

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 1

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

January 5, 1944

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.

## "We Carry the Torch"

### Worthy Motto for the New Year

ADDRESSING the outgoing class of students at the convocation hour last summer, President S. C. Garrison, of Peabody College, leading teacher-training institution of the South, presented thoughts that every teacher, every parent, can well ponder. Quoting briefly from *The Peabody Reflector*, September, '43:

"Planning for the future. . . we catch a brief and fleeting glimpse of those great teachers who contributed to the framework of what we call modern civilization.

"In this momentous hour—this generation's link in man's long struggle to master the forces of ignorance and intolerance, to raise himself a little way on the road from selfishness and an egocentric universe, to protect himself on the path to a better life—we may well remind ourselves of those who played their part nobly and heirs of the great teachers of Israel and Egypt, of those who walked and talked in the groves of ancient Greece, of Paul and St. Quintilian and the streets of the Eternal City, of the great teachers of the Middle Ages and the Reformation. You, therefore, are a link in a never-ending chain, forming a great host whose beginnings are as old as civilization—in fact, whose beginnings constitute the bedrock on which civilization has been erected.

#### IN TRYING TIMES

HOPE and courage are essential to perfect service for God. The plans of the enemies of His work may seem to be well laid and firmly established; but God can overthrow the strongest of these. For the disheartened there is a sure remedy—faith, prayer, work. Faith and activity will impart assurance and satisfaction that will increase day by day.

—*Prophets and Kings*

"We are what we are today because of the teaching of the past. What our children shall be tomorrow depends upon what we teach today. For the present *we carry the torch*. We are the living link, the link that binds the past to the future. . . .

"We in this living generation are honored in that we have the privilege of carrying the torch in one of civilization's darkest hours. It was lighted generations ago. This torch—which is freeing men from fear, from ignorance, from physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual slavery—must not grow dim in this generation.

"We must hold to those ideals which have brought us thus far along the road to freedom and enlightenment. The possibility of freedom from within through learning has no limits of attainment. Authority imposed from without destroys the very framework of freedom and learning and, therefore, the foundations of civilization.

"Some of us in this country are in direct succession to the far-seeing and courageous pioneer. . . . He saw things greatly. Today we must be great in vision, in spirit, and in courage. No temporary expediency must obscure our vision of and determination for an even greater future."

### The Lamp and the Flame

IN harmony with President Garrison's words and ideals are the following lines written by George H. Sullivan, of New York City, one of Peabody's staunch friends, which appeared in the December issue of *The Reflector*:

"The culture of our race is like a flame  
That's fed by little stores of golden oil  
Treasured in the pulsing hearts of men,  
Each store so small the flame would soon expire,  
But e'er each lamp is empty, that lamp leans out  
To light the wick of some awaiting lamp.  
And so while countless lamps exhausted lie  
The same unchanging Flame lives on eternally.  
We are those lamps. Let us lean out  
And pass to others all the best we have  
By precept, yes, by aid and practice most,  
Happiest when we're aware our light is bright,  
But filled with ecstasy when we perceive  
The lamps which we have lit burn brightly on,  
Themselves the new transmitters of the Flame."

### A Forward-Looking Attitude

MEN everywhere are peering into the future. As though standing on a dark hillside, threatening sounds from the valley beating on their eardrums, they are straining their nerves to discern, if possible, what is ahead of them.

Educational men of all types are no less concerned than others. Possibly the sense of responsibility for future generations rests heavier on their shoulders than on many others; for education is the bulwark of the nation, of the family, of the church. Upon our colleges and universities, upon the academies and schools for the lower grades rests a tremendous burden. With the schools of Europe closed in large numbers, postwar conditions will turn thousands toward this country for their future education.

It is no time to relax our energies, no time to lose heart. It is our business to stand firm to our conviction that truth will win, our business to be ready with the first sign of peace to spring into action.

We must be ready not only to resume where we left off. We must have grown

in the interim, expanded our ideas, increased our ability, broadened our vision, for old methods will not meet the new situation. The war itself is teaching us that changes can and must be made. Quick action, practical application of lessons taught, close association of scholastic training and economic problems of the community—all these will be presented to us for solution.

Out of a mass of rubble, crumpled kingdoms, masses once free but now in the iron bands of slavery—out of all this, Madison and other schools must be prepared to aid in the process of rebuilding; and the principles of Christian education, the tried and the true, will afford the best that anyone can give.

Men are thinking along these lines. Out of the haze which seemed to envelop us before the cataclysm there are coming saner plans, clearer thinking. Unusual progress is being made in the science of medicine. It is important for us to improve our methods of health teaching and to stress the value of health and physical development.

The world has been going to pieces because of a false economy. Out of the debris should emerge a new and stronger system of economics—a stronger love of man for man, a willingness to share with those lacking what we may have of the necessities of life. The school will be expected to come closer to the people of its community. The teacher will have responsibilities outside of his schoolroom. Students will learn during their school days the science of self-mastery and self-maintenance.

Provisionally, Madison has developed a group of schools on the soil, close to the community life, in touch with the needs of the neighborhood, that brings the schoolmen and women in daily contact with real sectional problems. Many more schools of this type should be developed and we have faith to believe they will.

It is a time for greater activity rather than less; a time for deeper faith in the principles and methods of Christian education; time for more complete surrender of selfish desires to the accomplishment of the goal for which these institutions were established.

## From Men in the Country's Service

### Meeting the Irish Spirit

TODAY there came from one of our men, Civilian James H. Giles, located somewhere in the North of Ireland, a clipping from the December 15th issue of *The Stars and Stripes*, daily newspaper of the U. S. Armed Forces, giving the story of an American soldier who, hungry for eggs, yet knowing they were strictly rationed, set out to get eggs, law or no law.

To each inquiry for eggs he was told, "None for sale." Finally, one old lady whispered to him that he should try "Wee Tommy Fitch o' Bainbridge." There he might find some eggs.

"When the door opened, I stuttered out my request to the matronly looking woman who stood there, expecting a curt refusal. I was amazed when she invited me in and called to her daughter to fetch as many eggs as I wanted.

"I didn't have any answer when she said that although she wouldn't break the law by selling

the eggs, she would give me all the eggs that I wanted because I was in uniform."

The tiny house which the soldier had entered was of rough-hewn stone, a single thickness, with a packed-earth floor and a fireplace over which hung an iron rail with hooks dangling from it. The furniture was homemade. In one corner, much to the soldier's surprise, stood a modern radio. To his question Mrs. Fitch replied:

"Things like our radio will help us win the war. We are poor, but we know what we are fighting for, and we have faith in our cause. Hitler can't beat us when we are determined not to be beaten. And as long as we hear the truth, we can stand anything and keep our faith in you lads to do the job for us."

"It was the first time," said the soldier, "that anyone had tried to pin a halo on me or even include me in a group halo, and it made me think. . . . That's where I got the idea that maybe we owe these people something. They have given the one thing that they can—their faith. And we can't let them down."

### From Here and There

ON the twenty-ninth of December, Dr. Frances Dittes received a wire from San Francisco, California, announcing the safe arrival by airplane of her cousin, Captain Albert Dittes, M. C., who has returned to this country for the Flight Sergeant's Course at Randolph Air Field, Texas. Dr. Dittes, former student of Madison and a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, has seen service for nearly two years in Army hospitals in the Southwest Pacific. He was met by his wife, Mrs. Elinor Steen-Dittes, who, since her graduation with the class of '43 at Madison, has been with her parents in Chicago.

T/ Sgt. Robert M. Crawford sends the season's greetings from "somewhere in England;" tells of his safe arrival on Britain's shores; of being treated right royally by his new-found friends; and of having had church privileges twice since reaching there. Friends can reach him—37186635, 44th Evacuation Hospital, A. P. O. 230, care of Postmaster, New York City.

Pvt. Arthur Andrus, 37705593, who is taking basic training at Camp Barkley, Texas, with his wife and two sons visited his mother, Mrs. R. N. Andrus, and his sister, Mrs. Nis Hansen, Jr., at the holiday season.

Cpl. Joseph L. Polach, A. S. N. 34361386, whom many Madison students will remember, for he came here direct from his home in Czechoslovakia, wrote late in November from Station Hospital W 12, Erie Proving Ground, LaCarne, Ohio, as he was convalescing from double pneumonia:

"It has been an especially good Sabbath day, for I got your letter. I asked my wife to write for *The Survey*, as I had been traveling and had missed several numbers. I was in bed for six whole weeks, but I thank God He lifted me up again.

"Who could forget the memories I have of Madison College? So long as I live, I will remember how anxiously I waited for letters telling me I could come to the college, giving me the information I needed for the American Consulate in Prague. And the trip to Geneva—it was terrible. . . ." He recalls his efforts to learn the language and Mrs. Webber's patient teaching, and sends his thanks to her.

Through H. E. Province, member of the campus family, we learn that his son-in-law, Lt. Joe Karlick, M. C., who has been stationed at Rapid City, South Dakota Air Base, was awaiting orders for overseas service. Mrs. Karlick and their two sons visited her parents late in November. They are living with Dr. Karlick's parents in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

#### CAMPUS NEWS

THE Men of the Golden Rule, a club including members of the Madison, Bordeaux, and Nashville Seventh-day Adventist churches, E. M. Bisalski, president, has secured a location on Union Street, Nashville, close to the heart of the business section, which is being fitted up as a reading room. On November 20 the club gave a Christian literature program at a joint service at Madison.

Sabbath, January 1, local conference representatives held a Sabbath school and home missionary institute in Assembly Hall on the campus to stimulate activity in home missionary work.

Mrs. Albert McCorkle, former dietitian at Madison Sanitarium, writes from Clewiston, Florida: "My brother, George Lane, a Madison student in '36, is now a sergeant in the Army, a laboratory technician who was trained at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mr. McCorkle is First Aid man in the Sugar Corporation at Clewiston and assistant to the physician in surgical cases. I am a doctor's office assistant here."

The middle of December, Dr. Paul Woods, College of Medical Evangelists, class of '43, stopped to visit friends at Madison on his way to his home in Lynchburg, Virginia. He was accompanied by his wife and his father, Elder R. F. Woods, who had attended the graduating exercises at Loma Linda, California. Dr. Woods will be located at Washington, D. C., Sanitarium.

For several weeks Mrs. Olive Wheeler, of Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, was a visitor on the campus in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Locke. In company with members of The Layman Foundation, she attended the annual board meetings of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina, and of the Glen Alpine School at Morganton. Mrs. Wheeler was a pioneer in the Madison institution, and has been connected with the self-supporting educational work here and in various units almost continuously since those days.

Miss Eva Wheeler, of the Pine Forest Academy group, spent a few days with friends at Madison and in Nashville during the closing days of the year. For a number of years, Miss Wheeler was matron at the Madison Sanitarium. Later, she was matron of Florence Crittenden Home, Nashville, where she carried on an outstanding educational program. From the Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, she accompanied her brother, A. J. Wheeler, and his wife to Chunky.

Among recent visitors was Dr. Homer L. Morris, Executive Secretary of the Social-Industrial Section of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia. He was accompanied by President Elsa Jones, of Fisk University, Nashville, for a conference with Dr. Sutherland. Dr. Morris is interested in establishing a school for the youth of the Society of Friends that embodies some of the elements of self-support found in the Madison program.

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Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 2

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

January 19, 1944

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

## Dr. John H. Kellogg, Apostle of Health

**D**IED, December 14, 1943, at Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, the widely-known physician, surgeon, and teacher of health, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. Influenza, terminating in pneumonia, was the immediate cause of his death at the age of ninety-one years. Almost to the last, his physical vigor and mental alertness were a marvel.

The entire life of the doctor was marked by unusual activity and a persistence in the pursuit of what he deemed truth vital to the welfare of mankind that made him a molding influence on the lives of thousands.

He may rightfully be called the father of the sanitarium idea in the United States—an institution for the healing of the sick and at the same time a school for promoting principles of right living that will maintain health and happiness. The Battle Creek Sanitarium, known the world around, has been the means of converting thousands from deleterious habits to saner methods of living. He stood at the head of this institution for over sixty years, and lived to see its principles and methods of treatment car-

ried out in other institutions all over the land.

By the manufacture of health foods—through the Battle Creek Health Food Company—the dietetic principles of Dr. Kellogg appeared on the tables of the nation's populace, rich and poor. Fathers, mothers, and their children ate at his hand. Of him it has been said that he was responsible for changing the American breakfast from the traditional bacon and eggs to a cereal menu.

As editor of *Good Health Magazine*, Dr. Kellogg gave to a wide reading public his principles of biologic living. In his early manhood, long

before calories and vitamins were common talk, he was convinced that the use of flesh food was unnecessary to the proper nourishment of the human body. And with Dr. Kellogg, to be convinced meant that henceforth a fleshless diet became a matter of daily practice. He was, therefore, by theory and practice a leader in the art of simple biologic living.

This led him to include in his treatment of disease not only a non-flesh dietary but a well-developed system of

### TRIUMPH IN THEE

ONLY in Thee can I triumph, Lord,  
Only through Thee can I win—  
Only in Thee can I triumph, Lord,  
Strengthened, upheld by Thy might—  
Safe, safe amid darkness or tempest  
Because Thou thyself art my light.  
Only in Thee can I triumph, Lord,  
Here in the midst of the strife. . . .  
Only in Thee am I strong,  
When so much around me is failing. . . .  
Make me in Thee, Lord, a conqueror,  
Yet more than conqueror to be—  
A faithful witness wherever I am,  
A triumph to and for Thee.

—Ethel Bentall

heat and light therapy, regulated exercise, massage, hydrotherapy, and physiotherapeutics.

#### A Health Evangelist

THE JOURNAL of the American Medical Association, issue of December 25, referred to him as a health evangelist, and lists some of his activities:

"He devoted much of his time to research. He is credited with the invention of much improved apparatus and of instruments for medical and surgical purposes and also with modifications of many commonly used cereals. . . . In connection with his conduct of the sanitarium, he devoted much attention to the use of physical therapy, and made many interesting innovations in the devices used for this purpose, including particularly the so-called electric light bath and the sinusoidal current.

"His numerous writings and lectures on health and hygiene attracted wide attention. He was sixteen years a member of the Michigan State Board of Health. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American College of Surgeons, Royal Society of Medicine, England, a member of the American Public Health Association, and a corresponding member of the Societe d'hygiene de France. As an adjunct to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, he founded and became president emeritus of the Battle Creek College, also founder and president of the Race Betterment Foundation, and founder and medical director of the Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium, Miami Springs, Florida. . . ."

Although he had no children of his own, Dr. Kellogg was called the "Father of Forty." His generous home on Manchester Street was the center of youthful activity for many years, he and Mrs. Kellogg playing the magnanimous part of parents and educators. No pains were spared to give these children the benefit of the best in method and equipment. And as they grew to manhood and womanhood, many of them took professional training and are filling positions of usefulness.

His fatherly care extended beyond the bounds of his own home; for on a generous tract of land in the edge of the city, Haskell Home for orphan children for years was an object of his particular care and solicitation.

The doctor was always alert to select men and women of promise and guide them into the medical profession. In early days the training was taken in the Medical Department of the Michigan State University, later in the American Medical Missionary College, operated largely under his own direction, whose alumni have carried the principles of Battle Creek Sanitarium and of Dr. Kellogg himself to many mission fields at home and abroad.

An untiring worker, his four score years and ten were filled to overflowing. He started many enterprises and fostered many projects that will perpetuate his memory.

#### One of His Students

AS a young man in college, President E. A. Sutherland, of Madison, was a student with Dr. Kellogg, who adopted many of his teacher's principles of healthful living. As a schoolman and church worker, he lived and taught these principles; and when, in middle life, he faced a situation at Madison that demanded a physician who was willing to unite the educational and medical work of the new institution, he took the medical course. That step received the profound approval of Dr. Kellogg, and there has ever been a close link of friendship between the older and the younger man. Dr. Kellogg watched with keen enjoyment the growth of these ideas on the Madison campus.

A few days before the end came, Dr. Kellogg's secretary read to him a letter that had been received from Dr. Sutherland. It was one of the last items of business to which he gave attention. His secretary, writing of the instance, said, "He felt that in your work in the Southland you were carrying out the Sanitarium plan, and that by extending your efforts out through the country to those in need, you were meeting his ideals. He mentioned a number of times your

loyalty and devotion to these principles."

Madison, tracing as it does many of its principles and practices to the work of Dr. Kellogg, unites with many men in many walks of life in paying tribute to the little doctor who devoted his long life so consistently to the welfare of humanity. In Scripture language, "His works do follow him."

### The Law of Compensation

MANY years ago Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote an essay on the Law of Compensation in which he made the point that our lives have an almost scientific way of evening up in the long run. We get out of our lives, and our jobs, just what we put into them.

Success or failure, in a very great measure, is of our own making. We can acquire the habit of doing the right thing, even though it be difficult, as easily as we acquire a taste for certain undesirable foods or drinks.

We have learned that it is wrong to loaf, wrong to write questionable business, wrong to misrepresent anything. We have learned that it is right to work diligently, present our policies on their merits, and assist each other as much as we can. We know that success depends on honest endeavor; that organizations succeed only when their members cooperate.

We envy a fellow agent because he has made an outstanding record, or perhaps has closed a big contract. But we don't always see, back of that record or that sale, the intelligent planning, the hard work, the gradual growth of success principles that made it possible.

A. M. Burton, in *Life and Casualty Mirror*

### Emphasis on Practical Arts

THE feeling intensifies that postwar education will see a revision in both methods of instruction and the point of emphasis. It was my privilege recently to attend a sectional discussion conducted by state educational men in which the importance of teaching the practical arts was especially emphasized.

The trend seems to be toward a na-

tional unity of teaching and grading and a standardization of teaching materials in all grades and on all grade levels. Possibly one of the most outstanding suggestions is that the work be so organized that the practical arts, like the three R's, will be taught in all grades from first through the twelfth. This spells hand work coordinated with head work and is the thing we have wanted for a long time. That will put into our educational scheme a basis for "education for democracy," which we have been inclined to shy away from rather than to embrace.

It was my pleasure and privilege, also, to attend the conference for secondary school teachers held at Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, the first few days in January. There again was sounded the call for emphasis on the practical arts in all our church schools. Nearly every paper, nearly every discussion, nearly every recommendation offered, contained the thought of greater emphasis upon the practical, all-round training of students. It is a step forward in the development of the three-fold education of head, hand, and heart that, in theory, at least, we have contended for in the past.

Such a program will set in motion a wave of interest in self-maintenance and self-government that are essential to the education of men and women upon whom will rest the greatest responsibility for world peace.

Gerald Boynton, instructor, Industrial Arts, Madison College

### Successful Efforts of Lay Workers

MADISON is interested in the gospel work of lay members of the church, and by its system of training is educating young men and women to operate on a self-supporting basis in needy parts of the vineyard. It is gratifying to learn of the success of lay workers in the twenty-three countries comprising the Inter-American Division of the General Conference of S. D. A., as reported by Glenn Calkins in *The Review and Herald* of January 6, 1944. After stating that conversions in that section of the

mission field came within 2,500 of equaling the total additions to the churches of the strong North American Division, he says:

The baptisms last year were due, to a large extent, to the earnest efforts of our lay preachers and lay members. We have approximately 750 regular lay preachers in the division—not ordained ministers or licensed ministers, but lay preachers. And as nearly as we can estimate, these lay preachers were instrumental in baptizing more than two thousand people last year.

During 1942 a church or a Sabbath school of 111 members was organized on an average of every six days. . . . We thank God that in spite of the fact that we do not have large appropriations in comparison with some, He is blessing the program of lay preaching in the Inter-American field.

### From Distant Lands

MADISON'S interest in dietary problems and its manufacture of soybean products is known not only in the homeland. A mission teacher in Rhodesia writes for information in behalf of her pupils, many of whom are undernourished.

Recently a food-distributing center in Bulawayo, South Africa, wrote:

Your name has been given us by \_\_\_\_\_, of Bulawayo, and we are writing to ascertain if you are in a position to appoint us as distributors for soya bean products. We are well aware that during the war such foods will not be allowed out of the United States of America, but we are seeking new connections for postwar trade. We are fully equipped to act as distributors of all kinds of food products.

### Campus Visitors

OUR genial friend, Dr. Mahlon E. Olsen, president of Home Study Institute, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., spent a few days with friends and students the early part of the month. He is the special friend of the young man or woman who is ambitious for an education but may be denied the privilege of residence at a college. The correspondence school is a blessing to such. Dr. Olsen had the Friday evening vespers service and a chapel hour. He will be remembered as the advocate of a happy mental attitude toward life and work. A spirit of thankfulness doeth good like a medicine.

Mrs. Bonnie Miller-Clark, R. N., of Madison College, spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller, who have been campus residents for many years. Mrs. Clark's home is now in Takoma Park, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Dittes spent twenty-four hours with their cousin, Dr. Frances Dittes, of the College Department of Nutrition, on the ninth of January. Captain Dittes returned from the Southwest Pacific Area, where he has been in hospital work for nearly two years. Mrs. Dittes met her husband on the Pacific Coast, after which they visited her parents in Chicago and stopped at Madison on their way to Randolph Field, Texas, where Dr. Dittes will be stationed. Time was too limited to permit of a visit at his own home; so Dr. Dittes' mother, Mrs. J. C. Dittes, of Brooklyn, New York, met the young people at Madison.

Elder and Mrs. Neal C. Wilson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilson this week. Elder Wilson, oldest son of President N. C. Wilson, of Central Union Conference of S. D. A., Lincoln, Nebraska, spent much of his young life with his parents in South Africa and India, and there received his education in the grades. He is a graduate of Pacific Union College, California, and for the past year has been studying the Arabic language at the Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C. He is now under appointment by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists as evangelist in the Eastern Mediterranean Area with headquarters at Cairo, Egypt. The young people will go by plane to South America, will cross the South Atlantic by boat, and will then be routed across the continent of Africa.

Mrs. Jean Keyes-Bush, wife of Calvin Bush, Jr., was guest in the home of Capt. C. D. Bush (retired) during the holiday season. While Lt. Bush is with the armed forces in England, Mrs. Bush is living with her parents in Salina, Kansas. This was her first visit to Madison.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 3

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

February 2, 1944

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

## A Study on the Power of Prayer

IN an early morning study, the subject of prayer was presented by President E. A. Sutherland to a group of administrators of campus industries who are conscious of the special need of divine help to meet conditions at the present time.

**A Definite Need Adds Efficiency to prayer.** In the days of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, a great multitude of people from beyond Jordan threatened invasion of the country. "And Jehoshaphat feared and set himself to seek the Lord."

"Then upon Jahaziel . . . , a Levite. . . , . . . , came the Spirit of the Lord. . . ; and he said. . . , Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's. Tomorrow go ye down against them. . . ; ye shall find them at the end of the brook. . . .

"Ye shall not need to fight in this battle: set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord with you, O Judah and Jerusalem: fear not, nor be dismayed; tomorrow go out against them; for the Lord will be with you.

"And Jehoshaphat bowed his head with his face to the ground; and all Judah . . . fell before the Lord worshipping the Lord. And the Levites. . . stood up to praise the Lord God of Israel with a loud voice. . . .

"And they rose early in the morning, and went forth into the wilderness of Tekoa. And as they went forth, Jehoshaphat stood and said, Hear me, O Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem; Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established; believe his prophets, so shall ye prosper. And. . . he appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the Lord; for his mercy endureth forever.

"And when they began to sing and to praise, the Lord set ambushments against the children of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten. . . Every one helped to destroy another. And when Judah came toward the watch tower in the wilderness, they looked unto the multitude and, behold, they were dead bodies fallen to the earth, and none escaped. . . . Then they returned every man of Judah and Jerusalem, and Jehoshaphat in the forefront of them, to go again to Jerusalem with joy; for the Lord had made them to rejoice over their enemies. . . . And the fear of God was on all the kingdoms of those countries, when they heard that the Lord fought against the enemies of Israel."—2 Chron. 20: 14-29.

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THE Saviour longs to manifest His grace and stamp His character on the whole world. It is His purchased possession, and He desires to make them free, and pure and holy."

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**A Definite Need Brought** the people together in their petition. The Lord heard and answered their prayers and gave victory. Our prayers will become earnest when we have some definite object for which to pray.

**Personal Activity Accompanies** the answer to prayer. In the incident recorded in the Scripture quoted, all the people shared in the activity—the king, the officers and men of the army, the priests, the teaching Levites, the singers—all. And a remarkable thing about that experience was that they shouted victory and sang of triumph before their eyes saw the victory.

**An Answer Is Assured.** "All who con-

secrate soul, body, and spirit to God, will be constantly receiving a new endowment of physical and mental power. The inexhaustible supplies of heaven are at their command. Christ gives them the breath of His own spirit, the life of His own life. The Holy Spirit puts forth its highest energies to work in heart and mind. The grace of God enlarges and multiplies their faculties, and every perfection of the divine nature comes to their assistance in the work of saving souls. Through cooperation with Christ they are complete in Him, and in their human weakness they are enabled to do the deeds of Omnipotence."—*The Desire of Ages*

## Madison's Philosophy of Education

**A**N official of the United States Government, visiting the college campus recently, put this question to a faculty member: How do you account for the fact that one man, with a few associates but with practically no money, nothing in the way of an endowment, could begin a project forty years ago that has developed into an educational system that today is widely known and which is an astonishment to those who go into its operation? That question cannot be answered in a single sentence. Various contributing factors constitute the philosophy of education as seen in operation at Madison.

### I. Sink Your Roots in the Soil

**T**HE normal home for man is on the land. That is where children should be reared. The soil is the basis of self-maintenance; and it is man's greatest teacher of the Christian virtues of faith, patience, industry, and economy. These are fundamental ideas in the philosophy of Madison.

In harmony with those ideas, the little group of educators who launched this enterprise forty years ago invested their combined resources—a few thousand dollars—in four hundred acres of Tennessee farm land. It was a former slave farm, depleted by erroneous methods of cultivation, as is the case in many sections of the South. It was rocky and badly eroded, and its clay soil baked brick-hard when a southern sun followed a heavy rain.

But even so, if it can be redeemed, the owners reasoned, if it can be made productive, it will give others courage to follow the lead, purchase run-down farms

in other sections, and become teachers of scientific methods of agriculture by their example and experience.

