
With its joy and with its pain?
There's a minor in the carol
And a shadow in the light,
And a spray of cypress twining
With the holly wreath tonight.
And the hush is never broken
By laughter light and low,
For we're waiting, waiting softly—
For some word—a word we do not
know."

Adapted from Frances Havergal

A Building Program
THE SURVEY announced the completion of Demonstration Building, first of the group of limestone-faced senior college structures which gradually changed the complexion of the campus. Within a few years, Science Hall was completed. On its ground floor the Printing Department found enlarged quarters.

It is still the home of The Madison College Press, from which issues some fine color work for food labels as well as the standard printing for the institution. The new library was named for Mother D, because, by a generous donation, she put the project across when temporarily it was stalled. In the meantime, the cottages of the sanitarium were remodeled into an attractive stucco structure; Administration Building was erected for the medical offices and administrative work of the institution; and the gifts of friends gave the college the girl's dormitory and student cafeteria.

Mrs. Lida Scott, Executive Secretary of The Layman Foundation, is another friend who was attracted to Madison by its educational standards and principles. Through The Layman Foundation she has been a generous contributor to the upbuilding of the institution. Helen Funk Assembly Hall was her gift in memory of a daughter. In the preparation for senior college work, she was a stand-

by in the financing of building projects, and the preparation of teachers.

This pictures briefly some of the outstanding changes in the appearance of the campus. The Layman Foundation has made it possible for many of the permanent staff workers to own homes on the campus. Their cottages are scattered over a broad area, each with sufficient land for a kitchen garden—what this year of war is called a Victory Garden. From a mere handful of residents, the campus has become a small village with a population of several hundred.

Each year adds to the beauty of the surroundings. Dr. Floyd Bralliar, member of the teaching staff, is also a well-known biologist, and the campus has profited thereby. And the unrelenting care of trees and shrubs, lawns and flowers by Richard Walker, has enhanced the natural beauty of the place.

Educational Principles

THROUGHOUT its history *The Survey* has been an ardent advocate of an education devoted to the preparation of Christian workers for lives of human service. This purpose has been attained through a close coordination of classroom instruction and a work program that touches practical life on all sides.

It has exalted rural life as the ideal home and agriculture as a basic industry. It has sought in many ways to instill a love for manual labor as a means of livelihood and has sought to give each student knowledge and skill in at least one trade or profession. Its purpose is to promote a high spiritual development as a motivating element in a life of service to mankind. Madison College and its medical department, Madison Rural Sanitarium, have operated side by side all these years, each contributing to the success of the other. In these trying times of war, that union and cooperation is a lifesaver to the college.

Students who might otherwise have missed a college education have had that privilege, because Madison has provided employment on its campus, in its industries. And thousands today testify to

the fact that the lessons learned here have carried them over hard places and to success in a world to which they are contributing of their best.

As Madison has grown, so the extension work represented by forty rural centers in Southern communities, has also developed. "You need never be ashamed of Madison," said a prominent man of this section recently. "We consider it one of the really great benefactors of the state."

While twenty-five years may have brought some of those connected with the institution beyond the top of the hill of life, yet the institution which *The Survey* represents is still in its youth, still verile, hopeful, forward-looking, anticipating greater activity, greater returns in the years that are ahead if it but holds true to the fundamental principles of Christian education which have formed the corner stone of the structure.

Madison Sets an Example

ILLUSTRATIVE of the influence of the educational methods which *The Survey* has sponsored is a letter written December 11, 1943, by an administrative officer in a college in Ohio. Quoting in part:

For several years your office has been kindly sending me copies of *The Madison Survey*. I have just gone over a good sampling of them, gleaning notes concerning your student work program. While I had been impressed by casual perusals, I am doubly impressed now with the remarkable program under which your college is operating.

I am intensely interested in the arrangement from an educational angle, for before the war as an institution we had built up in a small way a student work program in several industries, in addition to giving virtually all our own employment to students that can be handled by them. . . .