**Year by Year** scientific rotation of crops has been practiced. Green manure crops have provided fertilizers, prevented the soil from washing and have added humus. Terracing where needed has prevented erosion and conserved moisture. Some sections have been irrigated. Leguminous crops—clovers, cowpeas, soybeans, alfalfa—have fed the stock and built up the soil.

Old orchards have been renovated and brought back to production until new trees reached bearing age. These have been correctly pruned and carefully sprayed to prevent disease and are now contributing to the institution's long-time program.

The use of varieties of corn peculiarly adapted to the bottom land and others to upland soil, with proper cultivation and seed preparation, has brought yields

nearly double the county and state averages.

It has been a consistent policy to keep abreast of forward movements in the field of agriculture. The present gold-star dairy herd is a development that began with common cattle, then changed to good grades, and then to purebreds; and by careful selection of outstanding herd sires, the college dairy was ready to go hand in hand with the American Jersey Cattle Club and qualify all its calves for the recently adopted selection registration plan. This means that all bull calves sired by the institution's three bulls are eligible to this registration.

The dairy herd is maintaining its Bangs-disease-free status in order to insure the best quality of milk for the family and to be ready when this becomes a national requirement.

To facilitate the growing of leguminous crops by sweetening a naturally acid soil, the farm quarries its own rock, crushes it, and limes the soil.

During recent years, the agricultural interests have expanded to include two neighboring farms, one on each side of the college property. January 15 found the earliest seeds coming through the soil in the greenhouse—two varieties of lettuce and cabbage—getting ready for early spring planting.

Members of the faculty have studied in the State University. They frequently consult others who have been successful. They have developed a library of valuable literature. They have taught the youth in the classroom and worked with them on the land to demonstrate the theories of the schoolroom. Farmers of long experience have contributed to the spirit as well as to the activity of the project.

**Kings and Queens of the Soil.** Hard work is required, but it must be backed by inspiration to bring success. Enthusiasm has characterized the men in charge of this work. The farm has belonged to all the family; all are interested, all are learners. Some vital principles have been enunciated, such as—

"False witness has been borne in condemning land which, if properly worked, will yield

rich returns. The narrow plans, the little strength put forth, the little study as to the best methods, call loudly for reform. People need to learn that patient labor will do wonders. There is much mourning over unproductive soil when, if men would read the Old Testament Scriptures, they would see that the Lord knows much better than they in regard to the proper treatment of the land."

How often students have heard quoted this expression:

"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 concealed treasures, and the Lord would have thousands and tens of thousands working upon the soil who are crowded into the cities. . . .

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

**As a Training Center** for Christian workers one of the elements in the philosophy of Madison has been to make agricultural work and life on the land so attractive, so productive of health and happiness, that students will be inspired to carry the message of hopeful, cheerful, grateful activity on the soil as a God-given responsibility and a divine blessing.

This experiment carried on in a college atmosphere has been a powerful factor in the preparation of men and women who, fired with the inspiration of the founders, are today repeating the experience in some forty rural communities. It is a practical type of missionary endeavor which lies within the ability of thousands.

**There is a Guiding Principle** in all this, which is expressed as follows:

"The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go 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."

## From Men in the Service

Pfc. Lindsey Winkler 39453139, Station Hospital No. AAB, New Orleans, La., wrote as the old year was dying: "I have been in New Orleans for fourteen months. The camp is, as we term it, a boy's scout camp. It is about as near civilian life as one is likely to find in the Army. . . . I am still studying languages, but by myself. At present I am taking New Testament Greek by correspondence and I hope also to get Hebrew while I am in the service.

Capt. C. D. Bush, whose home is on the campus, reports that his second son, Austin Bush, is taking an engineering course at Camp Belvoir, a short distance from Washington, D. C.

Dr. David Johnson, member of the medical staff of Madison Sanitarium, was with the Army maneuvers in Middle Tennessee for a number of weeks. Following that, he was in Camp Tyson, Paris, Tennessee, where Mrs. Johnson and their little son were with him until late in October. Letters are now coming from him "somewhere in England."

Eldon Thompson, former student at Madison, is stationed at Biloxi, Mississippi. He is technician in the hospital. With his friend, Arthur Brown, of Altamont, Tennessee, also a former student, he visited on the campus late in January.

Maj. George O. Schumacher, who is stationed in England, may be addressed APO 634, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Capt. William E. Westcott, M. C., formerly physician with Pisgah Sanitarium, near Asheville, North Carolina, is reported in the Pacific area, address, No. O-485566, APO 9022, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

## For This We Fight

UNDER this title, the following editorial appeared in a recent issue of an Indianapolis, Indiana, newspaper and was sent us by a friend. It will interest those who know the story of Lt. John Funk, nephew of Mrs. Lida Scott, who

was killed in action on the Island of Attu last summer.

". . . It is likely that the year ahead will bring the war into the circle of almost every family through the loss of a relative or a close friend. In such cases, words of sympathy come hard and say little; the only true comfort springs from the inside.

"The grievous load will be lighter for those who can say, as did Wilfred J. Funk, in speaking of the death of his son in a letter to a friend:

"It is, of course, a bitter blow to lose your own son. But sometimes we forget—I did at least—that our glorious country and our gracious way of living weren't given to us free. They were bought by the lives of sons of other mothers and fathers who loved their boys just as we did ours. If it hadn't been for their sacrifice, the brightest beauty in government, the brightest hope that humanity ever had, would have gone out."

## A Profitable Health Institute

DURING the first two weeks of the Winter Quarter of Madison College, Julius Gilbert White conducted a series of lectures and classes, one hour each evening for illustrated lectures, and three hours each afternoon for classwork and discussion. One of the most interested attendants was the husband of a sanitarium patient, a Presbyterian minister. He missed nothing, and even took the examinations at the close.

S. O. Cherry, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who covers Oakwood College during the school year, was present part of the time. W. D. Cornell and his wife, of Clinton, Massachusetts, and Miss Peterson, of El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, were present throughout. Irving Ramsdale, of Chicago, stayed till the close. Roger Schlosser, of Pontiac, Illinois, was with us for a part of the Institute. Miss Gladys Bryant, of New York, who came to investigate the soybean, was an interested student, who remained to get the last word, taking the train for home after the closing lecture.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 4

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

February 16, 1944

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

## The Influence of One Solitary Life

HERE is a man who was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman. He grew up in another obscure village.

He worked in a carpenter shop until he was thirty, and then for three years he was an itinerant preacher.

He never owned a home. He never had a family. He never went to college. . . . He never traveled two hundred miles from the place where he was born.

While still a young man, the tide of public opinion turned against him. His friends ran away. One of them denied him.

He was turned over to his enemies.

He went through the mockery of a trial. He was nailed upon a cross between two thieves. . . . He was taken down and laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend.

Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone, and today he is the centerpiece of the human race and the leader of the column of progress.

I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the Parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as has that One Solitary Life.—*Selected*

## Special Courses for Church Laymen

WORLD WAR II has some valuable lessons for us as church workers and as educators. The period of fighting is not the only perplexing part of the situation. There are postwar problems to be handled, stupendous problems that will tax the ingenuity, the sagacity, the patience of the wisest of statesmen, for some scheme of government must be developed that will unite all the nations in a cooperative plan of life.

But if the state, the nations, the allies, have unheard-of problems with which to wrestle, the church faces situations no

less vital, no easier of solution. The wide world will be open to the gospel of the soon coming of the Son of man as it has never been before. The spread of this gospel is represented in prophecy by a mighty angel flying in the midst of heaven—typical of speed and intense activity.

In order for the church to accomplish its task, every member must be aroused to a high point of activity. Each one should be motivated by a power beyond the force impelling those who are giving their energies to material pursuits. Each member should have a definite objective

and should be well trained to accomplish that objective, just as the soldiers in the Army are trained. The task is altogether too great to be accomplished by purely human agencies. The assistance of angels is promised. The impelling power of the Holy Spirit, so the disciples were told, "awaits our demand and reception," and its baptism vitalizes the recipients.

The work which the church is now facing calls for the cooperation of every member—the older people, the middle aged, the youth. Again, the war has taught us lessons worth applying in this spiritual combat. Today youth are being trained to do some of the most delicate, most difficult jobs in the conflict. It is the dare, the initiative, the zeal, the precision, the quick reaction to emergencies, that is making youth the leaders in the air, on the sea, in amphibious attacks, and elsewhere. So in the work of the church, youth has a very vital part to play.

All over this country, great manufacturing concerns have turned from their peace-time activities to the production of war needs. Every energy is bent to the accomplishment of one all-absorbing purpose. A corresponding transformation of our church plants into the production of material for spiritual warfare is called for.

As Christians we have been content with a very mediocre experience, a passive existence. It is time to make God's work first, last, and all. "Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven, and all these things [material needs] will be added." For all too long, as Christians we have thought first of meeting material needs and have given the Lord but a remnant

of our time. It is time to make a change.

With these ideas in mind, Madison has arranged for a course of training for laymen, select men and women of the churches in the Southern Union Conference, that will assist them to enter upon a program of greater activity in their home churches and communities.

This is a six weeks' course beginning the twenty-seventh of March, at the opening of the Spring Quarter of the college. It will be conducted as a cooperative enterprise by the faculty of the college and union and local conference officials. The program has been arranged by a committee of these institutions, of which President E. F. Hackman, of the Southern Union Conference, is chairman.

The college will accept students on recommendation of the Home Missionary Secretary of their local conference. Intensive instruction will be given for three hours, five days each week, for six weeks. Expenses will be comparable to those of regular college students. Remunerative work will be available for those who wish to earn the expense of board and lodging.

At the close of the course, students will return to their homes to accept assignments for work in cooperation with the Home Missionary Secretary of their local conference, but on a self-supporting basis. It is not the purpose to add to the financial burdens of the conferences, but to give these students a practical knowledge of subject matter, methods of Christian service, and the spirit to go at their own charges.

Correspondence is solicited. For details and further advice, address. The Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

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## Madison's Philosophy of Education

### Number Two

IN ORDER to meet its objectives, a training school for Christian workers must equip its students to cope with emergencies. It must implant within them the ability to meet crises. The Schools of the Prophets, founded by

Samuel in the days when the Jewish nation was dropping low in the scale of democracy and the people were about to demand a monarchy, is a classic example. Aside from Samuel, founder of the system, Elijah and Elisha, other

teachers in these schools, are among the world's outstanding educators. And Christ Himself, in His training of the disciples, followed the principles and methods of these earlier schoolmen.

David, the sweet singer of Israel and later the king, and Solomon, his son, were both educated in the Schools of the Prophets, and were close associates of the leaders in these schools. "In no small degree they aided in laying the foundation of that marvelous prosperity which distinguished the reign of these two sovereigns." They were a bulwark for the nation, and in various periods the pupils of these schools were instruments in the hands of God for preventing impending ruin.

**T**ODAY, the Christian training center that takes the Schools of the Prophets as its example and guide, will make the Scriptures the outstanding text. Divine principles will become the guiding rule of the curriculum. Values will be estimated by comparison with the word of God.

As a second guiding principle, the physical laws that govern the proper functioning of the human body will control the activities of the school. The duties of the students, their physical, intellectual, and spiritual activities, should be in harmony with these laws of nature, should contribute to the highest development of each phase of human life. This principle will be a controlling factor in the habits of diet, exercise, amusement, sanitation, conditions of labor—in fact, in all the activities of life.

Students in the Schools of the Prophets studied human relationships and learned the divine law of cooperation. They learned to practice economy, to cherish truth, and to discard evil. In the school were laid the foundations for self-control and civil government.

These schools were located on the land, and students and teachers together carried on the manual duties of the farm, raising the food they ate, building the houses they inhabited, repairing the tools and machinery, cooking the meals, caring for the sick.

It was in this rural atmosphere and under the guidance of spiritually-minded

instructors that the select youth of Israel were trained in honesty and truthfulness. They learned the sacredness of agreements and to abhor personal debts. These young men learned to support themselves while carrying on their studies. They were prepared to carry their principles of education to distant lands; for it was the object of these schools to conquer the surrounding nations, not by warfare but by education.

Down through the ages, men of understanding have held to these principles, and by so-doing have shone as lights in a world of darkness. An outstanding example was Count Zinzendorf and the Moravian brethren who in the early eighteenth century did a noble educational work.

Oberlin College, in Ohio, under the direction of Dr. Finney and his associates, is a modern example of this type of school. It was a saying of Oberlin's president that his students were able, with but an ear of corn, to go anywhere duty called. And they proved it often by responding to calls from some of the most unpromising mission fields as self-supporting missionaries.

**M**ADISON, in its objectives and methods of procedure, has held to these fundamental principles of Christian education. Its purpose has been to place emphasis on those subjects that are essential to the well-being and the efficient operation of workers for the Master in home and foreign fields. It has trained men and women to enter needy communities as self-supporting workers, who by living among the people, are able to contribute materially to the upbuilding of educational and religious standards.

The experiences of the Government in training youth for positions of responsibility in a brief time, eliminating many of the facts and details once considered essential, emphasizes the principle which Madison holds. Faith, courage to attack difficult problems, power of initiative to undertake difficult projects, and perseverance to carry them to completion—these are the results that have been achieved.

These are some of the fundamental principles which have guided in the education of teachers, nurses, premedical

students, dietitians, and agricultural and mechanical workers. As difficulties thicken in the world and confusion deepens, the desire of the administration is to hold firmly to the fundamentals; and where there may have been a divergence, to consider the school "a prisoner of hope," capable of returning to its upright position. Its purpose is to uphold the finer things of life, the freedoms for which we have fought and died, and to promote genuine Christian service to mankind.

### From Men in the Service

CPL. T 5 Dale A. Reins has been in hospital service in India for over a year. He is located some thirty miles from one of our mission stations and frequently has opportunity to attend Sabbath school and church. His address is 34361399 A.P.O. 48th Evacuation Hospital, care of Postmaster, New York, New York. Mrs. Reins, known to many Madison students as Hazel Cocke, may be addressed, Biggs Road, Route 1, Hyattsville, Md.

Our friend and former student, now addressed as Civilian James Harold Giles, who is a mechanic somewhere in Ireland, sends a copy of the *Daily Magnet* (Allowed for mailing by U. S. Army Censor) which gives an interesting story of the care and education of unfortunate children undertaken by men of the base who assume the responsibility of helping those who are war sufferers.

Quoting: "OUR Gang. They're a great bunch of youngsters. LOC'S Family—16 children, 'adopted' under the Stars and Stripes—Red Cross Plan—will be visiting the Base Sunday with a special Christmas party arranged for them in the afternoon. . . . The Magnet presents, for interested uncles and aunts, some recent reports of how the kids have been getting along:

"Iris McC. assigned to Administration Dept., has been able to enter a secondary school through the help of the Fund and is getting along splendidly. Headmistress speaks very highly of her. . . .

"William J. O'N, Production Dept., a tall, friendly, good-looking boy whose father, a slater, was killed while on duty as an Air

Raid Warden. His school master reports that he is making very good progress. . . .

"The Twins, Thomas and William, General Manager's Office, whose brother and brother-in-law lost their lives in the air raids on Belfast. . . ."

This is just enough to indicate the character of the fine work being done by some men overseas.

The middle of January, a letter put us in touch with Lt. Leonard Menaker, a student who came to Madison from New York City. He writes from Barracks 2012, C. C. Area, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: "Madison is yet a vivid picture in my mind. I owe to Madison the start in my college education. From there I went to the University of Alabama, and in 1942 graduated, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Today I am serving as a lieutenant in the Signal Corps with prospect of an early overseas assignment. I entered the Army in '42, and in June, 1943, graduated from Officer Candidate School. . . ."

Captain Marion Dunn, M. C., student at Madison in 1935, who has been stationed at South Lancaster, Massachusetts, wrote late in January that his wife and son are with relatives at 11184 Houston Street, North Hollywood, California, while he is in the service outside the continental United States.

### How You May Help

THE pastor of the campus church and chaplain of the Sanitarium, R. I. Keate, desires to place in each patient's room a Bible and a copy each of *Ministry of Healing*, *Steps to Christ*, and a Morning Watch Calendar. The Young People's Missionary Volunteer Society has furnished the Morning Watch and *Steps to Christ*. One hundred copies of the other books are needed.

There may be readers of *The Survey* who have copies of these books which they are willing to donate; or, not having books to spare, some may donate the price of one or more books. Any donation, either of books or money, may be sent to Pastor Keate, Madison College, Tennessee. Thank you.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 5

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

March 8, 1944

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

## A Fundamental Basis for Cooperation

AMONG the teachings of President Sutherland of Madison College that will remain forever in the memory of his coworkers is the frequent reference he makes to the Saviour's advice (Matt. 5:25) to men who may be involved in a controversy. "Agree with thine adversary quickly," says the Scripture, "whiles thou art in the way with him." The postponement of a settlement, a failure to arbitrate, is very apt to lead to still greater complications.

When one sees his brother in a fault, let him go to that brother, in the spirit of meekness, remembering that he himself commits greater errors. Tell the erring brother of his fault "between thee and him alone." That rules out gossip, tale-bearing, backbiting.

Then, too, Madison stands for the principle, "Freely ye have received, freely give," and for the idea that one is always indebted to others; that no matter how much we give, others are always giving us more than we bestow, and so the famous sermon of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, "The Second Mile," condensed in the March issue of *The Reader's Digest*, striking a responsive chord, leads us to quote briefly his advice on another familiar problem of the campus program—that of work.

### The Second Mile

ONE of the most important things every man has to decide is how he shall meet the 'musts' of the world—what shall be his attitude and spirit as he faces life's inevitable compulsions.

"Jesus said there is only one right way—and that is to do more than you are compelled to do. He stated it dramatically:

'Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him two. . . .'

"As we trudge our chosen paths, we meet a courier at every milestone who impresses us into service. The body says 'must,' business says 'must,' social life

says 'must.' Underneath every other practical necessity is the elemental 'must' of the breadwinner. Now this compulsion may be faced in one of two ways. If he will, a man may accept it doggedly, skimpingly perform the bare requirements, and bitterly that one scant mile. Thousands of men work that way, with their eyes on the clock.

"Or a man may welcome the necessity of work, recognize the dignity of honest toil, and in that way go the second mile, translating duty into privilege. Work greeted like that, loses the frown of compulsion and begins to smile. When a man works that way, he feels that it is

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"E DUCATION is Making Men:

So is it now, so was it when

Mark Hopkins sat on one end  
of a log

And James Garfield sat on  
the other."

—Arthur Guiterman

---

his meat and drink, wishes there were more hours in the day than twenty-four, and dreams of Heaven as a place where

man can work all the time at his best and never be tired. All the slavery of work has vanished for such a man."

## Madison's Philosophy of Education

### Number Three

#### Physical Well-Being

WITH the Bible as the recognized basis of instruction, and a program based upon obedience to physical laws as obligatory, Madison faced the necessity of coordinating medical work with its intellectual and physical training of Christian workers. This coordination was a part of the program outlined in the early days of the institution by a much-respected counsellor in these words:

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. . . . 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 any school can be established. . . .

It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison school. The educational work at the sanitarium and the school can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and the instruction given to the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school.

Here are given concisely the fundamental principles underlying the close coordination of intellectual education as represented by classroom instruction, the practical training for self-support, and the medical phase of the program as represented by the care of the sick. In the sanitarium operated on the campus, facilities are afforded for a large group of students to receive professional as well as practical training in a program of health. This includes the care of the sick and, what is often more necessary, the use of preventive measures and the formation of habits of healthful living.

Recognizing the body as a temple in which God desires to dwell by His Spirit, places the care of the health in a sacred light and emphasizes the importance of so educating youth that they will guard well and develop to the fullest the physi-

cal powers with which they have been endowed. It necessitates an intelligent understanding of the functions of the human body. A properly functioning body is possible only when there is good blood. This in turn is dependent largely upon the consumption of food of the proper quality and quantity. It calls for intelligently regulated exercise, pure air, and right thinking—all of which are included in obedience to the physical laws by which the human race is controlled.

#### A Historic Example

REFERRING, as has been done in previous articles, to the ancient Schools of the Prophets, which wielded a powerful influence in Israel as a nation, we find close association of medical work with the educational centers that trained and moulded the lives of the future leaders of the nation. An illustrious example is found in the career of Elisha, a great instructor in the schools, who ministered to the needs of a man in high authority in the court of the king of Syria.

A little Jewish maid, a captive from Israel, was serving the wife of Naaman, a high-ranking officer in the court, who was afflicted with leprosy. On the advice of the young woman, Naaman obtained consent of the king to journey to Palestine to consult the physician who had been recommended. When Elisha heard that the king of Israel was perplexed over the visit of this royal personage, he sent word to the king: "Let him come now to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." So Naaman came, was healed, and returned to his own country and to his position in the court, but with an entirely different outlook on life than he had before he and the godly physician met.

This is but typical of the activity of the men of the Schools of the Prophets in the field of health and medicine. Jesus was a diligent student of these Old Testament experiences, which, in fact,

were typical of the work to be done on a still broader scale by the Master Himself. The sick and afflicted sought counsel and contact with Jesus, and He healed them. One may rightly infer that during the three years of His active ministry, He devoted more time to teaching and healing than He did to what we think of as preaching. He not only healed those who sought Him, but He Himself went out of His way to find the sick and suffering and to bring them physical, mental, and spiritual relief. That it is our privilege in our educational endeavors for young people, to emulate the example of the great Master Teacher, is a feature of Madison's philosophy of education.

#### Health is a Sacred Possession

THE prevention of illness is deemed most important in these days of national calamity, and the nation is doing everything possible to insure the physical well-being of our armed forces. It is no less important in times of peace. One burden of Madison is to so train young men and women that they will value health, and by their daily habits will sow seeds of physical as well as mental and spiritual health.

It is the aim of the institution to place within the reach of all, sufficient instruction in the field of health so that all will know how to care for themselves in order to maintain health, and how to treat the simpler ailments that may appear in themselves and their homes; and, further, to make them a blessing in this same way to the community in which they live.

So firmly ingrained is this feature of the educational program that not only does Madison maintain a sanitarium and hospital on the campus, under one and the same management as other features of the institution, but practically all the outpost centers, the rural community units that are operated by Madison-trained men and women, lay equal emphasis upon the medical phase of their work. In some cases, these are convalescent homes; sometimes, treatment rooms; and in other cases they have developed into well-recognized sanitariums and hospitals.

#### Educational Value

IN every case the medical section of the institution is a strong educational fea-

ture. Students learn valuable lessons by their association with patients. And self-reliant, poised, serious-minded Christian students are a source of real inspiration and encouragement to those who are physically ill or mentally depressed. Students are raising the food, preparing the meals, administering treatments. Their lives and mental buoyancy do much to restore confidence and health. And for the student, the contacts with Sanitarium guests have an equally beneficial effect. Selfish interests are lost sight of in deeper, more engrossing activities. "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," the Saviour's motto, becomes a part of their lives.

It is not an infrequent occurrence for a patient, long years after returning to his home, to write back of the lasting influence of the institution and its youthful student attendants, and of the habit-changing effect of a medical institution operated for the primary purpose of educating for a finer adjustment to the problems of life.

There is in this bit of philosophy a blessing of more than ordinary importance to those who have faith to carry it out.

#### At Southern Junior College

DOCTOR Sutherland reported the trip he and Mrs. Sutherland made to Southern Junior College, Collegedale, Tennessee, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the College Board of Directors, of which Dr. Sutherland is a member. They were graciously entertained in the girls' dormitory and enjoyed the wonderful hospitality of the faculty.

Mrs. Russell, preceptress for the young women, was a passenger on the ill-fated *Zamzam*, which was torpedoed as it was taking missionaries and others to Africa. Mr. Russell, a British subject, was interned in a concentration camp by the Germans and has not yet been released, while Mrs. Russell and their little daughter were rescued and sent on their way to the United States.

This is Professor K. A. Wright's first year as president of Southern Junior College. Everything indicates that the institution is in the hands of a capable leader and that it is operating in a sound and sensible manner. One finds a splen-

did spirit of cooperation on the part of the faculty and a fine group of students.

Plans are under consideration to develop into a senior college in order to round out the education of their students for work in the Southern field rather than send them to other institutions that do not fully sense the needs of this section.

It was an enjoyable week end for the president of Madison College.

#### CAMPUS EVENTS

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar and son, Max, returned from a three months' trip into Arizona and Mexico. Dr. Bralliar was given leave of absence from his duties to assist Professor Jacobsen landscape the grounds of the new agricultural school at Montemorelos, Mexico, and to advise on agricultural problems. Describing his experience in Mexico, Dr. Bralliar stated that it was decided to use fruit trees and shrubs instead of purely ornamental shrubbery, because, in addition to an equal beauty, the fruit-bearing shrubbery has an economic value for the institution.

The school is located in an excellent citrus-fruit section, so good use was made of a variety of the citrus fruits—oranges, lemons, grapefruit, cumquats, and loquats. The oranges, for instance, are very large, sweet, and highly flavored. One can imagine the beauty of rows of tangerines alternating with avocados, both trees having a beauty equal to that of hard maples. There are clusters of bananas, rows of beautiful ever-bearing mulberries, a favorite fruit with the Mexicans. There are several varieties of figs, five hundred grapevines, and a variety of flowering vines that will creep over the cement walls of the buildings. Dr. Bralliar is soliciting his friends for five- and ten-dollar donations to cover the expense of these trees. Friends elsewhere may be happy to plant a few figs, or oranges, or avocados.

Mrs. Kate Porter, of Hendersonville, North Carolina, is spending a few weeks on the campus, associated closely with Dr. Frances Dittes in her diet and nutrition work. Mrs. Porter operates a convalescent home and is interested in Madison's methods of feeding and treatments.

Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, former members of the campus family, who are now respectively Medical Superintendent and Director of Nursing Education in Mountain Sanitarium, Fletch-

er, North Carolina, spent a few days with friends the middle of February. With them came their son, George Carlton, and their little daughter, Lou Ann.

The faculty had the pleasure late in January of a visit from Mr. Porter Claxton, Specialist in Vocational Agriculture of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, Health Education Specialist, Division of Science and Education, same office. In arranging for the visit, Dr. Nyswander wrote:

"The Division of Science and Education in the Coordinator's Office is especially interested at this time in problems of rural education. In working with Ministries of Education in the other American Republics, it is evident that problems involving health, agriculture, and vocational education are the basis of a forward-looking program. We would like very much, therefore, to discuss some of our problems with you and learn more about the techniques and approaches you are using in your school."

Madison has a peculiar interest in the countries farther south and the counsel of faculty members with these two educators was exceedingly profitable as well as a distinct pleasure.

Early in February President Kenneth A. Wright, Southern Junior College, while attending meetings of the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, spent the nights at Madison and gave a chapel talk and addressed the faculty at one of its early morning sessions. He is to be depended upon for an inspirational lesson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, and Professor and Mrs. Leland Straw, of Little Creek School, near Knoxville, Tennessee, spent the last week end in February with relatives and friends on the campus. Their son, Professor Bayard Goodge, with his wife and two young sons, is leaving for Loma Linda, California, where Professor Goodge begins the study of medicine with the opening of the spring term in the College of Medical Evangelists.

#### NOTICE—CHANGE OF DATE

**B**ECAUSE of the difficulty in giving publicity to the short course for church laymen, previously advertised, the opening date has been postponed from March 27 to the second of May.

This course is open to laymen who desire rapid training for home missionary work. The class will be limited to twenty-five members who apply on recommendation of their local pastor, elder, or district leader, and the Home Missionary Secretary of the conference.

For six weeks students will be given class-work in Home Missionary Evangelistic Methods, Self-Support on the Land, Leadership in the Local Church, Colporteur Evangelism, and Medical Missionary Principles and Methods. They will have opportunity to earn board, lodging, and tuition in campus industries. For further details and application blanks, address, The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 6

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

March 22, 1944

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

## The Board of Directors in Executive Session

THE annual meeting of the Board of Directors and the Constituency of Rural Educational Association brought together nearly a hundred people. Most of these are constituent members, men and women who are intimately connected with the operations of the institution. The Board of Directors is a body of twenty-three members who outline policies which they look to the Executive Committee to carry out. This Executive Committee, composed of all Board members, who are also faculty members of the College, and others who may be on the campus at the time, holds weekly meetings, and sometimes more frequent ones, as circumstances may demand.

Speaking of this type of organization, President Sutherland, in his report, said:

The organization is such that the daily burdens of the work are carried by those who are actually in the harness. The responsibility rests on those who are daily on the job. This means that institutional problems do not accumulate throughout the year for solution at the annual meeting. Rather, they are handled day by day. Wide policies are outlined, and within the bounds of those policies, the Executive Committee carries out the wishes of the Board.

With its living, throbbing program of activity, it could scarcely be otherwise.

Circumstances are arising that demand quick decisions. Operating on a self-supporting basis, the expenditure of funds is in the hands of those who earn them. The institution as a whole is a training center for others besides the students. Its trainees are the men and women who head departments, operate industries, construct buildings, conduct classes, disburse the funds.

"I know of no better educational experience for a group of men and women interested in the training of self-supporting missionaries than we have on this campus, where three major enterprises are in operation—a senior college, a sanitarium and hospital, and a health food manufacturing

plant—all united as a single institution with a single management composed of representatives from these enterprises." said Dr. Sutherland.

Among visitors from a distance were President E. F. Hackman, Educational Secretary H. B. Lundquist, and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Franz, all of the Southern Union Conference, Decatur, Georgia; Arthur A. Jaspersen, Business Manager, Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, N. C.; J. C. Gaitens, Kentucky-Tennessee Conference Educational Secretary; Dr. P. A. Webber, who has spent the past few months with the War Relocation Authority; and E. E. Brink, of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, who was the first man on the

### TIMELY INSTRUCTION

EVERY morning begin your work with prayer. This is time that will live through the eternal ages. By this means, success and spiritual victory will be brought in. The machinery will respond to the touch of the Master's hand."

place when the farm was purchased forty years ago.

H. K. Christman, formerly connected with Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, now with Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California, voiced the thoughts of others who were unable to attend, when he wrote for himself and wife:

Naturally it will be impossible for us to be with you, but we will be there in spirit, and will be keenly interested in all the discussions and decisions affecting the work at dear old Madison.

Brief but interesting reports were given concerning the work in different departments of the institution by Dean H. J. Welch for the college; E. M. Bisalski for Madison Foods; Frank Judson for agricultural activities; Mrs. Lida Scott for the extension work of rural units; A. A. Jasperson for Fletcher; and by Dr. Webber, Pastor R. I. Keate, H. B. Lundquist, and Charles Franz, who are intimately acquainted with the workings of the institution. Elder Hackman, who was attending a Madison board meeting for the first time, gave words of encouragement:

"I am glad," said he, "that Madison has not lost the vision of what the Lord wants to see accomplished here. These are days in which

many are losing their way. I have enjoyed these reports, and I am happy to find that you are looking up. Our government is preparing vigorously for postwar activities. I think we have a right to expect our best days to be those that are ahead of us. I am interested in all you are doing—deeply interested in the health food work, in your agricultural setup, and am glad for the vision your agricultural men have. Every person should love the soil. I appreciate your policy of 'pay as you go.'"

Plans were matured for offering an intensive short course, accepting a limited number of well-recommended people and returning them to their home churches, prepared to carry forward a program of home missionary work under the direction of the Home Missionary Secretary. This, it is hoped, will induce many to leave purely worldly enterprises which at present are entangling them.

In closing his report, President Sutherland said:

We are courageous and our hope is strong for the future of this work. We recognize that the self-supporting work is, always has been, and probably always will be, a simple work, carried on with simple buildings and equipment, and lacking many things usually considered essential and which are highly valuable if they can be afforded. We endeavor to keep in mind that the ability to operate in simplicity may yet be an asset of great value in our work for the Master in times not too far distant.

## Madison's Philosophy of Education

### Number Four Student Activity

THE idea that education is a pouring-in process was exploded years ago, in theory, at least. In practice, however, there have been divergent theories as to methods and amount. Teachers educated under the monarchical regime die hard when new plans and procedures are proposed, and oftentimes have hindered the progress of more liberal-minded men and women. This has been seen in classroom methods and possibly is still more evident in matters of student government and student self-maintenance.

#### Work and Study

IT was the purpose of the founders of Madison to place education within the reach not only of those who can afford the expense of a college education, but

of those who, while having mental and physical ability, may not be financially able to meet the expense but who are willing to work while they learn.

Some institutions have loan funds; there are foundations for financing the education of worthy students; but Madison chose to adopt the self-help plan, because it was believed to have more lasting benefits in character-building and in developing an appreciation of eternal values.

The initial step toward the realization of this scheme was the purchase of a liberal acreage in a suitable locality as the basis for self-maintenance. The farm consisted of four hundred acres lying along the Cumberland River in a section of Tennessee widely known for its bluegrass pastures and its possibilities for

diversified agriculture. It was within ten miles of Nashville, the state's capital city, which, even forty years ago, was known as the "Athens of the South" because of its numerous institutions of learning. With that early reputation, Nashville has kept pace through the years as a center of religious life, becoming noted for its denominational publishing houses, for the growth in number and extent of its institutions of higher learning, and for the first joint university library in the South.

The original farm has been increased by further land along the river and by a highland orchard. Near the center of this tract of land, the college buildings were erected one by one as the need arose and as funds were available, all of them the result of student labor under the guidance of a skillful instructor.

FROM the beginning, the student program divided the day between work on the farm, or in some one of the growing industries, and study and classroom activities. Students were paid for their work, and with their earnings they paid for their board, lodging, and tuition.

Students and instructors worked side by side in the fields, in the shops, in kitchen, cannery, laundry, in the print shop, weaving department, and in the sanitarium, feeding, caring for, and giving treatments to sanitarium patients—in fact, everywhere about the place.

This called for instructors qualified to carry efficiently this double program. Many a professor had to learn the fine art of putting his theoretical knowledge into operation after completing what he had once thought was his college or university education. To meet the situation under this work-study plan of operation, an instructor must be a developer of men, a maker of leaders, a man capable of developing a well-rounded character in his students. And no man can lead others where he himself has not first gone. Success with students living in this atmosphere demands leadership.

This phase of Madison's educational scheme has been a means of broadening its faculty members as well as educating students to carry responsibility. Which

has profited most, it may be difficult to determine.

#### The Educational Value

THE benefit of this dual plan to students is not by any means confined to its financial or economic value. Of all students in the institution a definite amount of work is required, because work properly done has a distinct educational value. It affords discipline not to be obtained in classroom activities. It is a distinct character-builder in habits of speed, accuracy, efficiency. As Douglas Macintosh says in "Personal Religion," "it takes discipline to make for adequate efficiency, for the might that is needed to safeguard the right."

Because the results of manual labor are visible, appreciable to the senses in a way that intellectual progress is not, the labor program has an appeal and forms the basis for correction and improvement, and creates an ambition for perfection that is often negligible in intellectual pursuits.

A number of institutions of higher learning are demonstrating the value of the coordinated work and study program by cooperating with industrial and commercial plants. Madison has had an advantage over this plan by having campus industries that afforded work for students. The construction of buildings, the upkeep of the plant, the operation of the central steam-heating plant—in fact, all the activities of the place—have been carried on by students working with instructors.

It will be noted that in developing the industrial program of the institution, such industries were encouraged as enter into the life activities of normal men and women under normal social conditions—agriculture in its varied aspects; construction work; food producing, preparation, processing, and marketing; the care of the sick and afflicted.

HISTORY is replete with examples demonstrating the value of habits of industry formed early in life that resulted in commendable strength of character in manhood. Madison can testify to the value of this type of education as numbers of its men and women are now carrying responsibilities of a similar na-

ture in rural communities of the South and in more distant fields.

Then, too, the work-study program is a feasible pattern for out-of-school life. Intellectual growth should not cease when the classroom is left. But it often does, because work, wage-earning, consumes so much of the time that interest in mental progress is lost. But the habit of devoting a portion of each day to intellectual pursuits is invaluable. Madison seeks to cultivate that habit.

Jefferson, in his educational scheme for the University of Virginia, encouraged the combined work-and-study program. Oberlin College, training self-supporting missionaries, carried on a successful program of combined work and study.

World War II is demonstrating the weakness of the traditional educational methods of over-emphasizing the teaching of facts with no adequate opportunity to put those facts into practical use. An overloading of the mind with facts is similar to overloading the digestive tract with food which the body cannot assimilate. The war is forcing the Government to give short, practical courses that quickly prepare men to meet emergencies and to put into immediate use what has been taught.

It is interesting to note that in His stupendous task of fitting His disciples to give the gospel to the world, the Saviour chose men who were not considered equal to great responsibility. But, after training them in the art of everyday putting into practice the things learned, He sent them forth, and the whole world was changed by their message.

#### A REMINDER

THE Short Course for training laymen of the church for practical home missionary work begins the second of May and continues six weeks. Already several people have responded to the announcement.

Two courses are open to us as Christians: one, to devote one's time primarily to gaining a living and a fraction of time, say a seventh day of the week, to the service of the Master. The other is to devote the major portion of one's time to work for the Lord, giving material interests a minor place in the program.

With world conditions as they are to-

day, it is not difficult to come to the right conclusion in this matter. It is no time to stand idle in the vineyard. Every Christian should know his place and occupy the position he can fill to the best advantage of the cause he represents. To those who answer the command, "Go, work today in My vineyard," the Master promises His blessing and the material benefits needed. "Go ye also into the vineyard," Christ said, "and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive."

A great revival movement may be expected to sweep the world similar to that which characterized the early Christian church. At that time men went everywhere preaching the Word, meanwhile caring for themselves. Events on all sides indicate that every Christian should be doing his utmost to carry forward the Lord's work. Time and strength should not be devoted to purely material business.

Such problems as position and wage are apt to serve as a severe test to some, and some may even be shaken from their moorings. Some who halt now, reason that at the final moment they will make the right decision and save the day. But the only safe course is to follow the injunction, "Today, if ye hear His voice, harden not your heart."

The six weeks' course will add to the preparation of men and women for active Christian service on a self-supporting basis. For further details, address, The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

WITH term examinations over for the first year in medicine in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, a group of former Madison students headed for the South. Like a flock of migratory birds they came on the campus for a brief stay with friends and relatives, or passed on to their homes. Two weeks was the limit and that had to include the two-way trip across the continent. Maurice Guest stopped on his way to his home in Pontiac, Michigan. Lawrence Hewitt and wife divided the time between here and the home of his parents in Louisiana. Russell Myers visited his parents here while his wife, the former Audrey Hill, went on to her parents in North Michigan. Harry Webber remained with his mother, Mrs. P. A. Webber, on the campus. Gene Thomas and his wife spent the time with his parents at Madison. William Bryant went on to his home in Pensacola, Florida. All beam when asked about their experiences in the medical school and as Uncle Sam's men-in-training.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 7

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

April 12, 1944

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

## The Layman Foundation Visits Pine Forest Academy

BY LIDA F. SCOTT

A BOARD MEETING at Pine Forest Academy, March 16, 1944, called for a trip of seven hundred miles by representatives of the Layman Foundation, which holds the Mississippi property in trust. The persons in the traveling party were Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Florence Hartsock, Tahlana Elza, Mrs. R. B. King, and Lida F. Scott, Madison Campus residents.

We traveled on zig-zagging highways as near a beeline as possible to Meridian, Mississippi. Delayed by engine trouble, the usual twelve-hour trip consumed fifteen hours, making it too late that evening for an executive committee meeting at the school as previously planned.

The next day, however, the meeting was held preliminary to the board meeting called for 2:30 P. M. at the conference office in Meridian. Elder Capman presided at the board meeting when the trustees arrived from the school.

Following is a brief rehearsal of the history of Pine Forest Academy since The Layman Foundation was asked to go on the board:

The school was started by a few students from Madison College at Gilberttown, Alabama, some ten years ago, encouraged and fostered by the Alabama-

Mississippi Conference, whose president then was Elder R. I. Keate. The Gilberttown school building burned; but the founders, undaunted, searched for a more suitable site. They found what they wanted. The Conference and interested friends paid for a three-hundred-acre farm at Chunky, Mississippi, where they erected three buildings. Here the Academy be-

gan anew, approximately sixteen miles from Meridian, and a few miles south of Highway No. 80.

Vision and a spirit of sacrifice characterized the early teachers

T. B. Strickland and wife, Miss Hazel King, and Miss Lois Duncan, now Mrs. Paul Hendershott. Later,

George McClure and his wife joined the group; but in time it was necessary for the Stricklands and McClures to withdraw, because of ill health in their families. Vacancies were filled temporarily by Gideon Hochstetter and wife, and later by Herbert Hewitt and wife, both Madison College graduates, who went for one year and stayed two.

The principalship was then taken by Professor Andrew Wheeler, an agricultural specialist. Mrs. Wheeler, a graduate nurse, took charge of the sanitarium. Miss Eva Wheeler is dean of women and sec-

### GLADNESS

YESTERDAY

Has slipped away;

God has the tomorrow.

Take today and do your part,

As your part is given.

That's the way to gladness, heart;

That's the road to heaven!

—Nancy Byrd Turner

retary to the faculty. Clifford Melendy heads a photographic studio, which he took from Madison, teaches history, art, and construction work. His wife, a graduate dietitian, feeds the family and teaches home economics. Miss King, a senior member of the faculty, is the librarian, and teacher of English and Spanish. Paul Hendershott is principal of the church school and teaches the Bible classes in the academy, while Mrs. Hendershott is dining-room matron and assists in the care of the Academy family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were members of the Madison faculty some years ago, and have been connected with other institutions in the South since. Other members of the Pine Forest Academy are Madison College graduates who reflect the spirit of the parent institution. The academy enrollment this year is approximately forty fine boys and girls, who come primarily from Alabama and Mississippi.

Buildings on the academy campus are: a dormitory for the girls, with chapel; a school building with classrooms and an adequate library; a boys' dormitory; a sanitarium; and the principal's cottage. The excellent reputation of the school is spreading abroad, resulting in so many applications for next year's attendance that it will tax the capacity to provide accommodations.

Students are able to earn much of their way on the farm, at the sawmill, in carpentry and construction work, in the dairy, in the kitchen, cannery, and laundry, and in the sanitarium. It is their privilege also to receive a fine experience in studio art work under Mr. Melendy. In the building program, the board voted that a carpenter shop, dry kiln, and shelter for machinery be completed by May 15; then to follow, sanitarium enlargement, cottages for teachers, and additions to students' dormitories. They are looking forward to the time when an administration building may be erected.

On a pine-covered hill across the valley is the six-room building devoted to the sanitarium. It is full of patients, with a waiting list. Plans for eight more rooms have been adopted. The sanitarium affords a substantial income for maintain-

ing the school, and at the same time enables this little educational center to do its patriotic duty in the care of the sick.

This is the only Alabama-Mississippi Conference academy, and it has the close cooperation of the Conference and The Layman Foundation. Building and equipment expenses are divided usually on a fifty-fifty basis, but sometimes on a three-fold basis by The Layman Foundation, the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, and the Southern Union Conference.

The original purchase included 340 acres, to which another forty-acre tract is being added. Four years ago the title to the property was transferred to The Layman Foundation, which holds it in trust, giving a long-term lease to the Pine Forest Academy. Pine Forest Academy has recently become the corporate name.

We are advertising for carpenters, builders, and a good sawyer. A few building lots on the outskirts are available to families wishing to build near the school. Fathers who are carpenters and builders will be given the preference. We own a sawmill, edger, planer, and have logs cut from our forest, ready for the saw. If activity is an indication, life is there in abundance. It is wonderful how exciting a building program becomes to students who have a part in it. Every piece of timber they handle becomes vibrant with interest. We can here apply the words used in regard to another school, "There is not a dull moment" at Pine Forest Academy.

As we were leaving the grounds, Professor Wheeler presented The Layman Foundation with a picture of the library and classroom building—a photograph in a lovely setting of tall pines, exquisitely tinted by Mr. Melendy in his studio.

### From Men in the Service

CPL. Ned E. Zacharias wrote early in February from Camp Lee, Virginia: "It feels great to be back in the Southland again. I am taking an advanced course in Army Administration and Supply. I very much enjoyed the latest issue of *The Survey*."

Pvt. Floyd W. Pleasants wrote recently from Maxton Army Air Base, Maxton, North Carolina. He is with the Medical Detachment, Station Hospital.

Pvt. Ellus Williams, from whom we heard often during his stay in North Africa, writes now from "somewhere in England": "I visited the headquarters of the British (S. D. A.) Union Conference at Stanborough Park and was much impressed by the stability and volume of the work. The food factory has a large business and is unable to supply the demand. Just before I left Africa I was invited to exhibit my litter pad at the largest Army Medical Assembly ever held in time of war. It was a combined meeting of the American, British, and French Medical Services." The electric pad referred to is the invention of Mr. Williams and is used when the wounded are transported from the battle field.

A friend received a letter from Second Lieutenant Marjorie Stiles, Madison College graduate nurse, who is with the 47th General Hospital. She wrote February 8, from "somewhere in New Guinea. The 47th arrived here a few days ago and found a jungle that looks something like a botanical garden. The birds have a habit of waking us at all hours with the weirdest sorts of noises. The natives gathered ripe coconuts for us, and they are delicious. I'm learning to eat powdered eggs and canned milk, but we have good bread and Australian butter." This was written before activity began.

Sgt. Howard Nix, one of Madison's boys who is located at Camp Polk, Louisiana, was on the campus for a short time in February, when he and Miss Carrie Vanderbilt were married. She continues her work as a supervisor in the sanitarium; he returned to his camp duties.

## Madison's Philosophy of Education

### NUMBER FIVE *STUDENT ACTIVITY (Concluded)*

"COOPERATION should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life . . . In the home training of the youth, the principle is invaluable. From their earliest years children should be led to feel that they are a part of the home firm."

"It would be helpful for the youth, and for parents and teachers as well, to study the lessons of cooperation as taught in the Scriptures."

Living as we do in what is recognized as the best example of democracy in the world, it is strange how few parents and teachers have espoused the principles of democracy as applied to the organization of the home and the schoolroom. Fortunately, there are outstanding exceptions, and these go a long way toward establishing the value of this principle.

Student participation in the government of the campus family and in the program of the institution has been in operation since the earliest days of Madison. Where student maintenance is featured, there student participation in other phases of

the campus program is inevitable. Self-support and self-government stand as two supporting pillars of the educational organization.

"How do you dare turn responsibility of discipline and kindred matters into the hands of students?" asked a campus visitor, a teacher of the autocratic type. There is no dare in it; it is a matter of close association of instructors and students—an educational process akin to that of instructor and student in an industrial program.

#### An Experiment

STUDENTS are ready to assume responsibilities if they are guided, and they develop a degree of efficiency that is sometimes remarkable. Dr. Richard Welling, Chairman, National Self-Government Committee, in an article entitled, "Building Character for Democracy," tells this interesting experience:

In the late war I commanded Naval Base 4 at Montauk, Long Island, and I had one or two

hundred green young men (mostly just old enough to enlist) all anxious to be on a ship and accordingly sour at finding themselves on land. In their eyes I was just a nuisance of an old school master watching out for peccadilloes and disciplining them as occasion required, like my predecessor. The camp, with many tents and several streets, was only half orderly, and incentive or pride in work was wholly lacking. I called them all together and told them that I would place camp order and discipline in their hands, and that if their recommendations were reasonable I would make them my orders.

They rose to the situation, every man. We had serious lookout work to do at the lighthouse, telephoning both "Operations" at Washington and the Brooklyn Navy Yard every hour, also over a hundred miles of shore to be patrolled, including two coast guard stations. We had plenty of boat work, submarine chasers, etc., also Ford cars galloping up and down a hundred miles of road.

The admiral would appear unannounced to inspect the camp, and more than once he reported to me that it was a model, every street clean and shipshape, the interior of every tent as though awaiting a Sunday morning inspection, in short, up to battleship standards.

### Teaching Democracy

**A**FTER forty years' effort in the field of student cooperation in government, Dr. Welling is frank to say that with all the efforts of his committee and others, it is difficult to find teachers with the will and the ability to put across a program of student cooperation. In its work of training for Christian service, Madison has an added incentive in this type of training that is lacking in schools without this spiritual outlook and setup. But even here, it is found that teachers trained in the traditional schools afford the most perplexing problem in establishing and maintaining student participation in management and discipline.

What, then, are Madison's reasons for maintaining this as a feature of its philosophy? Because in the broad development of the student for the work we expect him to carry, the strength of character needed, the versatility, the power of initiative, of independent thinking and the appreciation of the rights of others, the ability to give and take, are all greatly enhanced by putting the student in a position to act a definite part in the government of the institution.

Dr. Earl C. Kelly, of Wayne University,

is quoted by Dr. Welling as saying:

Educationally, at least, we have never really tried democracy. Our failure to prepare young people for some of the specific (mechanical) skills which we now need, is trivial, compared with our failure to teach them the democratic way of living and to give them an opportunity to acquire an understanding of it and a feeling for it through living it. Young people have, for the most part, been reared in autocratic homes and have attended autocratic schools.

In our present crisis, as never before, when we see the principles of democracy silently slipping away, our schools, and especially our Christian training centers, cannot afford to miss the strength that a system of student cooperative government adds to the training.

### In the Religious Life

**C**ONFORMITY to the conventional plan of education which recognizes the instructor as having autocratic authority, not only inhibits the ability of the student to function intelligently and efficiently in civil matters, but it leads to a corruption of government in the church.

The church as organized by Christ and His disciples was an ideal democracy. In time, however, it became the most pronounced autocratic organization ever known. It worked on the basis that all authority should come from the rulers, making the masses little more than automations, thus destroying their ability to think for themselves in spiritual matters. It denies that man is responsible individually to God and that no human being can rightfully stand between him and his Creator.

The remedy lies with the home and the school. Madison advocates democracy as granted by the Constitution of the United States, and democracy in the realm of religion as taught in the early days of the Christian church. To instill these principles in the minds of its students, faculty and students cooperate in the program of discipline. It is in harmony with the statement that—

The rules governing the schoolroom should, so far as possible, represent the voice of the school. Every principle involved should be so placed before the student that he may be convinced of its justice. Thus he will feel a responsibility to see that the rules which he himself has helped to frame are obeyed.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 8

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

April 26, 1944

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

## The "Tennessee Planner" Tells of Madison's Activities

AN article entitled, "The Soybean Goes to College," by Walter M. Kollmorgen, research director, Tennessee State Planning Commission, appeared in the September-October issue of *The Tennessee Planner*, official organ of the Tennessee State Planning Commission. With minor omissions the following is Mr. Kollmorgen's report.

### Madison College

NEWSPAPERS and magazines have for some time given much publicity to the rather remarkable soybean. This little pulse provides useful ingredients for many scores of industrial products, such as plastics, soaps, paints, explosives, feeds, and many forms of human food. Almost weekly the list of soybean products is extended; and, in the associated research program, at least one Tennessee institution is playing a prominent part.

Since May, 1938, most of us should have been somewhat familiar with Madison College, because in that month an article in the *Reader's Digest* brought this institution almost world-wide attention. Two short paragraphs of the article dealt with the Madison Foods prepared and sold by the College. These foods are prepared mainly from the soybean and represent pioneer efforts in this country to give dignity and prestige to this bean,

which almost by itself provides the essential ingredients for "fifty-seven varieties" of foods, let alone the almost innumerable products also fabricated from this rapidly

expanding farm crop.

Tennessee, of course, looks with much favor on new industries. In the Madison Foods line the state has, if not a strictly new industry, a unique and different industry, one which may have unusual significance at this time.

Cans of Madison Foods substitutes for meat and milk carry the words, "Contains no animal products." These words give the key to the motive that brought these foods into existence. Those of us confronted with the problem of stretching our meat ration points may assume that Vigorost, Zoyburger, and other products were originated only recently to capitalize on a situation brought on by war. This is not the case. Work on the soybean as

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### In Touch With Nature

"Nothing is more beautiful than the loveliness of the woods before sunrise. At no other time have I so sharp an understanding of what God means to do with me as in these hours of dawn. When other folks are still asleep, I hear God best and learn His plan."

—George Washington Carver, *Eminent Scientist*

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a meat substitute was begun at Madison College years ago; and, for over forty years, no meat has been served on the campus.

The search for an adequate plant-food diet—no meat and no animal products—of Madison College, rests on religious grounds. This institution was developed and is operated by a group of Seventh-day Adventists, whose leaders entertained a conviction that man will gain in health and strength by avoiding animal foods.

Long development work on meat substitutes naturally places the institution in a favorable position today to give to all of us the benefits of its findings in actual food products.