At present we are inaugurating an institutional study, looking forward to peace times and the best service we can render to our constituents. This will naturally lead to re-opening to a much larger degree a student self-help program. All this I am saying in appreciation of a very remarkable work your institution must be doing. May I ask that you send me such literature as you have for distribution. . . .

Soybean Products

Green Soybeans

THE November 4th issue of *The Nashville Tennessean* gave a picture of the soybean viner in operation on the college farm, harvesting the bean in the fresh-vegetable stage for canning by MADISON FOODS.

Madison College, a pioneer in soybean research, is now canning fresh green soys as a vegetable food. E. M. Bisalski, manager of food research and production, explained that the bean has a much higher nutritive value in the fresh-vegetable stage than at any other time.

Heretofore, Madison has not attempted to can the vegetable in this form, because it did not have the facilities for vining, or threshing, the bean. This year, the viner has been in operation for about two weeks. . . . Yesterday, the college finished vining a 30-acre crop, which produced some 37,000 pounds of beans for canning. In addition, the crop also produced about 150 tons of valuable silage for the cattle.

"Soybean Goes to College"

UNDER this caption, *The Tennessean Planner*, October-November issue, devotes five pages to pictures of the various products of MADISON FOODS and a description of the soybean and its value in the present food crisis. Quoting briefly:

Most of the food value in feeds fed to animals is wasted. Why not have man eat the plant food direct and eliminate this waste, particularly in a time of stress and food shortage? In substituting plant foods for meat, however, it is important to utilize some plants or vegetables with high protein content. The soybean supplies one of the answers. . . . It is no longer necessary to keep a cow to enjoy a quart of milk a day or to have cheese or meat.

Short Courses for Church

Lay People

WORLD WAR II has revealed the efficacy of many short cuts in our educational methods. Intensive training in government educational centers is making leaders for the present struggle in a remarkably brief period. It emphasizes the thought that emergency situations can be successfully met by men whose training has been shorn of non-essentials and many of the frills which, in times past, were deemed essential. All this will have a determining effect on postwar educational systems.

Moreover, the postwar world will be

prepared for—will, in fact, be demanding the teaching and the practical application of great principles of truth for which Madison College has become known. This war is demonstrating that many people are not now putting into practice fundamentals of the everlasting gospel. When fighting ceases, we may look for an urgent demand for the divine plan of life. For a brief time, the gospel will be carried to the farthest corners of the earth with a speed and intensity that will compare with the spread of Christianity in the first century of the Christian era.

This situation will open to every church member such opportunities to labor for the Master as he has never before seen. It will call for the undivided time and ability of every true believer. A great, world-wide missionary effort will call for leadership and well-trained soldiers of the Cross.

Two classes will be found in the churches—those who are prepared to act quickly as the way opens; and those who, knowing the times, have failed to get themselves in readiness for action.

These two groups are to be found in every congregation. They are living side by side. One will embrace every opportunity to prepare for coming needs; the other class will remain indifferent. But postponement may be at the peril of their lives. That it may be of special service to lay members of the churches, Madison College is uniting with conference officials in this section in the training of workers. Beginning the middle of February, short courses will be offered to meet the present needs. Six weeks' instruction will be available for men and women who come from the churches, and who will return to their own home churches to work for their neighbors.

This will be a new and interesting attempt to stimulate self-supporting missionary activities on the part of the church lay membership. As an element in the training course, each student will have an opportunity to earn his expenses while taking the course, remunerative work being available in the industrial departments of the college.

Those who are interested are invited to correspond with Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee, and, or with, T. L. Oswald, President, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, 2001 24th Avenue, North, Nashville 8, Tennessee.



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The Center for Adventist Research

James White Library
Andrews University
4190 Administration Drive
Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1440 USA
+001 269 471 3209
www.andrews.edu/library/car
car@andrews.edu

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