The soybean differs from most vegetables in its unusually high content of proteins. Moreover, this protein content can be made available to a high degree for assimilation in the body, whereas only about 41 per cent of the protein of meat is available for nourishment in the body.

#### Significance of Meat Substitutes

RATIONED meat-eaters who have trouble in stretching their meat points may find at least a partial solution to this problem by using some of the Madison meat substitutes. Mixing one of the substitutes, such as Yum, with ground meat, results in a product as nourishing as meat; and if the substitute is added in a proportion up to 50 per cent, the meat flavor remains almost completely unmodified.

#### In a Hungry World

WE are beginning to learn what it means to have shortages of food. In this connection, some food experts have recommended that more plant foods be

consumed direct by man, with a reduction in the consumption of animals and animal products. Much of the food value in feeds fed to animals is wasted. Why not have man eat the plant foods direct and eliminate this waste? In substituting plant foods for meats, however, it is important to utilize some plants or vegetables with high protein content. The soybean supplies one of the answers.

The professors at Madison College point out that the long under-fed peoples of Asia could remedy their problems in large part by greatly increasing the acreage of soybeans and processing the bean into various staple food items—from milk and cheese to meat and bread. It is thus no longer necessary to keep a cow in order to enjoy a quart of milk a day, or to have cheese or meat.

The soybean may also save many lives in war-ravaged Europe. Meat animals are scarce, or even absent in parts of Europe. Crop acreages, however, can be expanded rapidly, and plants yield food in a relatively short time. Madison College recommends the soybean as the best guarantee to feed the greatest number of mouths adequately in the shortest possible time.

In Tennessee, soybeans yield more bushels per acre than wheat, and usually bring a better price. Moreover, the soybean is a legume and improves the land.

During the war period, a good market is assured for the soybean, because Uncle Sam needs both the oil and meal obtained from the bean. Prospects are good also for a postwar market, because the soybean provides good food and feed, a most useful and adaptable oil, raw material for plastics, and has many other industrial uses.

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## In Their Country's Service

IN MARCH, word was released from the War Department that a former student, Robert Gallagher, graduate nurse of Madison, resident of Baltimore, Maryland, has been promoted to first lieutenant at Basic Training Center No. 10 of the AAF Training Command, where he serves as a supply officer. *Survey* readers will remember that Mr. Gallagher served for a year or more in Burma and Southern China as medical technician with the

American Volunteer Guard and the 23rd Pursuit Group that succeeded it.

A member of the Madison staff, Dr. David Johnson, now serving somewhere in England, has received his promotion from the rank of captain to that of major, so it is reported.

According to information given in the recent issue of the *Nurses' Alumni News Letter*, Lieutenant William Rabucha, a

Madison graduate nurse, who has served overseas, is again in the homeland. He is taking an intensive course with 250 others, intended to qualify them to serve as assistant battalion surgeons. He reports that they are studying "various aspects of field medicine and surgery, treatment of war injuries, burns, shock, plasma administration, transfusion, chemo-therapy, and, because of the recent reports from Italy, the practice of obstetrics."

With Lieutenant Marjorie Stiles, previously reported, is Lieutenant Augusta Ezelle, also a graduate nurse of Madison, who is serving with the 47th General Hospital in New Guinea, APO 928, Base A, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California. Writing early in her experience in the Pacific area, she says:

I am living in a thatched hut built by the natives, with ten other girls. We went to a native village recently in a jeep. Soon we were surrounded by little black, fuzzy-headed fellows. They are about the size of a ten- or twelve-year-old youngster. Our Australian companions spoke to them in their own language, asking them to sing for us. Imagine my surprise when they burst forth with "Joy to the World" in English. They had been taught by the missionaries.

Among Madison students now in Hawaii are Lieutenant, senior grade, Stanley Hall; First Lieutenant Wilfred Tolman (whose father, W. R. Tolman, is still a campus resident); Harland Lewis and wife, and Mark Nivison and his wife (formerly Esther Hass) as civilian workers with the Navy Department; Thomas G. Browning, pharmacist's mate, third class.

Pfc. Douglas F. Powers, writing from Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, says:

After basic training at Camp Hood, I was sent to Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College as a student of electrical engineering under the army specialized training program. While there, my application was accepted by Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston; and I was transferred to Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio, awaiting the opening of the medical school in the fall. I consider myself fortunate to be in such a large hospital. I was assigned to the surgery. From 7:00 A.M. until noon I observe operations, and circulate for some of them. In the afternoon I work on the mechanics of some research problem which the colonel is doing. I often think of the months I spent at Madison. I enjoy receiving *The Survey*, and the Christian message it carries.

From "Somewhere in England," Ellus

Williams writes to Mrs. Lida Scott: "The litter pad is attracting attention in high quarters. It has the approval of the colonel who is my division surgeon, and also of a number of others in the office of the chief surgeon for European Theatre of Operations headquarters."

From Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson writes of her two sons in the service: "We are happy over the latest news from David, who has been on maneuvers down in Louisiana where Bob spent two years. He now goes to Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, which is nearer home than either of the boys have been, except for the few weeks Bob spent at Camp Knox. Since Dr. Trivett is at Breckinridge and goes back and forth to Madison, possibly David will get down to see you. They will have furloughs soon, so we anticipate seeing him before long."

## Experiences at Madison

DURING the winter, it was our pleasure to have with us as a student and worker in the Department of Diet and Nutrition, Mrs. Kate H. Porter, of Hendersonville, North Carolina, a woman of wide experience in the care of the sick in her convalescent home. After returning to North Carolina, she wrote:

"I like the simple, direct way in which the problems are handled at Madison. Industry, thrift, and devotion to duty seem to characterize every undertaking.

"As an example of a self-supporting institution, Madison College is a marvel. The means always seemed adequate for the demands.

"I know of no place where students may learn implicit faith and complete confidence in the Lord's finishing what He has begun, as I found in your institution.

"The cooperation of the various departments of instruction makes it possible for any student to become more efficient in the various fields of endeavor. At the same time, the inspiration and courage to be gained by seeing daily demonstrations that the Lord does provide and care for His own, is a thing worthy of mention.

"Madison College stands out in my mind as a place where the theoretical, the practical, and the spiritual are combined to make success sure."

## A Friend of Madison Foods

FROM a friend in San Diego, California, come these words:

Congratulations on your splendid achievement for the health and longevity of this generation. I refer especially to your laboratory department and your system of education that is going to turn out a class of citizens that will be greatly needed in the future to make this world a better place to live in.

What a splendid example you are setting to institutions that seem to put emphasis on head learning, giving little or no attention to clean living or character building. I am not a Seventh-day Adventist, but I am a vegetarian, and I am thoroughly in accord with the good work you are doing. . . . In all my long life, I have never seen the people so interested in health as they are now. When it is found that a vegetable protein, more healthful and much cheaper than animal protein, can be produced with much less land, sensible people are going to go in for it. That, of course, calls for education; and that is where a college such as yours has a field of service.

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## Friendly Greeting

FROM a university man in Massachusetts comes this tribute: I wish to thank you for continuing to send me *The Madison Survey*, which I peruse with interest. I am a great believer in the plan under which Madison College is conducted. I wish I might have opportunity to visit your institution. One of my college classmates, Dr. A. W. James, is on your faculty, a fact which increases my interest.

"I am a constant user of Madison College food products, large quantities of which are sold in the health food stores of Brookline and Boston . . . ."

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## Campus Activities

The spring Week of Prayer, designed especially for the young people of the institution, was conducted by Elder H. B. Lundquist, educational secretary for the Southern Union Conference, with a hearty response from the student body.

Pat O'Callaghan, class of '40, paid a brief visit to his friends on the campus the first of April. He has just completed the first year in dentistry in the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis.

Mrs. Ethel Banta, member of the Chestnut Hill Farm School group, has been

spending a few weeks on the campus in the home of Mrs. Lida F. Scott. While here, it was her pleasure to have a visit from her brother, Lieutenant Commander William D. Geoghegan of the United States Navy, who made his visit here between sailings of his troop ship from New York City.

*Births:* Polly Jean Dunn is a recent arrival in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn; and Donna Marie was welcomed recently into the home of Professor and Mrs. Frank Judson. From former members of the Madison family, now living in Silanas, California, comes word that Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Sheriff have a six-pound son.

Miss Florence Felleme and Walter Hilgers, Sanitarium superintendent, led in the campaign for Red Cross funds. They and their associates exceeded the goal set for the campus, turning in to this worthy cause over five hundred dollars.

H. K. Christman, connected with Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, California, visited the campus in the interest of *The Signs of the Times*, a timely periodical, and secured five hundred subscriptions for distribution.

Professor J. G. Rimmer, lover of the Hammond organ, gave a recital on the evening of March 12 that was keenly appreciated by the family. As a closing feature of the program, the choir presented for the first time "The Madison Hymn," words by Mr. Rimmer, sung to the tune, "National Hymn:"

### THE MADISON HYMN

Come Madison, great work yet lies ahead,  
Gird up thy loins, do that which God hath said.  
Wake up! Wake up! and take the task in hand,  
Send out thy youth to Earth's remotest land.

Come Madison, all this is from above,  
Back to the soil, remember thy first love.  
To help the sick, the grandest work we see,  
And teach thy sons to self-supporting be.

This dark old world hath need of these things now.  
Proclaim the truths which God did thee endow.  
The time is short and urgent is the call.  
Awake! Awake! before the night doth fall.

We thank Thee Lord, that we have heard Thy call.  
Accept us now, we give to Thee our all.  
And bless Thy Church, to lighten all the world.  
In every place Thy banner be unfurled.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 9

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 10, 1944

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

## Strength for the Day's Duties

THESE are strenuous times for Madison, as they are for many another institutional group. As a contributing factor to unity of thought and physical and spiritual strength for the duties of the hour, a half hour in the morning before the regular program of the institution is begun is set aside for prayer and study. The leading thought in one such hour is contained in the following paragraphs from *Christ's Object Lessons*:

"Our prayers are to be as earnest and persistent as was the petition of the needy friend who asked for the loaves at midnight. The more earnestly and steadfastly we ask, the closer will be our spiritual union with Christ. We shall receive increased blessings because we have increased faith.

". . . Speak and ask in harmony with your prayers. It will make an infinite difference with you whether trial shall prove your faith to be genuine, or show that your prayers are only a form.

"When perplexities arise and difficulties confront you, look not for help to humanity. Trust all with God. The practice of telling our difficulties to others only makes us weak, and brings no strength to them....

"You need not go to the ends of the earth for wisdom, for God is near. It is not the capabilities you now possess, or ever will have, that will give you success. It is that which the Lord can do for you.

We need to have far less confidence in what man can do, and far more confidence in what God can do for every believing soul. He longs to have you reach after Him by faith. He longs to have you expect great things from Him. He longs to give you understanding in temporal as well as in spiritual matters. He can sharpen the intellect. He can give tact and skill. Put your talents into the work, ask God for wisdom, and it will be given you.

### BE QUIET

THUS saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel:

In returning and rest shall ye be saved;

In quietness and confidence shall be your strength."

". . . Talk and act as if your faith was invincible. The Lord is rich in resources; He owns the world. Look Look to Him who has light and power and efficiency.

"There is in genuine faith, a buoyancy, a steadfastness of principle, and a fixedness of purpose, that neither time nor toil can weaken. . . . God stands back of every promise He has made. With your Bible in your hands, say, I have done as Thou hast said. I present Thy promise, 'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.'

"We must pray in Christ's name, and by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. When with earnestness and intensity we breathe a prayer in the name of Christ, there is in that very intensity a pledge from God that He is about to answer our prayer 'exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think.'"

## Finding God

WHO among us who has son or brother, father or husband somewhere on the fighting front will not read with deep appreciation the experiences related by Chaplain Eben. Cobb Brink, in his recently published book, . . . *And God Was There*. As we follow him with the men at the front, with the wounded, the lonely and discouraged, always having something worth-while to offer, we sense anew the force of his words, "You cannot help men to discover God without finding Him anew yourself."

One incident, or possibly two, we pass on, realizing you will want to read more.

**D**URING the voyage the soldier had been standing at the ship's rail, a far-away look in his eyes, as the chaplain joined him silently to watch the rolling swell slip into the vanishing wake. After a while, he spoke: "You know, Chaplain, I never saw the ocean before. It makes you think, doesn't it?" (This was the chaplain's cue: Turn an attentive ear; let the boy talk.)

After a while, the soldier continued, talking as much to the waves as to the one standing beside him: "Out on the plains where I come from—you know I used to raise wheat—I never thought very much about God. The church was a long way from us, and we didn't have a chance to go very often. I guess I never had religion. I used to say my prayers as a kid, but that's a long ways off now."

The endless sea broke, wave after wave, as the boat plowed on, and together the two gazed into the deep green water. The boy lighted a cigarette. Silently he smoked, puff after puff, then turned from looking at the waves to speak directly to the chaplain:

"You know, the first night out I had a feeling I ought to say my prayers. It was funny, but the only prayer I could think of saying was the one I learned as a kid, 'Now I lay me down to sleep.' It didn't seem to help much. So I tried the Lord's Prayer—and it didn't work. I guess I finally fell asleep." He had turned back to the rail. "It's funny, but all the next day I kept thinking about it. That's when you came by and gave me those Testaments. I guess we didn't pay much attention to them. But yesterday after boat drill I got to looking at mine. I've marked the first verses I read in it—just where it opened itself as I started to look through it."

He turned his back to the wind as he

took the Testament out of his pocket to read the passage: "There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger. And he said unto him, Arise, go thy way: thy faith hath made thee whole."

With a sparkle in his eye, he faced the chaplain. "Chaplain, that was me! I had never said 'thank you' to God for anything. Last night I was still thinking about it when I got in the bunk. I didn't know how to tell God—but I felt I wanted to tell Him something. And as I was trying to tell Him, I sort of felt He was right there near me. I know He was there."

Long months later, the chaplain visited the boy in a field hospital. Proudly his Purple Heart was pinned to his pillow. The doctors said he would recover from his wounds, but not until after a long convalescence back home. "They tell me I'm lucky, Chaplain, but I tell them it wasn't luck. God gave me another chance, and I'm not going to let Him down."

**T**HE military police had had many problems with him. He did not seem to care for Army discipline, decency, clean entertainment, or good companionship. A victim of the draft, he had been unwilling to adjust himself to the routine of the Army. Then one day while he was doing a stretch in the guardhouse, sad news came from home. His mother was seriously ill and had not long to live. He admitted, as he talked with the chaplain, that for months he had carried unopened the Bible his mother had given him when first he left home.

We found the Bible in his barracks bag—new and unsoiled—and together in his cell we read from it. "I used to be happy when I believed this, and I never got into trouble then," he said. Several days later

he sent for the chaplain. "Please send this cable to my mother. I think it will reach her in time. Just say, 'I have found your Bible again'—she will understand."

How different were the dusty, barren plains of Tunisia from the lush, verdant hills of Ireland, when months later the chaplain received a letter through the message center from another chaplain serving in a field hospital! "You will be glad to know that Sergeant Blank is recovering nicely from his wounds. He has requested me to write you, asking you to send him his Bible. He says you will find it in his barracks bag."

We found his Bible there—could this worn and thumbed Bible be the same that had been so new and unsoiled a few months ago in Ireland? The chaplain's mind turned back to a cell in a guardhouse—but he could no longer see a lonely, disillusioned private sitting there. Instead, he saw a sergeant proudly leading his squad of men up a rocky hill to knock out an enemy gun position. And he remembered how, after service out in a muddy field one night, a corporal had knelt to be baptized. The soldier's words—what matter the rank he held this day—came back to the chaplain as he recalled that baptism: "I have learned mother was right, and I want to keep near God."

### From One of Our Own Men

LETTERS from some of the former students of Madison who are now in the service of their country, indicate that they, like Chaplain Brink, are learning that the soldiers and sailors and marines often find in unexpected places and under unusual circumstances that "God was there."

After referring to some real hardships through which he passed in the early days of his service, and of the victory won by adherence to what he considered the right, Pfc. Byron Michaelis writes from the Isle of Kauai, "the northernmost of the Hawaiian group, called, and rightly so, the Garden Isle of the Pacific, beautiful and with a climate pleasant beyond imagination."

He is in the Station Hospital, and for a time was ward attendant in the surgical

ward; now he is typing admission records in the Receiving Office. "There are two Seventh-day Adventist churches on the isle, and I have the good fortune to be Sabbath school superintendent of one of them. I say, good fortune, because to lead others in the Christian way, one must first live the life. I am more than ever aware of my great need of Christ. Perhaps I was sent overseas to learn to know my Saviour. I mean *really* know him.

"The Sabbath school numbers fifty, all natives except the pastor and his wife and me. The young natives are intelligent and as fine a people as you ever find. I have finished five premedical subjects by correspondence and I am hoping before too long to begin the medical course."

### Furnish a Bible

THERE are many American boys, and boys of other countries too, fretting in prison camps all over the world, who are eager to have the wholesome inspiration in the midst of drab routine, which the reading of the Scriptures can provide. The American Bible Society is sending the books as rapidly as the requests come in, even when it is uncertain whether the gifts received will be sufficient to cover the entire expense.

And then in lands scourged by war, people are groping in the darkness of their despair for the light shining from the pages of God's Book.

We have an unparalleled opportunity now to help take the gospel of Christ to a world that is hungry for its healing message.

It is our privilege to circulate the One Book which alone can help to create that "one world" for which we long. Your gift is needed.

—Rome A. Betts, Secretary  
American Bible Society.

### Foreign Mission Friends

ON a Monday in April, as in previous years, Miss Mabel Howell, Professor of Missions, Scarritt College, Nashville, brought a group of foreign missionaries to visit Madison college and its industries. There were men and women from Ethi-

opia, the Belgian Congo, China, India, Chili, and elsewhere—all workers who are keenly interested in educational methods that will foster their work for the Master.

Among the activities on the campus that appeal to these foreign missionaries is the use made of the soybean. They recognize the value of this food in the dietary problems of the people among whom they are working.

A tour about the campus, a round-table discussion with opportunity for questions and answers, then a meal including soybean products served at the college cafeteria, made up a busy day's program.

### Keeping Busy

ASIDE from the regularly assigned duties of the campus, such as those to members of the college teaching staff, the physicians, supervisors, nurses, and others of the sanitarium group, the agricultural men, the mechanics and builders, the printers and food manufacturers, and others too numerous to mention, there are still other activities on the campus that give an outlet for work and enjoyment.

The Dorcas Society, here as elsewhere, finds plenty to do as it ministers to the material needs of people who are in trouble. Under the leadership of Mrs. W. R. Gleason, the women have been doing a good work. Recently they purchased from their income a Singer sewing machine, a much-needed bit of equipment for their department.

The Woman's Club has the supporting interest of a group of women of varying ages, who are concerned with helping needy causes. They are regularly spending \$100 a year for the support of three teachers of children in Africa. This is an index to their activities.

The Homemakers' Club membership is the young married women of the campus, of which Mrs. Gerald Boynton is the presiding officer. These women are studying how to make their own households more efficient, and are especially concerned with the educational problems of their younger children. The Friendship Club, with Mrs. Gertrude Harnden as leader, promotes unity of purpose among a group of Christian

women. It meets at the Lodge, home of guests of the institution, of which Mrs. Nis Hansen, Sr. is the gracious hostess.

The Men of the Golden Rule gives opportunity for men on the campus, in cooperation with friends in Nashville and Bordeaux, to sponsor the Radio Reading Room in Nashville, and to carry on other lines of philanthropic work.

### Campus News

AMONG recent visitors was Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, professor emeritus of Education, New York University, who is now working under the supervision of the General Education Board. He spent a week at Madison, acquainting himself more fully with the objectives of the institution and its methods of education. In company with Dr. E. A. Sutherland, he visited two of the nearby units—Fountain Head and Chestnut Hill. He is already acquainted with Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium. He addressed several groups, his intimate conversational manner winning the hearts of his audiences. After returning to Atlanta, he wrote, "I came away with many pleasant memories of the Madison College brand of Southern hospitality."

A letter from Cpl. Dwight Lawrence Bidwell, located at Camp Polk, La., tells that word has come that Dewey Lester, a former student of Madison College, died in action on the Island of Sicily. A clipping from the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, of April 23, sent by Pat O'Callaghan, states that Lt. Aubrey Alexander, Jr., a former Madison student and a resident of Memphis, "as pilot of a Flying Fortress, lost his life in a plane accident in the American theatre of operations, according to notice received by his parents from the War Department."

An interesting and enjoyable program was given the family recently by Dr. Daniel Walther, Professor of History, Southern Junior College. Dr. Walther was in France at the time of the occupation of that country by the Germans, so he is able to give an intimate account of some phases of European history. He adds to the enjoyment of his audience by giving several musical selections on the violin.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 10

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

May 24, 1944

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

## Bus Service from Nashville to Madison Sanitarium

MONDAY morning, the fifteenth of May, witnessed the culmination of a campaign covering months, carried on by friends of Madison Sanitarium, the management of the institution, and good-will neighbors in Nashville and Davidson County. The Suburban Bus Lines began a new route giving service from the Public Square in Nashville, out Dickerson Pike, across Hall's Lane and Old Hickory Boulevard, up Larkin Springs Road, along Sanitarium Drive, stopping in front of Administration Building on the campus, then continuing on Sanitarium Drive to Neely's Bend Road, then west on Neely's Bend Road to Madison, and on into Nashville via Dickerson Pike.

Friends who are familiar with the Sanitarium location and its surroundings will visualize this route and will rejoice with Madison and others who now have service into the city and return seven times each day. A neighborhood rally held at Stratton School in the village of Madison the evening of the eighteenth demonstrated to the Service Lines the appreciation not only of the college and sanitarium but of many others who are its beneficiaries. The trip from the center of Nashville to the sani-

tarium door is made in thirty minutes. A round trip ticket costs forty-five cents.

Old times at Madison recall experiences dating back forty years ago in the coming June when the school property was purchased and school work began the following October. Those were pioneer days when arrivals at Madison Station via the L. & N. Railroad were carried to the institution in a single

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**H**AVE you walked alone in the garden  
Just at the break of day,  
And watched the sky line brighten  
With the glow of the sun's first ray?  
You are seeing a new creation,  
You are watching the finger of God  
Bringing light and heat and dew-drops,  
Putting life in the cold, grey clod.

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—JOHN BEATTIE

what in the world their relatives were trying to do on an old rocky farm in Middle Tennessee.

In those days the school family secured its income largely from dairy and poultry products. At five o'clock in the morning, the milk wagon, loaded with freshly-made butter and with eggs, started on the two-hour drive to Nashville market. Gallatin Pike was unpaved and consisted of a series of hills so that the little tan mule which transported these products, ran down hill and leisurely climbed each alternating upward slope. The same conveyance brought

out from the city the supplies of sugar and salt, the ice, and other necessities.

From the first days, Madison had been counselled that in connection with the school, on the same campus, a sanitarium should be conducted. It was a big order for a small group of men and women who had pledged themselves to operate on a self-supporting basis and at the same time would give worthy young people an opportunity to earn the greater portion of their expenses.

The order was a big one, but the challenge was met by faith on the part of the founders. The site was laid out for a small medical institution. These founders had been closely associated with Battle Creek Sanitarium before coming south. Battle Creek Sanitarium had won a place in the hearts of a good many southern men and women who had been restored to health at Battle Creek. They welcomed the thought of having a similar health institution near home; and even before there was anything like a medical institution on the campus, some who were in need of attention begged to be cared for at Madison.

To locate a medical institution in a rural community was a new procedure. "It can't be done," said many. "A patient will die on the way out with such inaccessibility." But in 1906 the tiny sanitarium on the school campus was in readiness for patients. They came in spite of obstacles. In the course of a few years, the coming of the automobile led to the grading of Gallatin Pike, and a fine macadamized road facilitated the transportation of patients. Still later the street-car line was extended to Gallatin, twenty miles north of Madison, and that was a decided gain to the Sanitarium.

As the price of automobiles came within the reach of the masses, the transportation problem for the Sanitarium was practically solved. Old Hickory Boulevard was completed, and a million-dollar bridge connected Old Hickory and other towns across the Cumberland River with Madison. Within fifteen minutes autos and ambulances can make this trip, and Madison Sanitarium has come to serve a much larger territory than was at first contemplated.

Global war and the rationing of gasoline brought another problem. The Nashville-

Gallatin Street Railway had been abandoned as automobiles captured the traffic; but now the automobile travel was curtailed, and the necessity of a bus service became more and more evident. The good will of Nashville and Madison businessmen too numerous to mention by name finally prevailed with the Bus Service Lines, and today we ride the bus marked "Madison Sanitarium."

It was not necessary to have a bus running to the door in order to prove the advantages of a sanitarium and hospital in the country. Public opinion has changed in the last twenty years. A quiet place close to the heart of nature, free from the distressing noises and the contaminated air of large city centers is acknowledged now, and Madison has the hearty support of this entire community and also meets the needs of the sick from distant sections.

The steady growth of the institution and the continued friendship of friends near and far, are things for which the management of Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital are devoutly thankful.

### Death of William Steinman

THE *Asheville Citizen*, issue of May 5, reported the tragic death of William Steinman at Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, near Candler, North Carolina. Death followed injuries inflicted by an infuriated bull, from which he did not regain consciousness.

Mr. Steinman was cofounder, with C. A. Graves and Professor E. C. Waller, of Pisgah Institute in 1914. He has been a valued worker in that institution, a skilled workman, and, at the time of his death, was superintendent of construction. With the exception of a ten-year leave of absence, he has devoted his time to the upbuilding of Pisgah, one of the rural units established by one-time members of the Madison group. His death is a distinct loss to the self-supporting work of the South. He leaves a wife, a son, Dr. Ralph Steinman, a dentist in the Army, and a daughter, Miss Wilma, who is a graduate nurse from Madison. Mr. Steinman will be remembered as a cousin of Madison's W. F. Rocke.

## As Seen by Sanitarium Guests

MANY a tribute is paid, many a silent prayer ascends to God for the beauty that surrounds the sick and afflicted who are under treatment at Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. Lofty trees with branches stretched heavenward, grass and clover making a flower-decked green carpet as far as eye can reach, blossoming shrubs each in its season, the beds of pure white pansies, the deep blues and the variegated which this season are the pride of Landscaper Richard Walker—all these sights are beautifully portrayed in the following poem by the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, which appeared in *Good Health Magazine*:

### The Flowers at Evening Prayer

THE sinking sun at close of day  
Shot forth one brilliant, golden ray  
That painted field and hill and glen  
With marvelous coloring, and then,  
Reflected back from earth to sky,  
Made banks of glowing gold on high,  
Fit signal thrilling through the air  
To call the floral world to prayer.

The stately Sunflower bowed its head.  
It seemed as if it softly said,  
"Good night," to every neighbor, fair,  
Then reverently breathed a prayer.  
The Four O'clocks were fast asleep;  
The Morning-Glories sought to keep

The secret of their perfume well  
By closing tight each fragrant bell.

The Roses, weeping tears of dew,  
Drooped pensively. The Lilies knew  
That soon the purple shades of night  
Would hide their gleaming robes of white.  
The Fringed Gentian, forest queen,  
Stood meekly in her cloister green;  
And, bending low each verdant blade,  
The grass its humble homage paid.  
Jasmines with incense filled the air,  
And flowers all joined in evening prayer.

—JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

### Experimental Projects

THE Agricultural Division at Madison is carrying on a number of experimental projects in the garden and on the farm. Under the leadership of C. L. Kendall, a corn experiment is in progress. The test includes five varieties, all with hybrids, all certified by a State Crop Improvement Association. Farmers—and in these war times every family should be a food producer—will be interested. Test No. 1 is with Kentucky 103, a one-ear yellow corn. Test No. 2 is with M 1, a white corn, two ears to the stalk. Test No. 3 is with U. S. 13, a yellow, one-ear corn. Test No. 4 is with Kentucky 209, a white, one-ear corn. Test No. 5 is with Funk G. The problem is to determine the variety best suited to climate, soil conditions, disease-resistance, and yield per acre.

Professor Frank Judson, head of the department, reports that the farm is in the best condition he has ever seen it. Crops are maturing right on schedule. The first cutting of alfalfa is off, and gave an average yield. Weather conditions for hay-

making have been the best in several years. In ten days, fifty acres of barley will be ready for threshing, and that will be followed closely by wheat harvest.

From its five-acre plot of strawberries, the first sale was on the fifth of May. The earlier berries were practically all killed by a late frost. Otherwise, picking would have begun two to three weeks earlier. In the beginning, berries brought \$8.50 per crate on the Nashville market.

Needed—A milker. Because of the loss of men to the war, the Agricultural Department is now looking for an experienced milker, over twenty-six years of age, or one classified as 4 F. Machine experience is desirable but not a necessity. You may know the man to fill this place along with a group of men who are interested in a philanthropic enterprise for the education of Christian workers.

### In the Country's Service

THE middle of May, another student, Amos Coffee, in training as a nurse, left to pay a short visit to his parents be-

fore induction into the Navy. His wife, Alice Coffee, will remain with her husband's parents at Moody, in southern Missouri.

A letter, written April 25, by Oscar L. Pembroke, Service Company, 748th Tank Battalion, A.P.O. 654, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y., says:

"Here I am enjoying camp life in one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world. One must see Great Britain to appreciate its beauty. In the face of war difficulties, the people have more courage than any others I have seen. British soldiers, as well as civilians, are anxious for the American boys to feel at home. They are all so good to us.

"I still have a little trouble with the money. It is the first time in my life I have had a pocket full of coins and couldn't count them. But it is not too bad, and is really not as confusing as I thought it would be. We do not have a church in the nearby town, but it did seem good to find a number of Adventists.

"The latest letter from Mother stated that my sister Arlie (Lt. Arlie Pembroke) had just returned from Panama, and that she was expecting to be stationed at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md. Tell Richard Walker and Professor Rimmer that I am in their native land."

Miss Arlie Pembroke is a Madison graduate nurse who has served in the Navy for a number of years. Oscar learned to cook while a student at Madison, and for several years was cooking for the soldiers in camps in the United States.

Lt. Marjorie Stiles wrote on April 16, from 74th General Hospital in New Guinea:

"Letters from the school are passed from one to another. I shall take yours to church next Sabbath for Bruce Bush to read. He is assistant to one of the hospital chaplains, a truly fine Christian. Charles White was with us for a time. Dr. Bob Keller was with us a few Sabbaths ago. Lt. James is Sabbath school leader and church treasurer, and his Bible studies are beautifully given. A letter from George Kendall was postmarked New Guinea; so he is somewhere on the island, although we have not yet seen him.

"The hospital is beautifully located, work on the buildings is progressing, and we sincerely hope the unit will be a light to those we work with and among, as the Lord intends it shall be."

### Campus Items

THE middle of May, Toshi Hirabayashi, Madison College graduate, visited friends on the campus. He is doing evangelistic work in the Jerome, Arkansas, Relocation Camp. He was here for the baptismal service, during which four Japanese students, three of them from his own relocation camp, were baptized and admitted to the church. His ambition, as he expressed it, is to see schools in operation for the hundreds of Japanese children in the camps, who need guidance, instruction, and work.

The campus family was highly pleased with the program given early in May by the Voice of Prophecy group, consisting of Elders Richards and Detamore and a male quartet known as the King's Heralds.

Late in April, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Randolph spent a few day with friends on the campus. After leaving Madison in 1940, they spent some time in California. They are now associated with Dr. W. H. Miller in food manufacturing at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

### Help Needed Immediately

THE war has deprived Madison of a number of its workers. Following are some of the urgent needs:

Two printers for Madison College Press—men with an all-round printing experience

Two bread bakers for Madison College Bakery

Two men with baking experience who are interested in health food production, who may develop into supervisors

One shipping clerk for Madison Foods  
One general maintenance mechanic with a working knowledge of carpentry, plumbing, electricity, and food processing machinery

Any one interested is invited to correspond with E. M. Bisalski, Madison College, Tennessee.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 11

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

June 7, 1944

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

## The Children's Birthright

ALL children ought to be familiar with the open country. They should know the joy of playing in healthful mud, of paddling in clean water, of hearing roosters call up the sun, and birds sing praises to God for the new day.

They should have the vision of pure skies enriched at dawn and sunset with unspeakable glory, of dew-drenched mornings flashing with priceless gems, of grain fields and woodlands yielding to the feet of the wind, of the vast, high sky "all throbbing and panting with stars."

They should feel the joy of seed time and harvest, of dazzling summer noons, and of creaking, glittering winter nights. They should live with the flowers and butterflies, with the wild things that have made possible the world of fables.

They should feel and experience the thrill of going barefoot, of being out in the rain without umbrellas and rubber coats and buckled overshoes, of riding a white birch, of sliding down pine boughs, of climbing ledges and tall trees, of diving head first into a transparent pool.

They ought to know the smell of wet earth, of new-mown hay, of the blossoming wild grape, of an apple orchard in May and of a pine forest in July, of the crushed

leaves of the myrtle, sweet fern, mint and fir, of the breath of cattle and of fog blown inland from the sea.

They should hear the answer the trees make to the rain and to the wind, the sound of rippling and falling water, the muffled roar of the sea in a storm, and its lisping and laughing and clapping of hands in a stiff breeze. They should know the sound of bees in a plum tree in May, of frogs

in a bog in April, of grasshoppers along the roadsides in June, of crickets out in the dark in September. They should hear a leafless ash hum, a pine tree sigh, old trees groan in the forest, and the floating ice in a brook making its incomparable music beneath the frozen crystal roof of some flooded glade.

They should have a chance to chase butterflies, to catch fish, to ride on a load of hay, to camp out, to cook over an open fire, to tramp through new country, and to sleep under the open sky. They should have the fun of driving a horse, paddling a canoe, and sailing a boat, and of discovering that Nature will honor the humblest seed they plant.

Things that children can do in cities are not to be compared with such country activities. Out of the country and its experience has come and always will come the most stimulating and healthful art of

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GOD hath not promised skies always blue,

Flower-strewn pathways, all our lives through;

God hath not promised sun without rain,

Joy without sorrow, peace without pain.

But God hath promised strength for the day,

Rest for the labor, light on the way,

Grace for the trials, help from above,

Unfailing sympathy, undying love.

—Annie Johnson Flint

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the world. One cannot appreciate and enjoy to the full nature books, novels, histories, poems, pictures, or even musical compositions, who has not had in his youth the blessed contact with that world upon the face of which our cities appear as stains that should be washed away.

I do not forget what cities have done for us, and always must do; I do not forget that it is under the type of a city that the glories of the heavenly world are described to us. But I like to remember that the city is fifteen hundred miles square, according to the measuring of the angel; and that within its walls, therefore, there is plenty of room for a river of life as large as the Mississippi, and for gardens the size of whole states on either side, where the trees that yield their fruits every month have room enough to be full grown.

One can get all the best the city has to yield by visiting it, but one cannot reap all the harvests of the country except by living there, and especially by living there in childhood. And I feel somehow that such a life in the country is the birthright of every child. There is truth in Cowper's statement that God made the country and man made the town.

I believe that every child of God has a right to see the country, the house his Heavenly Father made for him—unobstructed by brick walls, unspoiled by filth and undimmed by smoke. And one of these days, somehow all children born into the world will be given a chance to enjoy to the full their inspiring patrimony. Perhaps in the golden future they may be required by law to serve the commonwealth by living in the country a few of their childhood years for their normal development, as later they may be required to live for a time in government training camps in preparation for national and international public service.

Living in the country in childhood, "the voice of the Lord God, walking in the garden in the cool of the day" is more likely to be heard; and being heard, by all, that Voice might be answered more universally with warmer love.

—Henry Turner Bailey

## The Rural Life

THE lead article in this issue by the artist, Henry Turner Bailey, sent to us by Dr. Ambrose Suhrie, beautifully expresses ideals that fit harmoniously into the philosophy of education practiced at Madison. The original home of the human race was in a garden. Man's feet were planted on the soil. His children lived close to nature, worked with the things of nature, learned lessons from the things of nature.

According to the philosophy of the Apostle Paul, as he expressed it in his letter to the Romans (chap. 1, vs. 20, Moffatt's translation), "Ever since the world was created, His (God's) invisible nature, His everlasting power and divine being have been quite perceptible in what He has made." He reasons, therefore, that men are inexcusable when they deny the power of God; for it is manifest on all sides, even in their own bodies. The very food they eat becomes part of their bodies, makes bone and muscle and sinew by virtue of the power of God. We are all without excuse when it comes to knowing of our heavenly Father.

The first school was in Eden, a garden beautified with all that nature has in the way of growing things. The Eden school is typical of the home in which the human race should live, the atmosphere in which children should be reared; typical, also, of the eternal home of the redeemed.

Referring to the Schools of the Prophets, established to maintain the integrity of the children of Israel, we have this description:

God provided the 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 to God's principles of life dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil, keepers of flocks and herds; and in this free, independent life with its opportunities for study and labor and meditation, they learned of God, and taught their children of His works and ways.—*Education*, page 33.

The human family has wandered far from this ideal. Ideas and ideals have become terribly distorted, it is true. It is a significant fact that with each great revolution in human affairs, the race has been started anew on the soil. The history of our own country bears out this idea. Originally we were predominantly an agricul-

tural people, living the simple life. Gradually as commercialism prevails, the original idea is distorted and finally lost in the rubble; and men war, as they are doing today, for temporal possessions and things that, compared with the peace and joy and happiness and progress possible under the divine plan, have little value.

In the midst of present-day confusion, some do see the necessity of withdrawing from crowded centers and seeking a home on the land. To that cause Madison is making its contribution.

### In the Garden

AND there in the garden at daybreak,  
 With everything fresh and still,  
 You are sure there is someone speaking,  
 And your heart makes answer, "I will."  
 Then again you turn to your labour,  
 To your rake, your hoe, and spade;  
 And somehow life's burdens seem lighter,  
 After the promise you've made.

—John Beattie

## A Year-End Report of the Fletcher Unit

EACH of the rural centers featuring self-supporting work in the Southland is a beehive of activity. Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, located at Fletcher, North Carolina, next to Madison, is the largest of these rural centers. Its program is reflected in the annual report rendered to its Board of Directors by the business manager, Arthur A. Jaspersen, which, in condensed form, we are passing on as an outstanding example of laymen at work.

A YEAR AGO the pressure of world conditions was beginning to affect our labor situation. Our young men and some of the faculty members were called into the Army. It required a great deal of faith to determine whether or not to continue on the original lines of the organization. I am thankful to say with the Psalmist, "The Lord has established our goings."

With the exception of some shortage in the teaching staff and the business office, our departments are now in better shape than ever. New and faithful workers have come to carry on. Among these, I will mention Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. Sarr, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Morracle, Elder and Mrs. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Fildes.

Doctors Wallace and Ulloth have the medical situation well in hand. Mrs. Wallace is heading the Nurse-Training School. Assisting the physicians, we have X-ray, clinical laboratory and other technicians. Considerable new equipment has been added during the year. It is a definite goal that the sanitarium and hospital shall continue to advance as a high-class medical institution.

Sanitarium and hospital have enjoyed a steadily increasing patronage. Medical

department supervisors have worked year after year to build up a reputation for faithful and conscientious service. Among these are the Misses Patterson, Horning, Hansen, and Mesdames Witt, Lowder, Wright, and Sego, some of whom have been with us twenty years.

THE educational work has always been one of our chief objectives, including the elementary grades, high school, and the nurse-training school. Through the years we have carried an increasingly heavy load, although at times it has been a difficult matter to secure well-qualified teachers who are willing to carry a heavy load for less pay than they can get elsewhere. But to drop any part of the educational program would leave us a crippled institution.

We have been able to add some facilities and equipment—a first-class dormitory for the nurses, a good chapel, a good library, a fine music studio and satisfactory class rooms; but dormitory facilities for both boys and girls of academic grades are still unsatisfactory. This is one of the concrete problems on which we are asking the help of the Board.

One of our acute needs is a new dining room and kitchen for the institution's family. We planned to build several years ago, but used the money for the chapel. Now the dining room need is imperative.

THE industrial departments have made a large contribution to the institution. The service departments—sewing room, bakery, laundry, store, and shops are absolutely necessary to the operation of the institution. It means a great deal to bake the bread, wash and clean for all the patients, keep buildings and furniture in repair and make new furniture, keep the heating plants in operation, and look after the boiler system, the telephones, the plumbing, and the electrical equipment. In addition the shop grinds the flour, operates a saw mill, and in the fall makes the sorghum.

THE agricultural group in garden, farm, and dairy is carrying on a strong program. Men responsible for this work are counted leaders in the community. Four registered Jerseys were purchased, and a definite program for dairy improvement includes the installation of pasteurization equipment as soon as possible. The fruit department is securing a new power sprayer; the farm a shredder, and possibly a hay bailer. The dairy is justly proud of the new milk barn now nearing completion.

ACCORDING to the administrative setup, all departments turn their receipts and operating accounts into the business office. For years Mrs. Clara Lewis carried this large volume of work, which increases as the institution grows. We were thankful when Mr. Hibben came to take charge of the general accounting. We wish to express our appreciation to the Southern Union Conference for the assistance of C. O. Franz in getting the general accounting on a stronger basis. The treasurer's report indicates that the affairs of the institution are in the most satisfactory financial condition they have ever been. We are thankful to have the president of the local conference as chairman of the Board of Directors. This brings a close working tie with the brethren of the organized work.

While busy with institutional problems, we have not forgotten the religious training activities and our church work. The church on the campus has the largest membership in the Carolina conference, and consistently meets its goals in a creditable

way. Approximately \$10,000 a year is now turned in by the treasurer. For years we have kept a full-time sanitarium chaplain, and the usual Bible classes are a part of the school work. In addition we carry on such missionary work as we can for the community. With Elder Clark with us this coming year, it will be possible to carry on a still stronger religious program.

As an institution we feel that we have made a place for ourselves in the vineyard of the world's needs. Our workers are happy in giving a loving sacrifice. There are many things we need to learn to do better. Like the Apostle Paul, we know that we have not yet attained the goal; but forgetting those things which are behind, we reach out for the things that are before us.

### Campus Items

ON Memorial Day evening the family had a program of patriotic songs, appropriate readings, and talks; and gold stars were placed on the service flag to commemorate five of our men in the service who have lost their lives since the outbreak of the war.

Lt. Otis Ruyle visited friends on the campus on May 24, at the close of a ten-day furlough, during which he visited his home in Indiana. He was on his way back to Norfolk, Virginia, port of embarkation. He has made one trip to North Africa and Italy as commanding officer on a transport cargo vessel.

Friends of Miss Helen Roosevelt, graduate of the Dietetic Department of Madison College, will be pleased to know that she is one of three dietitians in Northern Permanente Foundation Hospital, Vancouver, Washington. She writes:

"The institution is the Kaiser Company Shipyard's hospital. It is located near the yards, overlooking the Columbia River with Mount Hood in the distance. It boasts the best equipment in the North and West. It provides hospitalization for Kaiser Company employees at the rate of sixty cents per week. Many Adventists work here. The supervisor trained at Loma Linda, as did many of the nurses. I will never regret my years at Madison. That training prepared me to compete successfully with others of my profession and gave me several years experience which they lack and must make up. . . . My prayers are for your health and success in helping young people train for Christian service."

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 12

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

June 21, 1944

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

## Invasion Day Has a Meaning

FOR weeks and months men have been keyed to the highest pitch. Nerves have been taut as preparations went forward for the great invasion of the European continent by the Allies. Possibly nothing in the history of the United States has so united our people, has brought so many to their knees in prayer, has given such a oneness of purpose as the announcement that Invasion Day had arrived. Great problems are hanging in the balance; great principles are testing the loyalty of our men in the service. Youth with all their hopes are being sacrificed for the eternal truths of the rights of every man to freedom to live, to work, to worship, to speak his own mind. We are willingly sacrificing the dearest things in life that these hard-won freedoms may be maintained. May the forces of righteousness prevail—that is the prayer that is ascending day after day from thousands.

The movements of the Allies are so stupendous, are so thoroughly organized that we marvel at the immensity of the task that is being carried forward. No previous war ever saw such coordination of forces—Army, Navy, and Air. The close supervision, the attention to the minutest details, is beyond comprehension; and yet there never was a struggle in which so

much is left to individual initiative. When emergencies arise, each man knows that he is expected to meet the occasion; and the records show that men, young men, are doing it to a marked degree.

Again, no world struggle has ever so completely absorbed the time and talents of the masses. Russia is an outstanding example of mass population thrown into the struggle. Men, women, even the children

are carrying burdens of the war. China has had the same experience. And with the Nazis it is equally true. For years Nazi Germany has taken over the children and trained them for today's struggle. She has put a premium on births that she might have millions and extra millions to pour into the battle.

### Wanted—Men

THE money gift is easy, but a better gift than pelf,  
Is to dedicate to service not your money,  
but yourself.  
For though gold and silver often are the things a cause demands,  
No righteous dream can triumph without willing hearts and hands.  
And in every field of service that is known to mortal ken,  
You can hear the leaders calling, not for money, but for men."

Quoted in *Missionary Men*

THE preparation for the struggle has been a great educational problem from which many lessons will be learned. The marked sympathy between leaders of the Allies and the humblest men in the ranks is appealing. You see General Eisenhower in council with his bombers and paratroopers, encouraging, counselling them as they take off on a hazardous mission. The generals appreciate the confidence of their men, and they have taught them how to perform if and when they find themselves out and alone. While the men of the axis

are automatons by training, the Allies have developed a wonderful system of individual initiative.

When one thinks of the masses of soldiers called from every walk in life, men leaving their homes and families, lucrative positions, social activities, throwing themselves without reserve into the conflict, the sacrifice they are making is beyond expression. And it is all for a cause they love.

**W**ITH these examples of self-forgetfulness, of sacrifice before us as a nation, it is well for the church to consider its duties and responsibilities. When the Saviour organized the first body of Christians for service, this spirit of sacrifice was a prominent feature. They were willing to imitate the life of the Master Himself, who came not to be ministered unto but to minister to the needy.

A mighty struggle is going on between the forces of right and the enemy of all righteousness. This is a struggle in which every individual must of necessity take an active part. God and His hosts are deeply interested in this battle of the ages. It is the duty and the privilege of each Christian to take his stand on the side of right and battle for the victory of truth.

In the world conflict, any man who is not lined up 100 per cent with the forces that are making a supreme effort to conquer is regarded as a fifth columnist, an enemy who is dangerous to the cause. The same principle should be recognized by Christians in their church organization and in the conflict in which they are engaged.

This struggle for the right on the part of the Christian world will require all there is of each member, a complete consecration, a sacrifice of every interest that in any way conflicts with the effort for victory. Quizzings in this cause can expect no part in the great victory of truth. Those who choose to divide their energies will in the end be classed with the unprofitable servants described in the parable given by Christ.

**T**HE history of the Christian church as it relates to the attitude of its membership is an interesting story. As organized by the Saviour, the church was composed of men and women who had been closely associated with the Saviour. Service was a

key word with them. The Apostle Paul typifies the principle that was expected to govern all members when he wrote, "For me to live is Christ." In other words, Paul so identified himself with the Master that he continued in his life the experiences begun by the Saviour. Whole consecration—nothing else was expected. Daily service, unselfish service, was the basis of power to carry the gospel to the ends of the world.

But into the church came men who were of another spirit. Selfish interests took precedence of service for the Master and gradually the organization was corrupted. From time to time through the ages the church has been subject to re-form. Earnest-hearted men, unselfish in purpose, willing to sacrifice all for the Cause, formed the nucleus of the new organization. Always these movements centered around the policy that the real spirit of the church should be indicated by a membership, each individual member making spiritual interests first, and his own personal interests second.

Bible history bears out these facts. Recall the experience of the children of Israel just delivered from Egypt and on their way to the Promised Land. In the conquest of the land, the taking of Jericho, and the capture of Ai, every man in the camp had an active part. It was truly a movement by the laymen, by the congregation as a whole.

**I**N these closing days, as the end of the conflict is approached, the instruction to church members is positive on this point. Here is a telling paragraph giving the duties of leaders and laymembers:

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 for their friends and neighbors. The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers.

There is outlined for us plans for the great invasion of the world by the followers of Christ as they go forth to give the gospel to the ends of the world. There is the call for preparedness for the D-Day in the great movement that will precede the second coming of the Saviour.

What lessons this world war has for us

as Christian workers in matters pertaining to preparedness, to power of initiative, consecration to a cause, unselfish surrender of all personal considerations for the benefit of the common cause! What cooperation between leaders and the masses which is a factor not to be despised!

As we join in prayer for divine guidance of the men on the battle front, may we add a petition that God will help us to get into our place and play our part in the great movement for the kingdom of God.

## The President Leads in Prayer

A GREAT NATION bowed in prayer, with its President leading, as word flashed across the continent that the invasion of the European continent by the Allies had begun.

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will need thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken by the violences of war.

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the heaven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice. . . .

As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impact of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogance. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God. Amen.

## Campmeeting on the Campus

FOR the second time the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference is holding its annual campmeeting on the college campus. As this issue of *The Survey* leaves the office, visitors are beginning to arrive. The meetings in this section are small compared with the gatherings in some conferences, but a good attendance is anticipated.

The most of the visitors will be accommodated in cottages and dormitories but a few tents have been pitched for overflow. One large tent stands near Assembly Hall, fitted with loud speakers, which brings it within range of services in Assembly Hall.

A fine display of books is found just beyond the entrance of the chapel, easily available to the crowds. This is in charge of the Kentucky-Tennessee Book and Bible House of Nashville.

Local and Southern Union Conference officials will be represented by President E. F. Hackman, of the Southern Union Conference; H. B. Lundquist, B. E. Wagner, E. M. Preston, and M. E. Chapman, all from Atlanta. President of the local conference, T. L. Oswald, will be in charge of the meetings, which will be arranged to serve children, youth, and the adult congregation. Representing the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be Elder Meade MacGuire, field secretary, and Elder W. A. Scharffenberg, associate secretary of the Home Missionary Department.

The program arranges for a devotional

meeting at 6:15 in the morning, departmental meetings in the forenoon, with a Bible study preceding the dinner hour, the afternoon well filled with departmental meetings, and closing with a sermon in the evening.

The recently installed bus service from Nashville greatly facilitates the handling of visitors, and two extra busses have been added to the regular schedule.

The campus family considers it a distinct pleasure to have this gathering in their midst, for it gives them opportunity to attend as they could not do were the meetings at a distance. They are looking forward to the occasion as one of spiritual refreshing.

## Democracy Should Be a Part of School Life

THE essence of democracy is self-government, self-discipline. This, you will admit, is basically an individual achievement. For self-government and self-discipline are assured only by making self-government and self-discipline into habits. And habits are attained only by practice with satisfaction, especially when one is ready to act.

Democracy, then, like education, is basically an individual matter, and training for democracy must be individual training as well as social training. Democracy, to be effective in one's adult life, requires preparation, training, habit formation, self-discipline, self-control, self-government.

—Harold D. Griffin, in *Journal of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars*, April, 1944

## High School Graduates

FOR a good many years Madison College has operated a Demonstration School adapted especially to the needs of the children of workers living on the campus. Children ready for eleventh and twelfth grades were usually advised to take that work in one of the rural units, such as Asheville Agricultural School. Since the outbreak of the war, however, and the consequent shortage of labor, the

Demonstration School has accepted students for the junior and senior years.

Graduation exercises for twelve young people were held the week end, June 9 to 11, and consisted of three services—a consecration service Friday evening, conducted by the college dean, H. J. Welch; a Sabbath sermon by Pastor H. A. Vandeman, of the Nashville Seventh-day Adventist church; and the Sunday evening address by Prof. H. B. Lundquist, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference. Music for these services was furnished by Professor J. G. Rimmer at the Hammond organ, Mrs. Eleanor Speaker at the piano, the Women's Voice Ensemble, and the church choir. Diplomas were presented by the high school principal, William Sandborn. This was a happy culmination of the year's work for this group of young folks, most of whom are planning to continue their training for Christian service.

## Campus Items

THE waste paper drive was an exciting experience for the children of the campus. From the *Nashville Tennessean* of June 11, we quote: "Seventy-six Nashville and Davidson County schools collected 1,716,780 pounds of waste paper in the three-months, Tennessean-sponsored, waste-paper drive this spring; and Madison College Grammar School was overall winner of the grand \$100 bond prize, with an average per capita collection of 464.52 pounds."

Mrs. Lida Scott, secretary of The Layman Foundation and her secretary, Miss Florence Fellemende, are home from a trip to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in the interests of the new sanitarium opening on Hurlbutt Farm Unit, Reeves, Georgia. They were the guests of Mrs. Frank Stranahan.

Two Madison College graduates of a year ago, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Quittmeyer, have been taking graduate work at Peabody, at the same time carrying a program of work with Madison Sanitarium. They each received the master's degree at the spring convocation early in June. These young people are interested in teaching.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 13

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 5, 1944

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

## Looking Forward to Postwar Conditions

MADISON COLLEGE faces a difficult situation at present because of the shortage of student help. This condition exists in all educational institutions; but it affects Madison with its industrial program more seriously, possibly, than it would if the institution were confined to collegiate studies.

The industrial program at Madison is set for an attendance of approximately five hundred students. With a much smaller student body at present, it is difficult to maintain the industries. But Madison has an eye for the future. When the fighting is over, many young men will desire to continue their education, which service for the country has interrupted. And many of them will look for an institution in which they may earn a large part of their educational expenses. It is necessary now to hire help from the outside to do work that otherwise would be carried by students. And these students would, in turn, use their earnings to support the college.

That Madison is justified in looking forward to such conditions at the close of the war is substantiated by the following quotation from Bulletin No. 67, entitled "Higher Education and National Defense," put out by the American Council on

Education, Washington, D. C., June 14, 1944, referring to returning soldiers—

"Many will want trade and technical education frequently considered of precollegiate level. Here will be a 'twilight zone,' which will include the largest proportion of mature, postwar students. . . . Will the colleges and universities, including junior colleges, reach down to serve

### Work and Study

DAILY, systematic labor should constitute a part of the education of youth. In following this plan, students will realize elasticity of spirit and vigor of thought, and in a given time can accomplish more mental labor than they could by study alone. . . . It reveals cowardice to move so slowly and uncertainly in the labor line—that line that will give the very best kind of education.

—*Industrial Reform*

them? Will the technical institutes expand and increase in number, as is now contemplated in Georgia and New York State? Here, too, sound educational planning must reach beyond the individual institution."

THIS is a significant statement of factors to be faced in the future. Quoting further from the Bulletin mentioned:

"Even greater than the increase in full-time students will be the number who will want part-time education and on-the-job training. The majority of colleges and universities have hardly tapped this field, and many have deliberately excluded it. Yet this field will be almost unlimited and will offer an unprecedented opportunity for the revival of liberal education. To serve effectively, wide contacts will need to be made and close cooperation developed and maintained among all the industrial and educational agencies in the community."

**T**HIS clear-cut statement of what the U. S. Government Office of Education sees in the future is of great moment to us. The paragraph quoted looks to a coordination of educational institutions with industrial concerns, such as Antioch College in Ohio maintains for its students, and others. But Madison is fortunate in that it has on the college campus a number of industrial centers that afford remunerative work for students. In the face of such conditions, Madison is justified in doing everything in its power to maintain its industrial program, although at great cost to the institution, in order to be able quickly to meet the postwar situation.

Madison's industrial program, as you already know, embraces activities that are necessary to the democratic manner of life to which we cling. Emphasis is laid on agriculture and a nine-hundred-acre farm is increasing in productivity each year. More and more we will see the necessity of being able to maintain ourselves as an institution. To food production is added food preparation in the manufacture of foods to replace a flesh diet and in the canning of fruits and vegetables in large quantities. There are related shops and minor contributing industries.

Then, by the side of these others, stands Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, a place of restoration for the ill and at the same time a training center for nurses and dietitians who look forward to lives of service for the suffering.

As a part of that great problem of understanding the times in which we live, this educational appeal for rapid work, progressive work, on the part of our colleges, this ability to drop traditional methods and ideals and reform to meet the needs of the next few years—this is certainly one of the objects to which we should give most careful and prayerful consideration.

**T**O the education of women, the Bulletin devotes considerable thought. We quote:

"There is a tendency in postwar planning to think only in terms of men students, and primarily veterans. It is probable that among released war workers and those discharged from the armed forces as large a percentage of women as of men

will wish to continue their interrupted education. For these, and for the younger women entering directly from high school, serious thought should be given to their role in the years following the war. Should emphasis upon the scientific fields be continued, or should they be encouraged to shift to the fields of usual employment for women: teaching, nursing, social work, commercial occupations, and retail selling? What new occupations may develop or expand, such as medical aides, laboratory technicians, and therapists? These questions are vital as, in many respects, the college-trained woman will face uncertainty and insecurity which will make her problem of adjustment more serious than that of men."

It is an interesting fact that Madison, in its educational program, provides for women students as well as men students, and that the women have equal chance with the men "to earn while they learn." The fields of opportunity open to women as listed by this U. S. Government Bulletin, are practically the same as those open to women students at Madison—teacher training, nurse training, laboratory technicians, commercial work of a practical nature in the business offices, home economics, and related subjects.

Difficult as the situation is, there is still no room for discouragement. The world needs the type of education which is offered at Madison. An education that prepares the student for self-support guarantees him standing room wherever he may be called to live and work.

## An Oriental Educator Speaks

**I**T was the pleasure of Madison to have for a number of days in late June a visitor from the Orient, Dr. John B. Shen, from the University of Canton, China. In the United States for some months because of war conditions, Dr. Shen is visiting a number of educational institutions to familiarize himself with their methods. Before coming he wrote:

I have come to America to study postwar problems of education and finance. As president of Canton University, I am naturally keenly interested in educational institutions which have always warmly welcomed Chinese students and

upon which our modern universities are largely modeled.

Canton University is one of the institutions that has been forced by the Japanese invasion to move far west into the interior. But Dr. Shen says that, even so, the university now has "five thousand students in active classroom work."

The appeal of Madison methods to this educator are revealed in the letter received from Dr. Shen after he left. He writes:

A few days stay at your school has meant so much to me. All that I have read, the interviews I had, and all I have seen on your campus will be a real help to my work in China. I believe that your type of school can meet the needs of our national life in the postwar world. One great weakness of the educational philosophy of China is that it is theoretical rather than practical, scholastic rather than living.

We are aware that China can never be a strong nation until the Chinese people know how to live what they have learned. A "learning by doing" educational philosophy must be applied to Chinese life. When I go back to China I will take part in establishing a system by which our young people can work their way through college, that they may know how to put what they have learned into their actual lives. . . . As I think of your career, I have been deeply inspired and encouraged to face the future. . . . Wherever I go, I shall tell my friends about you and your work.

## Distinguished Visitors

MADISON has had as visitors two prominent educators. The first was Dr. John B. Shen, president of Canton University, China, whose reaction to the situation he found in the institution, is quoted elsewhere. He is interested in seeing changes in the educational system of his country that will make it more practical in the lives of the students.

The second visitor, National Director of Vocational Schools, Colombia, South America, Senor Mario Villa, spent the day here on advice of Dr. Porter Claxton, of the Office of Coordination of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C. He, too, is interested in types of education that will bring to his people a development needed in postwar times.

By the exchange of professors in institutions of higher learning, it is hoped to bring about a better understanding and stronger cooperation on the part of the different countries of North and South America. It is also planned to send care-

fully selected students from South American countries to schools in the United States, who on their return to their homeland, will be able to bring about some changes in educational conditions.

Dr. Villa, as his position indicates, is deeply interested in educational methods that emphasize self-support, and a development of the industries that will prepare his people for conditions we hope to see when the war is over. World conditions today are developing a keener interest than ever in practical phases of education.

## Kentucky-Tennessee Meeting on the Campus

THE term "campmeeting" is scarcely applicable to the modern annual meetings of the constituents and members of a conference. In place of the city of tents in which such meetings were originally held, it is quite the custom now to meet in buildings and to house the attendants in homes. Such was the meeting of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference meeting held on Madison College Campus from the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth of June.

This meeting brought to the college family a real blessing and spiritual feast, which they would have missed in great part had the meetings been elsewhere. The consensus of opinion was that it was good to be here. Most timely instruction was given by all who had a part in the program. Among these were Elders Meade MacGuire and W. A. Scharffenberg, General Conference workers who spent the entire time here; Elder Longacre here for one day, who lectured on temperance, the present menace of alcoholism, and on religious liberty problems; and Professor Mahlon Olsen, president of Home Study Institute. Of Southern Union Conference officials from Atlanta, the following took part in the program: President E. F. Hackman; Educational Secretary H. B. Lundquist; Missionary Volunteer Secretary C. H. Lauda; and Sabbath School Secretary R. M. Preston. Practically all local conference officials were on the grounds.

It is our duty and privilege now to un-

derstand the times in which we live, God's purpose for us in these times, and how most efficiently to do the work which is ours to do. This thought ran through the meetings and was especially stressed in the lessons given by Elder Scharffenberg. A man of wide experience in the Orient, first foreigner to graduate from the five-year language course of Nanking University, China, he spoke from a wealth of knowledge and experience on present world conditions and the part we should be prepared to play. Never have we faced greater possibilities, greater responsibilities. Some day, no man knows how soon, our cases will be called up in judgment. World conditions make it imperative that Christians understand the significance of the times and know just the part the Lord expects each one to act.

The greater part of the attendance represented the local conference area, but there were some from a distance. President H. J. Capman, of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, was up from Meridian. There were a number of soldier boys in attendance from nearby camps. Joe Bishoff and his wife and two children were here. They are former students, both nurses, who now live at South Lancaster, Massachusetts. Miss Bessie West, for years connected with Fountain Head School and Sanitarium, has been living in California, but is again with relatives on the Cumberland Plateau. She was seeing Madison after an absence of years. These and others too numerous to mention, who have at one time or another lived on the campus, found a hearty welcome.

## Campus News

The president of an eastern conference sent for three hundred copies of *The Survey* of April 26. The people in that section are interested in the soybean, and an article on the soybean as a human food appeared in that issue.

A letter from a friend in Miami, Florida, says: "I received your answer to my inquiry concerning dry soybeans. I have been able to obtain them from a local seed

store. I thank you for the instruction on the making of soybean milk. I followed your instructions carefully, and the result was the best soy milk I ever made. It was an excellent milk. I have been making milk by different methods, but yours seems the best." So much for soy milk made in a private home.

Lt. Sidney Lowry, M. C., visited friends a few days ago. He is a former Madison College student, is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, who interned in Washington Sanitarium, and has since been in the country's service. He anticipates going overseas soon, and his wife and children will remain at their home in Washington.

Lt. C. Ellis Burcaw, Rep. Bn., T. C., 5th A. C., care of Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California, writes from somewhere in the Pacific area. He recalls student life at Madison College in 1939-40, his trip with other students and Dr. Gish to Mexico, and his later graduation from Maryville College. In 1942 he joined the Marine Corps Reserve. "I was called to 'boot training' at Parris Island, South Carolina; received my commission as second lieutenant in October '43, and continued training as an infantry officer at Quantico, Virginia; New River, North Carolina; and Camp Elliott, California; had three months special training in electricity and radio in the graduate school of electrical engineering at Harvard University, and then went overseas. The many pleasant experiences I had at Madison I can never forget."

Elder N. F. Brewer, of Washington, D. C., spent two days on the campus in the interests of the Japanese classwork. Elder Brewer is former president of the China Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Mission Field, and was in Hongkong when the city fell to the Japanese. He spent some months in a Japanese prison camp, and was finally returned to the United States on the steamship "Gripsholm." He gave a number of interesting talks to the college family.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 14

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 19, 1944

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

## Planning for Postwar Education

MADISON often has been referred to as a unique educational institution because it digressed to a degree from the traditional school program. In its beginning years, certain educational principles guided in the development of its policies and methods. A few quotations will illustrate this:

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

"Eden was the school for our first parents. 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. . . . We need schools that will teach youth how to

become masters of labor. Heart and soul are to be put into work of any kind. Let educated ability be employed in devising improved methods of work."

In harmony with this, Madison College is located on a nine-hundred-acre farm. The institution is not a school *and* a farm, but a school *on* a farm. Agriculture in theory and practice is a potent factor in the education of students to meet the objectives of a Christian training center. It has been said that:

"The usefulness learned on the school

farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go as missionaries to many foreign fields. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields prepared to instruct as they have been instructed. The knowledge they have obtained in tilling the soil and in other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their fields of labor, will make them a blessing."

### An Everpresent Help

EVERYONE needs a practical experience in trusting God for himself. Tell Him every secret of the soul. Bring to Him your difficulties, and He will show you a way out of them all. He alone can give the very help you need."

—*Gospel Workers*

An enlarged agricultural program, as developed at Madison College, includes a variety of activities in the field of industry—such skills as carpentry, engineering, shop work of many kinds, and food preparation and preservation as well as food production.

With this has been combined a wide medical and health program which materially increases the ability of students as they go into the various avenues of life.

The policy has been to so teach students, and to so provide activities for them, that they will be fitted to support themselves and those dependent upon them, to know how to preserve their own good health and minister to the needs of those who are ailing, and to have a spirit of helpfulness that will make them a blessing in the community of which they are a part. With all this,

and permeating all instruction and work, there should be a keen religious conception of man's duty to God as well as to his fellowmen.

In forty years Madison has made material progress in the development of such an educational program. Like all educational institutions today, it is meeting a staggering experience presented by a global war, but it is weathering the tempest, holding tenaciously to the principles which have made it a distinctive educational institution. To those who have been intimately connected with Madison in its growth, it is interesting to see the trend of educational thought as men plan for postwar schools.

**E** DUCATORS are thinking seriously of the future, what it holds for schools, and how school methods must be modified in order for educational institutions to fulfill their missions. A few quotations will serve to illustrate the point.

The United States Office of Education has a Committee on Educational Planning, of which Dr. John Guy Fowlkes is director. Dr. Fowlkes has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Planning Schools for Tomorrow—The Issues Involved." A few poignant statements from this bulletin will show the trend:

"The United States of America is committed to a democratic way of life. We are, therefore, committed to a program which prepares people for living in a democracy."

Then he asks, "What are the needs and what are the goals?" He answers:

"A good citizen should have the ability to work, the opportunity to work, and the personal qualities which enable him to participate in, contribute to, help improve, and enjoy the activities of life."

Under the heading, "What Good Schools Should Provide," Dr. Fowlkes says:

"All education should be usable. . . . Education should teach people how to be, to do, and to live. . . . Manual and emotional, as well as intellectual development should have a place in the training program. . . . Education should teach people how to do—that is, how to work. It should provide the training an individual needs in order to be able to earn his living. . . .

There is now, and during the postwar period there will be, urgent need for much more opportunity for education which prepares one specifically for earning a living."

**A**LL this clearly calls for a new type of instructor, a teacher who, himself, has the true conception of the democratic way of living and is able to put that idea across to his pupils. On this point Dr. Fowlkes says:

"The lecture-textbook-memorizing type of learning does not occur in any life experience except in the school. Teachers at all levels would do well to become familiar with, and utilize, the methods by which people learn outside of school. Much improvement is needed in the atmosphere of formal teaching. Democracy must obtain in teacher-pupil relationships as well as in the teacher-administrative and teacher-supervisory relationships in a school."

This is calling for a new type teacher, one who has the democratic viewpoint and knows how to put it into operation in the schoolroom; one who knows how to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow and can bring those principles to his students.

**T**HE widely-known lecturer in the field of education, Dan Stiles, writes for *Harper's Magazine*, and his article is condensed in *The Reader's Digest*, July issue. He is dealing directly with the high school, but the principles he enunciates are applicable at all levels. He quotes a banker as saying, "My boy will sit up half the night reading a book about radio because he wants to build his own set. He won't study history or algebra that way because he can't see any use for the knowledge."

Then referring to activity programs in school, the author says:

"Activities programs are now used in some schools to teach citizenship, a social sense, getting along with others, principles of business, and other skills and qualities which can be acquired in no other way. This is a definite shift of emphasis from what can be learned from books to development of character and preparation to meet the common problems of adult life."

He stresses student participation in government, and student responsibility in conduct of cafeteria and other projects thus:

"Student government provides a good example of what is happening. Alert educators were quick to perceive that it provided a first-class means of teaching democratic government. 'What's the use of having students learn the rules of democracy out of a book but at the same time impose on them a government which is, in too many cases, entirely autocratic?'"

Many practical ideas are advanced by writer Stiles. The value of actual productive work by students is emphasized thus:

"A school cafeteria in which students plan, cook, and serve their own meals, serves the same purpose as one operated professionally and provides good training. . . . Some educators now believe that eventually the activities program will supplant the formal course of study as the foundation of the whole school program."

**H**OWEVER radical this may seem, it indicates that instructors of the future will have to teach something besides the textbook and will have to alter their methods if they keep abreast of the times. The war itself is demonstrating some methods that will have a bearing on future school methods.

Fundamental to all this are those vital principles of education passed on by history from the early days of the race when, by divine commission, a type of practical education was given to the people of God, and "under changed conditions, true education is still conformed to the Creator's plan, the plan of the Eden school."

## Men Turn to God

**N**EARLY three thousand years ago, the Psalmist wrote that men who face difficulties "cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. . . . Then are they glad." That experience never grows old. In the troubles of today which come as a result of war, men in all parts of the world are turning their faces heavenward. Story after story of these experiences is being told over the radio and through the press.

A remarkable illustration of this is given by Percy Waxman in *Cosmopolitan*, condensed by *The Reader's Digest*, July issue, which says, "Indisputable proofs of the

power of prayer are pouring in from every quarter of the globe."

He then relates the experience of the crew of a Flying Fortress forced down in the Pacific. Nine men were afloat without a drop of water or a crumb to eat—a desperate plight; but one lad, the tail gunner, began to pray. "Pretty soon he startled us by announcing that he knew God had heard him and would help us out."

Then follows the remarkable story of deliverance by a group of Australian aborigines, fishermen "homeward bound with their catch, when a strange urge impelled them to change their course," and steer for an uninhabited atoll from which they spied the lost crew and went to their rescue.

The writer quotes Dr. Alexis Carrel, who once said, "Prayer, our deepest source of power and perfection, has been left miserably undeveloped."

**I**N its issue of July 10, *Time* reports the heroic activities of "Air Group Twelve, crack bomber-torpedo-fighter outfit of a famed U. S. carrier." They were facing a most difficult situation. As *Time* gives it:

"The helmeted pilots sat in the ready-room and waited. They had been briefed. For once Jumping Joe [the group's skipper] ran out of conversation. Finally he got out his Testament and began to read aloud the 91st Psalm:

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress. . . . Surely He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee. . . ."

"The call came: 'Pilots, man your planes!' Group Twelve went out to battle, and won."

What ails our faith and prevailing power in prayer? We on the home front need to find an answer to that.

## About the Place

**T**HE business manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina. A. A. Jaspersen; and Mrs. Marguerite Jaspersen, principal of the high school, spent the first week end in July with friends

on the campus. They were met here by their son, David Jasperson, and his wife, who drove down from Camp Breckinridge, Indiana. They have received word that their older son, Cpl. Robert Jasperson, is with the allied forces in Normandy.

Letters are coming through to Mrs. David Johnson, whose home is on the campus, from her husband, Major David Johnson, M. C., indicating that he is now with the invading forces in France.

Cpl. Lawrence Bidwell and Sergeant Technician Howard Nix, stationed at Camp Polk, La., visited friends for a few days. The parents of Sgt. Nix are residents of Madison village. Both young men are former college students. It has been their good fortune to remain together since their induction.

Pfc. Byron Michaelis wrote the middle of June that he is now located on the Isle Oahu, attends services each Sabbath in Honolulu, and has met a number of former Madison students, among them Mark Nivison and wife and Lt. Stanley Hall. "It surely is comforting to one so far away from home." His wife, the former Myrtrude Pierce, is in training as a nurse at White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles.

A letter from Sgt. Elmer L. Moore states that he attended Sabbath services at the Red Cross in New Caledonia. "We have services in the Protestant temple. There were thirty-six Sabbath-keepers in attendance, service men from the Army and Navy, and a few from the New Zealand army."

Miss Viola Carleton, graduate nurse of Madison, is with Hinsdale Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois. She writes: "I have never regretted the time I spent at Madison. Madison nurses are taught to carry responsibility. With the shortage of physicians and interns, nurses are doing work that otherwise would not come to them. My brother, Arthur Carlton (also a Madison student), was transferred to the College of Medical Evangelists in March, for which we were very happy. He had looked for-

ward to a medical course before entering the Army, but the opportunity came sooner than he expected."

On the twenty-fourth of June, E. M. Bisalski, who has been intimately associated with Madison Foods for a number of years, was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Olmstead, member of the nursing staff of Washington Sanitarium. Following the ceremony in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., they visited Mr. Bisalski's home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, spent a few days in Mountain Sanitarium's delightful North Carolina mountain retreat, "Viewpoint," and are now at home on the campus.

The College dean, H. J. Welch, is spending two months in graduate study in Chicago University. James E. Zeigler, another member of the College staff, is taking advanced work in biology at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

A reader, whose home is in Pennsylvania, writes, "I take pleasure in enclosing my check for \$5 as a contribution to *The Survey* publishing fund. I read your publication with great interest."

Dr. Glen Velia, of the College of Medical Evangelists, and former student of Madison, completed his internship in General Hospital, Nashville, and is now resident surgeon in the same institution.

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Education that leads to knowledge is fine.  
Education that leads to action is better.

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"Our education does not end with the advantages that this world can give. Through all eternity the chosen of God will be learners."

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It is one thing to have a basket of seeds and another to have the tools and the knowledge necessary to make them bring forth fruit. A teacher or a preacher is useless unless he is properly prepared to transfer his knowledge to others.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 15

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Aug. 9, 1944

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

## Perils of the City

IF the ordinary events of life do not cause men to think seriously of the necessity and the wisdom of exchanging a city abode for a home in the country, then the late experiences of victims of the "comet-bomb" that Nazis are sending over London, and the unheard-of destruction of life and property in cities of Europe, must certainly awaken them. Christians should not require a blitz to arouse them to a serious consideration of this problem which comes so close to the heart of every family.

The earliest crusade for country life followed that first great world catastrophe, the flood. Man had been given an ideal home in the garden of Eden. But Cain, first-born of Adam, turned his back on that divine plan, sought a likely place, and became the founder of a city. The tide of evils that followed in its train culminated at the end of fifteen centuries in an overwhelming catastrophe which blotted out civilization.

Emerging from the flood, a little group of men started to people the world again. And again by divine direction they were located on the soil. But human nature then, as now, sought for an easier life, greater physical comforts, more emotional appeal; and the descendants of Noah drift-

ed down the rich valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and built them the great commercial center of Babylon.

An outstanding example of the back-to-the-land movement is the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt to the land of Canaan. There, again by divine direction, each family had a home on the land. And the laws were such that the inheritance was perpetual. No man could dis-

pose of the family inheritance. He might dispose of it temporarily, but the longest period for which it could be sold was fifty years. At the end of that period, in the year of Jubilee, all land reverted to the original possessor.

The small farm on which each family lived, and from which it secured its subsistence, was intended to develop a people strong in character, keen in spiritual discernment, who, in time, would carry the truth of God to the entire world. That was the mission committed to the Jewish race. It was the plan first committed to Abraham when, as a city dweller in Ur of the Chaldees, he answered the call of God, moved to the land of Palestine, established an educational institution on a tract of land, and laid out a pattern for a world-wide missionary movement.

### Life in the City

CONDITIONS of life in the cities are constantly becoming more and more difficult. The intense passion for money-getting, the thirst for display, the luxury and extravagance are forces that, with the great mass of mankind, are turning the mind from life's true purpose. They are opening the door to a thousand evils."

Even in those days there were two lines of thought. Lot, influenced, it would seem, by a worldly-minded wife, withdrew from Abraham and his rural center and dwelt in Sodom. The outcome is too well known to need description. The Saviour admonishing His followers, once said, "Remember Lot's wife."

To the Jewish nation was given the privilege of leading the world in a great social program of rural home life. They failed to appreciate the privilege, went into repeated captivity as a result, and today are still suffering the effects of their mistake.

**T**O Seventh-day Adventists has been given an opportunity to promote some of the vital truths at first committed to the Hebrew nation. They are observers of the seventh-day Sabbath. They are heralds of a health message as originally given to the Jewish nation. And they have been instructed to make their homes on the land. The owners of a small tract of land and a home on the soil are called the kings and queens of earth.

The city has the same attractions for the masses today that it had for the chosen people of God in ancient times. The large proportion of Seventh-day Adventists still live in the city; the largest churches are city churches. Many are ignorant of the underlying reasons for the "Out-Of-The-City" message. They are city-minded, love the attractions of the city, and find it easier to make a living in the employ of some factory or commercial concern than to depend upon earning it by tilling the soil.

During the present world-wide struggle, when civilization itself is threatened, when whole nations of people are threatened with extinction, when the evil passions of men run riot, Christian men and women should awake to their responsibility as teachers of the vital principles of the law of God, one phase of which is to seek a home out and away from crowded centers where the life of the entire family may contribute to the dissemination of truth.

Every Seventh-day Adventist, and every believer in the Bible, should recognize that the Lord is speaking to them in no uncertain tones as they see great cities of the world laid waste. This world has never seen such destruction of property and life,

such a close call to what we have known as modern civilization, as it is witnessing today. Men in the armed forces, young men as they face death on the battle fronts, are turning to God. It is time for members of the church, men on the home front, to understand the times and respond to some of these truths that have received little or no attention.

Madison and its group of rural units in the Southland call attention to the fact that the southeastern states of our country offer some very attractive advantages to those who are looking for a rural home. The climate is mild, the growing season is long, products of the north and the farther south can be raised here, and land prices are more moderate than in many other sections.

Madison has aided hundreds of men and women to find homes on the land. It is still willing and anxious to lend a helping hand to any who may be interested.

**S**ATAN is not asleep; he is wide awake to make of no effect the sure word of prophecy. From age to age the Lord has made known the manner of His working. When a crisis has come, He has revealed Himself, and has interposed to hinder the working out of Satan's plans.

"With nations, with families, and with individuals, He has often permitted matters to come to a crisis, that His interference might become marked. Then He has made it manifest that there is a God in Israel who will maintain His law and vindicate His people."

## Workers for Mission Fields

**Y**EARS ago, when Madison was formulating a policy for operation, these words of advice were given:

"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."

The truth of this statement is borne out by the following words from a letter recently received from Superintendent H. H. Sparrow of the East African Union Mission of Seventh-day Adventists, headquarters, Kenya Colony, East Africa:

"It has been a pleasure to us to keep in contact with Madison College through *The Survey*. . . . I can assure you that our work is developing rapidly, but our greatest need is workers. I am hoping that before too long we shall be placing a call with Madison for a worker for our Union. The workers that have come from your college have been very practical men, and the Division is happy to be able to call for men who have such a practical education as you are giving at Madison.

"We need men in the mission field who can use their hands as well as their heads. A man must be able to preach a good sermon, give a good Bible study, build a house, put on a good roof, make some good furniture, as well as take care of the sick and be the family doctor. In addition to this, a knowledge of agriculture as well as animal husbandry is very valuable to any worker. That is one of the reasons why we have been interested in following Madison, and we are happy that we had the privilege of visiting the institution when we were touring the States.

Referring to the practical training which has always been a prominent part of the Madison curriculum, it has been said:

"The school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called. . . . The class of education given at Madison is such as will be accounted of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we, as a people, would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."

The fact that Madison has given attention to these phases of education, enables the institution to face the post war future with hope and courage.

## The Rural Problem in the Mission Field

MADISON students, past and present, and Madison workers, all of whom know the objective of the institution to prepare self-supporting missionaries for foreign fields, will learn with interest of a movement in China. It is described by Dr. Frank Wilson Price, head of the Department of the Rural Church of Nanking Theological Seminary, as "the first seminary anywhere in the world to offer a 'major' in the field of the Rural Church." This means that over in China, with all its drawbacks, an organized movement is on foot to better the rural people.

The quotation is from the June, 1944, issue of *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, in an article entitled, "The War and Rural Reconstruction in China."

" . . . . . Twenty-five years ago, James Yen and some of his associates, serving with the Chinese Labor Corps Y. M. C. A. in France, caught a vision of the possibilities of the illiterate Chinese coolie—his bitterness and his strength. They returned to China as pioneers in mass education and other stirring social reforms. All the needs and problems of rural life, accentuated by internal strife, widespread poverty and banditry, and the fetters that still limited China's independence, became a vehement challenge to the scientific knowledge and social idealism of the intellectual class. One study and experiment stimulated another. Agricultural colleges and schools multiplied. Rural service centers sprang up. Rural churches assumed a new importance."

One can imagine what would happen if the churches in the United States caught a corresponding vision of the needs of a rural-life awakening. What life it would engender in church members themselves, and what an avenue would be opened for missionaries in our own homeland.

## A Boy on the Battle Front

A TENNESSEE lad of twenty-one, recently reported killed in action, a short time before the end wrote as follows to his brother in the States, as reported in *The Chattanooga Times*:

"I don't think any man can exactly explain modern combat. It is beyond words. Take a combination of fear, anger, hunger, thirst, exhaustion, disgust, loneliness, homesickness, and wrap them all up in one reaction and you approach the feeling a fellow has. You feel mighty small, helpless, and alone.

"It's a comfort to know there's One who is present at all times and anywhere, ready to help you through. My faith in God has been steadily growing stronger all along. Without faith I don't see how anyone could stand this. . . ."

## Another One Sleeps

ON the evening of July 15, after an illness of several months, Mrs. Amelia James slipped quietly out of life into her last sleep. The wife of Dr. A. W. James, head of the Modern Language Department of the College, she was born in Cairo, Egypt, seventy-three years ago. They were married in Munich, Germany, in 1894, since which time the United States has been their home. For eight years they have been members of the campus family. Sister James was a woman whose deep Christian experience was evident in her everyday life; and, like Dorcas, she will be remembered for her good works.

Three daughters were with her mother during her last days. Mrs. Arabella Moore, formerly a missionary in Brazil and Peru, came from Emmanuel Missionary College in Michigan, where she is a teacher; Mrs. Walter Murray, wife of the president of the Antillian Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, came from Havana, Cuba; and Mrs. Frank Walls, came from her home in Crane, Indiana.

Services were held in Assembly Hall on the campus, and burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery, Madison.

## Campus Items

PATIENTS were applying for admission to the Reeves, Georgia, Sanitarium. Shortage of help, especially supervisory assistance, led Mrs. Lida Scott, secretary of The Layman Foundation, whose home is on the college campus, with the assistance of her housekeeper, to assume personal responsibility for having the little Georgia institution ready for guests. That was the first of July. By the first of August, Mrs. Jeanette Ducker Carey, a Madison graduate nurse of some years past, who has been in private work in North Carolina, joined the group, and the little medical institution is filled to capacity.

The Tennessee State Committee on Postwar Education, in cooperation with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, held a meeting in Nashville on July 28, which was attended by President Sutherland and several members of the college teaching staff. The committee faces problems arising out of the estimate that 25,000 returning soldiers will desire educational advantages in Tennessee as a result of the recent "G.I. Bill."

The interest in postwar educational problems in this section is indicated also by the fact that the Davidson County Board of Education has appointed a committee to study plans for a city-county vocational education center that will provide facilities for high school students to learn a large number of trades. "Any child who has attended high school for two years can enroll at the vocational center and specialize in any skilled work he chooses." The agitation on all sides of postwar educational problems emphasizes the importance of studies now in progress by the Educational Division at Madison.

Writing from the North Pacific Union Conference, a worker says:

"The visit of the *Madison Survey* to our home is greatly appreciated. Madison College occupies a unique field and is accomplishing a great work in the preparation of self-supporting missionaries."

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 16

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Aug. 23, 1944

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

## Fletcher High School Closes Another Year

LEADER in many respects of the rural units of the South, institutions operating on a self-supporting basis, is Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, for short, called "Fletcher." An A-grade high school is one of its campus activities, of which Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson is the able principal.

*Fletcher News Letter*, Commencement Number, reports that the consecration service was conducted by a member of their teaching staff, Professor Lewis Nestell; that the baccalaureate sermon was given by Professor H. B. Lundquist, of Atlanta; and that students had a class-night program "built around the centennial anniversary of the Seventh-day Adventist church. In dialog and pantomime they presented the development of missions, medical, educational, publishing, and the Sabbath School work.

The climax was the address to the graduates by Professor A. W. Spalding, who played an important role at Fletcher in its earlier years. Here, in condensed form, is his lesson to the young people under the title, "Roll Call":

NONE more than I can appreciate the privilege of addressing a class about to graduate from Fletcher. Wrapped in memories of thirty-four years, reaching back to its beginning, this school lies warm in my heart. When first my feet trod this soil destined to become the home of a two-fold institution of learning and healing, when first my eye looked upon its wooded heights, swept over its fair fields, traced the

course of its laughing streams, I prayed "God's blessing upon the little vale clasped in the arms of the everlasting hills."

It is not for naught that God discovered to us this quiet retreat in the hills of Carolina, and bade us here establish a stronghold that should be an anchor-point in the line of His last legion. The mountains have ever been a refuge of the

oppressed, a fortress to the true-hearted, an inspiration to the pure of soul.

Nearly six millenniums ago, the sons of Seth retreated from the wide plains where the giants ruled, to mountain lands to maintain the worship of God until the Deluge. A thousand years later, God gathered His people about lofty Sinai, and

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### Prayer on the Mountain

"Gird me with the strength of Thy  
steadfast hills,  
The speed of Thy streams give me;  
In the spirit that calms, with the life that  
thrills,  
I would stand or run for Thee.  
Let me be Thy voice, or Thy silent power,  
As the cataract, or the peak,  
The eternal thought, in my earthly hour,  
Of the living God to speak."

—LUCY LARCOM

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there, with His immutable law, welded together a nation. Little more than a century before the Messiah, in the hills of Judea, the Maccabees swept with their faith and their sword an island of righteousness. And Christ came.

But what need have I to recall the roll of the highland heroes of the Cross, ancient and modern, in Armenia, in Abyssinia, in Bohemia, in Albigenia, in Switzerland, in the highlands of Scotland? And now we are in the mountains of America.

**I**T is not by chance that you have been brought here under the influence of the works of God: the calm majesty of the mountains, the swift service of the dashing waters, the miracles wrought by sun and cloud, morning by morning and evening by evening in this Land of the Sky. These are the holy ministries by which God would teach you to dwell in His presence and to go forth as His messengers of truth and beauty and power. Greater than all the arts of men, highest of all the courses which you here have taken, is this heavenly orientation made by the hills of God.

You, I, are children of great pioneers. We are the reserve which Christ is to throw into the balance of the battle of this Time of the End; the Last Legion who are to stand at last upon the Mount of Triumph with the victorious Son of Man, Saviour, King of Kings.

You here at Fletcher have, in common with tens of thousands of other places, witnessed in the last two years the calling of your young men and women into the service of our country. The draft broke into cherished plans; it promised to its inductees little but sacrifice, sweat, tears, blood. Yet every man's spirit answered to the call; every man's heart swelled with pride that he was counted fit to serve the cause of liberty and right; every mind was filled with memories of the heroes of old who made America the land of the free and the home of the brave. The days of peace have seen builders, the days of wars preservers, of our liberty and our power. Every young man and every young woman thank God that they are Americans, that they hold the heritage of forebears who counted righteousness more than gain and liberty more than life, and that they are privileged to

tread in the footsteps of our fathers who saw the visions and kept the faith.

**B**UT this World War II that spells sacrifice, privation, fear, horror, and the spending of millions of lives, is but a segment of the great battle of the universe which has raged for six thousand years, and is now approaching its final crisis.

This war of wars is fought not with guns, nor ships, nor airy navies raining ghastly dew. All wars between men have sprung out of the impious ambition of the rebel Lucifer to exalt himself above the throne of God. By his choice, this world was made the battlefield.

In that war of minds and souls that lies at the base of all wars, you are engaged; all members of the human race and the legions of heaven are engaged. It is the war of the universe. You are on one side or the other; there are no neutrals. Either you have been drafted on the side of the devil, or you have volunteered on the side of God. If you, fighting for God, fear the seeming odds against you, let God open your eyes, and you will see that you are with the majority.

"Careless seems the great Avenger: history's pages but record  
One death grapple in the darkness, twixt that error and the Word.  
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne;  
Yet that scaffold sways the future; and behind the dim unknown  
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

**H**EROES are they who have upheld the banner of the Cross. They have been honored by the Commander by being put in the forefront of the battle, seemingly alone—yet not alone. To their support ever have come legions of angels to give them their reserves of power and courage. "Strengthened with all might." "When I am weak, then am I strong." According to their faith, so was their vision, so their victory. They received a great citation.

These are your forebears, your exemplars. The cause that these served is the cause that you embrace. The battle that these began and carried on is the battle that you are set to win. "Those all having obtained a good report through faith, re-

ceived not the promise, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."

Call the roll of the ages: Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Samuel, Daniel, John the Baptist, Paul, Huss, Luther, Zwingle, Calvin, Knox, Wesley—these fighting through six millenniums have delivered to our final century the last battle, the impending victory. Our immediate fathers received from these their sacred cause. Nor were our fathers unworthy. In the Time of the End they lifted up the trumpet and sounded the alarm. They called the church to face the final conflict.

Call the roll for those who opened the final battle and those who reformed and led the troops under the banner of the Third Angel. Far over the seas, in darkest heathenism, in tyrannous autocracies, in frigid zones and blasting heat of the tropics, echo from the close yesterday the answers to the roll call. And today, ringing the world, in every land, from hermit Tibet to close-locked Ethiopia, from ice-bound Alaska to seething Amazon, pour out the rousing chorus of the Christian hosts:

"Lift up the trumpet, and loud let  
it ring;  
Jesus is coming again!"

As the roll call of the ages comes thundering down the aisles of Time, what shall your answer be?

It is no light decision you now make. It means conversion, putting your wills upon the side of God, disciplining your thoughts, your appetites, your passions. The roll call! The roll call! Do you answer, "Ay"?

## Improving Rural Schools

AS one means of increasing the efficiency of the rural schools of the South this summer, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, offers six-weeks courses, "Workshop in Teacher Education." Mrs. Sarah Stuyvesant, member of Madison's teaching staff, is attending the second term of the summer quarter.

The course offers an intensive study of rural school problems; proper training of teachers to meet and solve these problems; and means of improving the living condi-

tions of rural children. This is a problem of especial interest to Madison, whose rural units, operated largely by former members of the college staff and student body, are established in rural sections of the South on a permanent basis with a distinct objective to educate the children, improve home conditions, increase the effectiveness of agricultural activities, and to minister to the health of the community.

On the sixth of August, approximately forty men and women, teachers and school administrators, who are attending the Workshop Course, spent the afternoon on the college campus. Dr. P. A. Webber, Dr. Frances Dittes, and Mrs. Stuyvesant chaperoned the group as they visited various activities on the campus. As is so often the case when instructors visit Madison, the work-and-study program of students was an interesting feature to them.

After the rounds of the campus buildings and other points of interest, the group was served lunch in the college cafeteria by Dr. Dittes, sanitarium dietitian. The food manufacturing projects of the college, the use of soybeans, and the demonstration of Madison Foods were interesting features of the institution.

## Friendly Greetings

HOW do people in unexpected places know of Madison? We often wonder. A former Chicago man, now a lieutenant in the Army and in service in the European area writes:

Your little paper has been following me all over the United States and now in England these many years. To be exact, five years this past month. Wherever I have been, I have always looked forward to receiving THE SURVEY with eager anticipation. It has meant a great deal to me especially in these very trying times. I wish I could express my gratitude otherwise than by mere words. Some day I hope that I shall be able to do so. Although I have never had the good fortune to visit Madison, I feel that I know the campus and the college intimately; and one of the first things I shall do when I finish this tour of duty with Uncle Sam's forces, is to pay a visit to Madison.

Another out-of-the-ordinary word comes to Mr. Robert Scott, a member of the campus family, who came from New York City. He received a letter from a niece whose home is "Merryland," Sidney, New South

Wales, Australia. Her husband is in the Army, and so is their son, of whose marriage she writes Mr. Scott. Quoting a line or two:

I was sorry to hear you are under treatment. You were very fortunate in your entrance into such an institution [Madison Rural Sanitarium]. Over here we have heard a great deal of the marvelous work this institution has done, and I am sure that in such capable hands you will return to New York almost, if not entirely, a new man.

## Another Worker Has Fallen

TEN years ago, Mrs. Hattie Belle Andrus, whose home was in California, joined the Madison College family and became rooming matron in Madison Rural Sanitarium. She remained at her post of duty in close contact with students and sanitarium guests until failing health made work impossible. After months of illness, she passed away on the twenty-seventh of July and was laid to rest in Spring Hill Cemetery near Madison. Her last days were spent in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nis Hansen, Jr. Her elder son, Arthur, was on shipboard for overseas duty when word reached him of his mother's condition. He hurried across the continent, reaching here too late to see his mother alive. Other near relatives are her husband and a son, Delbert Andrus, whose home is in Nashville.

## Short Course for Laymen

FOLLOWING the close of the war, we may expect to see new emphasis placed on missionary work. Many fields will throw open their doors for gospel workers. Today, church members should be in preparation for that time of opportunity. We have instruction that—

"Men in the common walks of life will be impressed by the Spirit of the Lord to leave their ordinary employment, and will go forth to proclaim the last message of mercy. As rapidly as possible they are to be prepared for labor that success may crown their efforts."

Beginning September 20 and continuing six weeks, Madison College offers The Layman's Intensive Service Course. This course

is open to mature men and women, sincere Christians, who desire to study how to do home missionary work more effectively.

The course will be of the institute type, utilizing the best talent of the college and local and union conference workers. It will include instruction in the giving of Bible studies, in lay-preaching, in church leadership, in methods of self-support from the land, and in medical missionary activities.

No specific educational requirements are made unless the student desires college credit. The entrance fee is \$5.00. Students who so desire may earn room rent and board by working in campus industries.

Those interested are invited to send for application blanks and further details. Address, Office of the Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

## Campus Items

VISITORS to the campus come singly and in groups. On the ninth, Major John Bralliar, M. C., visited his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Bralliar, prior to an overseas trip. Mrs. Ena Abernathy and Mrs. Ada Cheek, sisters, were here from Pulaski, Tennessee. His wife and baby will live with her parents in East Tennessee during Major Bralliar's absence. For months, Major Bralliar has been training men for mobile hospital duty.

Pvt. Louis Grant Tolles, Madison College graduate of 1942, is with the Army School of Roentgenology in Memphis. Given twenty-four hours' leave, he spent August 12 with friends on the campus.

Lindsey Winkler wrote July 7, from somewhere in New Guinea.

Pvt. J. R. Castaneda, a Madison student from Cuba, is now overseas. He writes interesting letters to friends on the campus concerning the interesting things it is his privilege to see in historic Naples by permission of the Red Cross, which, as he says, "is doing wonderful things for the soldiers."

Miss Eloise Williams, educational secretary, from Trenton, New Jersey, spent two days on the campus. She is in search of church-school teachers for her state.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 17

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Sept. 6, 1944

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

## Helping People to Help Themselves

THE Rural Community Conference of the Upper Cumberland Plateau held its seventeenth annual session on the twenty-third of August at Scarritt Rural Life Center, near Crossville, Tennessee. The conference is described as "a means of consultation and of inspiration for workers in all walks of life who are interested in the development of a rich and rewarding rural life." President E. A. Sutherland, of Madison College, was guest speaker at the morning session, since "Dr. Sutherland and his coworkers," as the program stated, "have developed a unique institution serving the rural South and have succeeded remarkably in sending large numbers of enthusiastic graduates to carry a program of rural betterment into many regions."

Dr. Sutherland outlined Madison's philosophy of rural life education and its methods of operation at the Madison College center and in the rural community centers, known as units, which are the outgrowth of the example and training of Madison. In brief he said:

### In-Service Training

TO make a success of work for rural communities, men and women must themselves be rural-minded. The initial group at Madison, which started this work forty years ago, were for the most part in-

experienced in this field of activity. They came from cities; had been educated in city schools, and had taught in colleges of the traditional type, which are molded on the philosophy of meeting the necessities of life in the city. It was necessary, therefore, for them to be re-educated before undertaking to prepare workers for the rural districts of the South.

The first five or ten years at Madison were devoted to sinking the roots of the institution deep into the soil, and in a course of training for the teachers, before much fruit of their efforts could be realized. As a training center, Madison had first to win the confidence of the community in which it is located. Each unit that has been the outgrowth of Madison has had this prob-

### His Portrait

THE Saviour longs to manifest His grace and stamp His character on the whole world. It is His purchased possession, and He desires to make men free, and pure, and holy. Christ is sitting for His portrait in every disciple."

—*The Desire of Ages*

lem. It is approached by the purchase of a farm, which at once indicates that they are to become permanent residents of the community. They are interested in promoting agricultural interests—diversified crops, gardening, and the canning of fruits and vegetables—which revolutionizes the home life of many rural dwellers.

It is not long before they have a school for the children and youth, which teaches the usual subjects and adds to the curriculum a program of work skills. The school becomes a center of community

meetings, conferences, and religious gatherings. There are nurses in the group, and the sick soon learn where to seek aid. In time, a medical institution becomes a part of the community center.

It was a new experience for the Madison group, but they were learning by actual experience many things that they could not learn in any college or university. For instance, they grappled with the health problem, beginning in the simplest way, and sending one of their men to medical school in order to have a physician who would enter wholeheartedly into the problem of training students to carry a well-rounded work in rural areas of the South.

That medical institution was operated not only to minister to the sick of the community but to serve as a training center for nurses. It has grown into a 125-bed sanitarium and hospital, which is doing a widespread health work in cooperation with the State Health Department and other local activities.

In order to meet successfully the objectives of the institution, it was necessary to develop a spirit of proprietorship that would carry over from the training center at Madison to the smaller centers in other rural districts. To insure permanency, these centers must be free to carry out a program year after year, which is impossible in institutions controlled by organizations whose policy it is to make frequent changes. Madison organized for an independent work under the protection of the state, and the units have adopted the same plan.

Madison, therefore, is our home. We are a vital part of the community, sharing its problems and contributing to its welfare, and in turn receiving the heartiest cooperation from the community. What we have accomplished we attribute very largely to the hearty support of the people of our community and of the South who appreciate our purposes.

This spirit was caught by students in training. We often awoke to the fact that groups of students were planning to operate a center of their own. While still in school, they were arranging for their corps of workers—teachers, nurses, farmers, and mechanics. Like a hive of bees, they were getting ready to swarm, and at the right

time they went forth to carry out the principles of the mother institution. There are now forty or fifty centers of this type in the Southern States.

There are thousands of people, members of our city churches, who, if imbued with this spirit, could do a marvelous work in rural communities and themselves be the better for the experience. It is a very practical way for Christian men and women, lay members of the church, to imitate the example of the Master, who shared with the common people the best that He had.

## Ministers and Teachers Indeed

WRITING for *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, issue of July, 1944, Dr. Aaron H. Rapking, of the Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, in an article entitled, "The Rural Church and Tomorrow," says: "We need ministers and church-school teachers who can help farm people get a clearer picture of the relationship between conserving and improving the soil and the growing of souls; between the sacredness of the soil and the sacredness of personality. They will imitate the great Teacher by taking illustrations from the world in which farm people live, move, and have their being.

"They will help farmers sense the presence of God as they, His partners, till the soil and grow and harvest the crops. They will help them to realize that every day is a holy day, and that this is indeed a holy earth. They will help the farmer and his family to see God at work in the resurrection that takes place in the spring in the budding trees and opening flowers, in the ripening fruit and in the waving fields of grain in the summer, in the goldenrod and in the gorgeous color combinations of autumn, in the snowflakes that cover the landscape in winter. They will help the farmer to feel that he and God are sharing their life and energy as he milks the cow, feeds the poultry, tills the soil, and harvests the crops.

"The worship, teaching, and preaching program will not tend to set up an escape from reality, but will help the farmer to feel at home in the universe and in per-

forming any task that will make a contribution to help God bring up His great family. Farm people will be helped to feel and sense the dignity of labor, the merging of mind and soul and the energy produced by the body day by day in the making of a living and the making of a life."

## Selling Agriculture to the Students

THE agricultural group of men put on a booster program at chapel hour August 21, that captured the audience. President E. A. Sutherland presided, presenting the important place that agriculture occupies in the program of Christian education. Since it is referred to as "the A-B-C of education," every member of the college family should have a deep interest in the subject; and since the college is located in the midst of intensive agricultural activities, they should have a very definite understanding of what is being accomplished.

Those who have been carrying the burden of the agricultural work are Frank Judson, heading the Dairy Department; Adolph Johnson, the gardener; Dr. Cyrus Kendall, Sanitarium pathologist, also leader in fruit production, assisted by Arthur Wheeler; C. L. Kendall and J. W. Blair, general farm crops.

From May to August 14, drouth prevailed, the worst in years; and it seemed that the work of the agricultural men was almost in vain. But the story told that evening belied those fears, as department reports indicate.

Grain crops this year have been very satisfactory and were not greatly affected by the drouth. All seed was treated to control smut and other diseases. Seven hundred bushels of wheat were sold, as soon as harvested, for over \$1,000. Several truck loads, graded No. 1, sold at top price. One hundred and sixty bushels of oats and 1,400 bushels of barley will be used by the farm stock.

The first cutting of alfalfa was good; drouth hurt the second, but we expect a good yield this fall. The A. A. A. program of soil conservation was followed. Corn and cane crops will be short this year. The farm has 34 horses and colts. One

team of three-year-olds has been sold, and another team will be sold this fall.

The garden has under control 25 acres, six of which are on the river bottom, and three acres of the upland are under irrigation. Over \$1,000 worth of vegetables have been sold to the campus store, the food factory, and the college cafeteria. The drouth retarded the maturing of crops, but the plants are in good condition and will still bear the larger part of a normal crop. The policy is followed of turning under heavy cover crops to build up the soil to enable it to better withstand dry weather.

Six acres of bearing strawberries yielded 325 cases and sold for approximately \$2,000. Five acres of bearing grapes yielded nearly 400 bushels and sold for a little less than \$1,000. Peaches and plums were killed by late frosts. The estimated apple crop from the orchard on the Highland Rim is 1,200 bushels.

Madison has reason to be proud of its registered Jersey herd of 85 animals. The estimated production for 1944 is 40,000 gallons of milk, representing a gross income of \$11,000. The department is in position to sell a number of valuable head to dairymen who are interested in securing foundation stock to improve their herds. Recently a two-year-old heifer was sold for \$225, and a six-months-old calf for \$50.

Considered as a hub of the agricultural department, the dairy offers work to seven or eight students in peace-time conditions. It offers an unexcelled opportunity for young men to learn the proper methods of caring for stock and producing and handling milk and milk products. As a part of the postwar program, the dairy has definite plans for advancement.

Agriculture is an important feature of the out-of-the-city program that Madison offers students who desire to prepare for active service for their fellow men. Excellent opportunities are here for college students and for older men and women, lay members of the church, who desire to train for Christian service.

## A Growing Unit

THE summer News Letter from Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, states that the rainfall in that section had

been sufficient to produce a good crop of home-grown vegetables. The Academy plans to give the Medical Cadet Course as a part of the regular school program. The craft shop, begun last spring, is nearing completion, electric wiring is in, and class-work will be conducted there this coming year.

Several members of the Academy faculty spent a portion of the summer in school: Miss Hazel King, their librarian and teacher of English, spent the summer with her parents, Postmaster and Mrs. R. B. King, and her sister, Miss Audrey, supervisor at the Sanitarium, while attending college. Paul Hendershott and Clifford Melendy took classwork in the college; and the latter part of the summer, Mr. Melendy took the Medical Cadet Training Course in Washington, D. C.

Pine Forest Academy is a rural high school which gives both boys and girls an opportunity to carry a work-study program that adds skill to knowledge and affords opportunity to earn a part of their school expenses.

## Campus News

ON the twenty-eighth of August, Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, former head of the Department of Education, University of New York, arrived on the campus from Fletcher, North Carolina. He plans to make Madison his home for the coming year, and is a welcome addition to the College faculty.

Larry Creighton, Madison College graduate, who has been in rural community work in Celo, North Carolina, has returned to Madison as a supervisor at the Sanitarium. He will be joined soon by his wife (nee Miss Bessie McCorkle) and their little girl.

Recent changes in sanitarium personnel find Miss Mary Ann Voss, surgery supervisor, transferring to Dr. John Solomon's clinic, in Madison. Miss Josephine Mattson is becoming a Navy nurse. Mrs. Mabel Heslip McKenny, a Madison graduate nurse, whose husband is in the service, has

returned to the sanitarium as supervisor in West Hall. Miss Lucile Cline has returned from General Hospital, Canon City, Colorado, to fill a supervisory position here. Mrs. C. C. Blackburn, formerly preceptress in Girls' Dormitory, left with her husband when he was inducted into the Army eighteen months ago. He is now laboratory technician in Naples, and Mrs. Blackburn recently became supervisor of the Madison Sanitarium Surgery.

Dr. Percy Christian, head of the Social Science Department of Pacific Union College, Angwin, California, his wife and son have been visiting on the campus in the home of Mrs. Christian's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Conser. From Madison, Dr. Christian went to Washington, D. C., to attend the History and Bible Institute for teachers, of which he is chairman.

Dr. W. E. Hancock, of Madison College faculty, attended the History and Bible Institute in Washington. Professor William Sandborn, principal of Demonstration High School, is taking the Medical Cadet Course in Washington, preparatory to adding that course to high school curriculum and also making it available to teachers in training in the College.

Dean Howard J. Welch spent six weeks in Chicago University this summer, devoting the major part of his time to courses in college administrative work.

While visiting his wife and friends on the campus, Lt. Col. Other Speaker gave an interesting and instructive report of his travels during two years of Army service as flight surgeon. He left Bar Harbor, Maine, aboard a Flying Fortress, spent a few days in Labrador, touched Greenland, Iceland, and then went on to Scotland. A ten-day trip took him to North Africa. He had the privilege of visiting Cairo, Egypt, and Jerusalem. Eleven months on the Sicilian Coast was followed by an assignment to Italy. Before leaving for home on his thirty-day furlough, he visited Rome and was shown about the Vatican by Father O'Conner, of New York. He left Madison to report for a new assignment.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 18

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Sept. 20, 1944

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

## Commencement Week at Madison College

THE three distinctive programs which made up the public exercises of commencement week at Madison College were: the Consecration Service on Friday evening, September 1; the Baccalaureate Service on Sabbath morning, September 2; and the final Convocation or Commencement Exercises at which the degrees were conferred on Sunday evening, the third of September.

In response to the request of the editor, Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, emeritus professor of Teachers-College Education in New York University, who has recently moved to the campus to take up his duties as Resident Educational Consultant, has given his impressions of these programs. At the close of the following brief statement which he has made on the fulfillment

of this request, a few significant excerpts are given from his own address at the final convocation. Says the professor:

"On three former occasions it was my privilege to visit the campus of Madison College and to address the faculty and students at a general college assembly. On each of these occasions I gained a distinctly favorable impression of the institution, of its personnel, of its educational program,

and of its Christian spirit. When President Sutherland invited me to give the commencement address at the close of the summer term this year, he also invited me to come on in time, if possible, for the Consecration Service and for the Baccalaureate. Fortunately, I was able to do so. I was amply repaid for the special effort which I found it necessary to make

in order to be present on these two occasions.

"The Consecration Service is a unique feature of the program of commencement week in Seventh-day Adventist colleges and secondary schools. On this occasion I was deeply impressed by what I saw and heard. Every member of the graduating class made a simple, obviously sincere, and profoundly impressive declaration of his or

her life purpose. Nothing else on that program could add to or subtract from the relative importance of those declarations. 'Blessed is the man who has found his work; let him ask for no other blessing,' and more blessed still is he, if he has a full sense of the importance of his chosen field of service in promoting the welfare of all mankind. On the other hand, what could be more pathetic, more depressing,

### A Prayer

KIND Father, great Physician of mankind,  
Who careth for the sick, the lame, the blind,  
I come to Thee, for surely Thou doth know  
The troubled, weary path o'er which I go.  
Let me feel the guidance of Thy strong hand,  
I ask of Thee, for Thou doth understand."

—SELECTED

than to see a young college graduate who is 'all dressed up and no place to go,' or who is 'aiming at nothing and hitting the mark,' or 'headed for nowhere and traveling fast.'

"The members of this class of Madison College graduates—one and all—are quite obviously going out to render some worthwhile service, to overcome all difficulties related thereto, and to reflect real credit upon the institution that gave them a life purpose as well as knowledge and skill.

"The Baccalaureate Service was also somewhat unique and certainly very effective and impressive. Its obvious purpose was to confirm the members of the class in the high resolves they had the evening before expressed in the presence of what St. Paul would have called 'a great crowd of witnesses' and to call again effectively to their attention the spiritual resources upon which they may confidently rely in every difficult and faltering moment. This service was of high spiritual import to the members of the class and must have made a deep impression on all their friends in the family circles represented and here in the college community as well.

"The third program, the Commencement, in which I was privileged to have a part, was set in a pattern of 'sweet simplicity' altogether characteristic of the life on the Madison College campus. There was no pomp, no ostentation or display. Students did no strutting, and officers made no pontifical pronouncements. The convocation hall was beautifully decorated, the music was appropriate and well rendered, the president's message was simple, direct, and inspiring, and the whole impression upon the guest speaker was pleasing, satisfying, and reassuring."

### To the Graduates

WE give excerpts from the address to the graduating class:

"Your first obligation is to earn an honest living. There is a spurious doctrine widely preached and widely accepted to the effect that the government owes every man a living. In this critical hour, the question is not what does the government owe you, but what do you owe the government for the essential protection it is en-

deavoring to provide for you and for your children's children.

"Your second obligation is to make the most of your God-given talents, that you may the more fully live the full and abundant life of the spirit, that you may be more than a mere human automaton in an assembly-line age. You have studied music, art, poetry, science, history, philosophy, and religion. These are some of the shining 'gates of pearl' referred to in the Book of Revelation, through which we may enter into what St. Augustine would have called 'the City of God.' You know what the great music masters have done to make possible the enrichment of the human spirit through rhythm and melody. You know what the great artists of the centuries have done to make their noblest aspirations permanent through sculpture, painting, and architecture. You know what the poets have done to interpret the rhythms of the universe.

"You know enough about science to realize that we live under the reign of law in a well-ordered universe. You know that there is no conflict—no 'warfare'—between true science and true religion. You have learned that science supports the age-old Biblical precepts that 'the law of the Lord is perfect,' that 'the wages of sin is death,' and that 'whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.' History has given you perspective. It is 'the past of the present.' You are no longer 'a provincial in time.'

"History confirms the wisdom of all men who obey the golden rule and condemns the folly of all men who willfully violate this rule. The study of philosophy has given you 'the why of things' and a working solution for many of life's elemental and persistent problems. Religion has, I hope, given you—and will always give you—its supremest consolations: joy unspeakable, love abounding, and that inner peace which passeth all understanding.

"These acquirements, in large measure the direct result of your having spent some years in this somewhat unique and certainly very inspiring college environment, constitute the solid foundation on which your intellectual and your spiritual leadership in your several callings must rest in the years to come.

"Remember that, regardless of your

basic calling, you will all be teachers, by precept and by example, every day and every hour, to the end of your life. As a teacher, *what you are* will be infinitely more important than anything you can say. Emerson once remarked, 'What you are shouts so loudly in my ears that I cannot hear what you say.' *What you do* also is vastly more important than anything you can say. Henry Drummond, in a notable address to the young men of Harvard, said: 'There are a great many good young people kept out of the kingdom of heaven by the unlovely character of those who profess to be within.'

"If you would be an effective teacher, you must continue to be a learner; and unless you do continue to be a learner, your college diploma will very soon be in the past tense, or even in the past perfect tense. You should aim to keep alive and growing as long as you live; and you should, considering the opportunities you have had, 'be ashamed to die till you have won some great victory for humanity.'"

## Former Students in the Service

From the Asiatic area, Cpl. Dale A. Reins, in hospital service, writes: "You see by my address that I have changed location again. I am still working with the Chinese. We have plenty to do, for we are now getting battle casualties. . . . My brother, Don Reins, is somewhere in the Pacific area. I'll be looking forward to hearing from you again."

Doyle Martin, Pharmacist's Mate 3/c, who is doing dispensary work in a naval hospital on the Pacific Coast, writes: "California is a good place, but I would rather be back in Tennessee. The Navy has given me a fine chance. I went through boot camp, was sent to a naval hospital for five weeks, and was then returned to the main dispensary. I am now working in the operating room. My wife is a nurse in Paradise Valley Sanitarium. I get out on liberty every other night, and have alternate week ends off duty. We have met quite a few Madisonites out here on the Coast."

On the fourteenth, Olga Glang, home in Akron, Ohio, now a WAC, stopped for a

few hours with friends on the campus. She is stationed at Montgomery, Alabama, and had been on a cross-country trip in a Flying Fortress.

Sgt. Harold Ivan Teel, Madison graduate of 1940, on July 10 was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Jean Ross, also a former Madison student, at her home in Hurricane, West Virginia. Sgt. Teel is stationed at Camp Rucker, Alabama.

Capt. Sybil Smith-Gallagher, Director of Nurses in the army hospital at Mobile, Alabama, a Madison graduate nurse, has been in the service for approximately three years. She flew to Nashville by army plane and spent a few hours with friends and relatives on the campus. Her father and mother live near the campus, and she was met here by Robert Dunn and his wife, the captain's sister. Her husband, Lt. Robert Gallagher, who was with the Flying Tigers in Burma at the time of the fall of that city, is now stationed in North Carolina. He also is a Madison-trained nurse.

Sgt. Howard Nix and Sgt. Dwight Bidwell, who were classmates at Madison, have been together in all their army training for over two years. They are now somewhere in England, still together. Mrs. Carrie Vanderbilt-Nix is a member of the supervisory staff of Madison Sanitarium.

S/Sgt. Robert Jacobsen, Madison nurse, son of Professor E. C. Jacobsen, former member of the College staff, writes from Italy. He spent a number of months at Allied Headquarters in North Africa following the invasion of that territory.

## The Master's Way

WE Christians have the good news. Here is a story which illustrates what we mean. Two boys were the best of friends. When they grew up, one went to college and then to law school. In the course of time he became a famous judge.

The other boy somehow left the straight and narrow path and became a thief. One day he was brought to court. There behind the bench sat his boyhood friend. Spectators held their breath. What would the judge do to his boyhood friend? Would he let him off easy? To the surprise of all, the judge pronounced the most severe penalty the law allowed. Then he left his

bench, came down, and stood beside his boyhood friend and paid his fine.

That is what the God of righteousness and mercy did for us. We sinned against the laws laid down by our Creator and were adjudged worthy of death. Then God "left the bench" and stood beside us and paid the fine on Calvary. "The Word became flesh." This is the Gospel, the good news!

—*Dr. Robert S. Kinsey, Nashville Tennessean.*

## Missionaries in India

TWO former members of Madison College family, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Larson, write from the Seventh-day Adventist High School, Kottarakara, Travancore, India:

We are down in the southern part of India, about nine degrees from the equator, in the native state of Travancore. The country is full of beautiful hills and lovely valleys. Paddy fields that look like luxurious green carpets fill the valleys. Trees, flowers, slim palms that tower straight up, birds that fairly take your breath away, make it all like one beautiful park.

This is the home of the Syrian Christians who came centuries ago, driven from their homes by persecution. One out of every three people calls himself a Christian, which I think has much to do with the high per cent of literacy in this state, the highest in all India. The people live much as we do at home—in separate homes surrounded by a plot of land. In spite of all this, heathenism is deeply rooted.

Mr. Larson and I are our only missionaries out among the vernacular people south of Poona. There is work here for dozens of missionaries. People flock to our meetings. Even a native worker holding meetings in a leaf-thatched shed in the jungle has a large audience.

One thing that makes our school work difficult is the popular idea that a student should not do any manual work. It is a disgrace to soil his hands. So it is against great odds that we carry out the principles of Christian education. We now have thirty-five acres of land and plan to grow our own food. This seems strange to some, for as they say, "It is more honorable to buy your vegetables than to raise them by hard labor."

We have a school print shop, a small bookbindery, and we are putting up a building to house weaving and tailoring. There is a real demand for a good food industry. We have fine apples that we would like to can for the market. Soybeans and peanuts do well here. Nutrition is almost an unheard-of science. It is one of the subjects that we are teaching. It has to be made very practical, for in general the idea is that a pupil studies only for examination. I attribute

the low physical resistance and the prevalence of disease largely to an unbalanced diet. This is not because foods are lacking, but the people are ignorant of the laws of nutrition. I am planning now to put out a small book in the vernacular for use of the common people.

We think and talk often of Madison, especially in connection with our efforts to make the school self-supporting.

## Campus News

Miss Florence Utter, of Joliet, Illinois, for a time connected with Pine Forest Academy, arrived on the campus ahead of schedule for the fall opening.

After his return from Washington, D. C., Professor William Sandborn, principal of the Demonstration High School, gave an interesting report of the Medical Cadet Course to be given to high school students this year and which will be open to college students who are interested. It is a desirable training for students of any grade.

## Self-Supporting Workers' Convention

IN spite of the difficulties of travel, the self-supporting rural workers of the Southland are loath to break the tradition of an annual conference. For thirty-five years these groups have come together at Madison to rehearse their experiences, to study their problems, and to gain renewed strength to continue their labors of love and sacrifice.

The 1944 convention will be held on the Madison College campus. The opening session is at 7:30 o'clock, Thursday evening, October 5, and the conference will close at noon the following Sunday, the eighth of October.

Postwar problems to be met by the rural units will be the keynote of the convention. The close of the war will open opportunities for a strong educational and religious movement, a medical-evangelistic work for which we should now be definitely preparing.

The convention should prove an inspiration to greater devotion to the work to which we have been called. Each rural center should send at least one representative. The more who come, the better for all concerned. A cordial invitation is extended to friends other than the unit workers. In order to insure accommodations, write who is coming and when. Address the secretary, Miss Florence Fellemende, Madison College, Tennessee.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 19

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Oct. 4, 1944

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

## Preparing for Leadership

THE story of Elisha, successor to Elijah the prophet, circles about the history of the Schools of the Prophets, institutions that were largely responsible for the moral tone of the Hebrew nation. Elisha's training for service as a teacher, prophet, leader, together with outstanding national events to which he was a witness, presents a very strong lesson for Christians today.

Elijah and Elisha are typical of those followers of the Master who will be in His service when earth's history closes and the Saviour returns to claim His own. The following paragraphs, together with the record of Elisha in the Book of Kings, can easily be translated into the life and experience of Christian men and women who desire to serve the Master. From the book, *Prophets and Kings*, by Ellen G. White, the following paragraphs are condensed:

"Elisha's father was a wealthy farmer, a man whose household were among the number that in a time of almost universal apostasy had not bowed the knee to Baal. Theirs was a home where God was honored, and where allegiance to the faith of ancient Israel was the rule of daily life.

In such surroundings the early years of Elisha were passed. In the quietude of country life, under the teaching of God and nature and the discipline of useful work, he received the training in habits of simplicity and of obedience to his parents and to God that helped to fit him for the high position he was afterward to occupy.

"The prophetic call came to Elisha while,

with his father's servants, he was plowing in the field. He had taken up the work that lay nearest. He possessed both the capabilities of a leader among men, and the meekness of one who is ready to serve. Of a quiet and gentle spirit, he was nevertheless energetic and steadfast. Integrity, fidelity, and the love and fear of God were his; and in the humble round of

daily toil, he gained strength of purpose and nobleness of character, constantly increasing in grace and knowledge. While cooperating with his father in the home-life duties, he was learning to cooperate with God.

### Education Through Service

BY faithfulness in little things, Elisha was preparing for weightier trusts. Day by day, through practical experience,

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### A Present Help

WE may not climb the heavenly steeps,  
To bring the Saviour down;  
In vain we search the lowest deeps,  
For Him no depth can drown.

The healing of the seamless dress  
Is by our beds of pain;  
We touch Him in life's throng and press,  
And we are whole again.

—Whittier

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he gained a fitness for a broader, higher work. He learned to serve; and in learning this, he learned also how to instruct and lead. The lesson is for all. None can know what may be God's purpose in His discipline; but all may be certain that faithfulness in little things is the evidence of fitness for greater responsibilities. Every act of life is a revelation of character; and he only who in small duties proves himself 'a workman that needeth not to be ashamed,' can be honored by God with higher service.

"He who feels that it is of no consequence how he performs the smaller tasks, proves himself unfit for a more honored position. He fails of gaining the grace, the power, the force of character, which is received through unreserved surrender.

"A man may be in the service of God while engaged in the ordinary, everyday duties, while felling trees, clearing the ground, or following the plow. The mother who trains her children for Christ is as truly working for God as is the minister in the pulpit.

"Success depends not so much on talent as on energy and willingness. It is not the possession of the splendid talents that enables us to render acceptable service, but the conscientious performance of daily duties, the contented spirit, the unaffected, sincere interest in the welfare of others. In the humblest lot, true excellence may be found. The commonest tasks, wrought with loving faithfulness, are beautiful in God's sight.

"As Elijah, divinely directed in seeking a successor, passed the field in which Elisha was plowing, he cast upon the young man's shoulders the mantle of consecration. The Spirit of God impressed Elisha's heart as to the meaning of the prophet's act. To him it was the signal that God had called him to be the successor of Elijah. . . .

### Answering the Call

**E**LISHA must count the cost, decide for himself to accept or reject the call. If his desires clung to his home and its advantages, he was at liberty to remain there. But Elisha understood the meaning of the call. He knew it was from God, and he did not hesitate to obey. Not for any worldly advantage would he forego the op-

portunity of becoming God's messenger, or sacrifice the privilege of association with His servant. 'Then he arose, and went after Elijah, and ministered unto him.' Without hesitation he left a home, where he was beloved, to attend the prophet in his uncertain life.

"Had Elisha asked Elijah what was expected of him, what would be his work, he would have been answered: God knows; He will make it known to you. If you wait upon the Lord, He will answer your every question. You may come with me if you have evidence that God has called you. Know for yourself that God stands back of me, and that it is His voice you hear. If you can count everything but cross that you may win the favor of God, come."

### And at Madison

**A**S one of its prominent objectives, Madison College is training men and women for self-supporting Christian activities. Its system is similar to that of the Hebrew Schools of the Prophets. Its administrators and teachers are interested therefore in checking similarities in principles and methods. With the foregoing paragraphs in mind, let us note—

1. "The quietude of country life," close contact with the things of nature and with the Creator through His works, are strong factors in the education of youth.
2. Habits of simplicity and obedience, well cultivated, are essential in training for leadership.
3. Useful work affords a necessary discipline in Christian education.
4. Ability to carry responsibility, to see what needs to be done, and to take up the work which lies at hand—this ability is encouraged in a school that operates a work-and-study program.
5. Energy, enthusiasm, integrity, fidelity, combined with teachableness and a cooperative spirit, are characteristics of a promising student which Madison seeks to cultivate.
6. Willingness to serve others, to perform what some are tempted to call menial duties, is an excellent preparation for positions of higher responsibility such as many Madison students contemplate in the form of a rural community work.

## A Health Program

HUNDREDS of young men and women have gone from Madison equipped to do a special work for humanity as the result of their training course in nursing. These products of the institution are found in many a rural community ministering to the sick and afflicted.

The health education program of the institution has provided for a large group of young people who had the medical course in view and who took the preparatory courses at Madison. The war has demonstrated the value of this training, for our men and women nurses, physicians, laboratory technicians, and dietitians have found service in the American Army and Navy on the far-flung battle fronts.

When the war ends, there will be no less need of health training. Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, reporting to a Senate Committee, is quoted as saying:

"Instead of a country of rugged, virile men, we have a lot of 5-D's—defective, disabled, deficient, disordered, and diseased. Lack of physical fitness of one-third of the population constitutes a major man-power problem and a threat to the survival of democracy."

To correct such conditions the Government is planning for a year of intensive health education to begin this fall, in order to put the nation in sound health for present war needs and postwar progress.

The world faces a situation when, as never before, the value of rural surroundings in the education of youth, agricultural pursuits for health as well as financial support, and a specific class instruction in matters of health, should make our educational institutions a recognized factor in promoting the democratic way of living.

## Wartime Teachers

OUR boys fighting today and tomorrow were in our classrooms a few years back. Now they fight partly with the machines of war—the best there are. They fight mostly from inside themselves—with what parents and teachers taught them.

What courage they have is related to living examples of courage they saw in parents and teachers during the golden age

of learning. What self-determination, perseverance, resistance to fatigue, ingenuity, cooperativeness they now use stems from yesterday's life in school and childhood homes.

Life is like that. Human life is Nature's supreme example of "cause and effect." Education is a patent cause.

One real test of the goodness of a child's elementary education is his performance in high school. Another test, long delayed, is his performance as a citizen, neighbor, worker, and homemaker during his adult life. Today, the test of tests is his performance as a soldier in the thick of history's fiercest battle. War is a test, and what a test! Says *High School High Lights*: "The question is raised: What kind of a person makes the most efficient teacher?"

It is that one who, in addition to scholastic qualifications, most fully demonstrates in his own life the character, the virtues, the skills, his students need in their battle with the problems of life.

## A Fulfillment

IN the year 1936, a young man living in Peru, South America, made application to enter Madison College. He was a Syrian by birth, who had incidentally become acquainted with the opportunities offered at Madison for a student to earn the expense of his education by working in campus industries. After graduating from the College of Medical Evangelists, and having finished his internship, this young man, S. D. Karmy, M.D., writes from Long Beach, California:

"It was in January, 1937, that I arrived at Madison College with a burning desire to take the medical course at Loma Linda but with no financial security to nurture that desire. In the face of difficulties I was tempted to give up the idea of a medical course. But through those two critical premedical years, the sympathetic counsel and kindly advice of Madison's president and other teachers kept up my courage. Since then, the Lord has opened many doors before me, and year after year I received the needed financial assistance.

"I am happy to inform you that final arrangements have now been completed for me to pioneer the establishment of a medi-

cal missionary work in the Arabic field. This is the realization of a long-cherished ambition. I now look forward with confidence to the accomplishment of great things in the Lord's work along medical missionary lines.

"I want to assure you, Dr. Sutherland, that there will always be a warm place in my heart for Madison. I shall attempt to carry on a similar work and provide young men and women in the Arabic field an opportunity to earn their education while preparing for the Master's service. We hope to see the dawn of a new day in long-neglected Moslem lands."

## Men in the Service

FROM Sgt. Dwight Lawrence Bidwell, "Somewhere in England," came a letter late in September, saying that he and his friend, Sgt. Howard Nix, are still together. He writes:

"In spite of five years of war, England is still beautiful. We had a wonderful trip across the Atlantic in a British vessel. Rationing is strict on almost everything for soldiers and civilians alike. We are allowed two cakes of toilet soap and one of laundry soap per month; so when we do our own laundry, we have to go 'Scotch.' But with it all, the people of England are better off by far than those on the European continent. I hear that in Paris butter sells for \$25 per pound, coffee costs \$40 per pound, and hot water and electricity are scarce; so we are fortunate here, for neither water nor electricity are rationed. Food is sufficient, and one can buy the clothes necessary for comfort. We are living in tents, and although we do not have many conveniences, yet we are comfortable."

A FRIEND in El Paso, Texas, has a son in the Navy; so from time to time she receives copies of their newspaper. Recently, this friend, Mrs. Seth Williams, sent a clipping giving the story of a former Madison student. We quote:

"Francis Woo, Chinese seabee, became an American citizen last week when he was sworn in at a naturalization ceremony in the county clerk's office in Oxnard. Woo

works in the Battalion Liaison Office, and during his spare time is studying Japanese, which, he explains, is similar to the Chinese language, as far as characters go, the big difference being in pronunciation.

"Woo lived in China until he was twenty-three; studied Commerce at the China Training Institute. Later, the Chinese government sent him to the U. S. He was graduated from Madison College, Tennessee, in 1940, with a B.S. degree. Later, he was a teller in the Bank of China, New York City, and following that, he was sent to Washington, D. C., to work in the War Department's Army Map Service as senior translator in the China unit."

## Campus News

FOLLOWING the close of the Summer Quarter, Mrs. Hazel Callender left for Paducah, Kentucky, where she will teach the church school this coming year.

The college graduates, candidates for the B.S. degree this year, numbered twelve. Two of this number were Captain Albert Dittes, M.C., on furlough in the States after nearly two years in service in the Pacific area, and Lt. Colonel Other Speaker, who is in the States on furlough after two years or more in the European area. Twelve nurses completed the three years' course at this time and are eligible to state certificate as registered nurses. Consecration service on the evening of September 1 was conducted by Elder A. W. Werline, of Nashville; and the Sabbath baccalaureate sermon was by Professor C. H. Lauda. Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, who has recently become a member of the campus family, gave the commencement address. It was a happy week end for all concerned.

Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Webber, of Madison College teaching staff, are spending their vacation with their two sons, Dr. Alfred and Harry, students in the College of Medical Evangelists. Dr. Alfred Webber completed his medical course in September and plans to intern in White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles.

A reader living in Arkansas says: "Please send me a few extra copies of that timely article, 'Perils of the City.' I want them for distribution."

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 20

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Oct. 18, 1944

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

## Southern Self-Supporting Workers in Convention

THE group known as self-supporting mission workers of the Southland represents more than forty centers of activity, varying in size from the members of a family, or two, to the Madison campus organization, which includes a 125-bed sanitarium and hospital; Madison College equipped to handle five hundred students; a food manufacturing plant; and, for an educational institution, a rather extensive agricultural and mechanical setup. The rural community centers have come to be called "units." A friend gave the following sympathetic and understanding definition:

### A Unit

A UNIT is a body of consecrated laymen, whose varied minds, talents, and dispositions are voluntarily submitted to an organized plan of working under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, with the aim to demonstrate to the world the beauty and power of righteous principles when applied to a self-supporting enterprise, such as the operation of a farm, an industrial school, and a sanitarium under one management—an enterprise that will enable students to work

their way through school and will furnish the means for the development of a well-balanced character."

At the recent home-coming, week end of October 5 to 9, it was fitting that welcome be extended by President E. A. Sutherland, of Madison College, the entertaining institution, and as father of the units, for him to strike the keynote of the

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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." "He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee."

—"Prophets and Kings"

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convention study. That keynote was the importance of speedy preparation to effectively meet present world conditions as well as the more exacting conditions of the near future.

This 1944 convention had one visitor who, for the first time, was sitting in on the meetings of this group of unit representatives.

He had met individual members; had become well acquainted with the efficient dietitian in Atlanta Sanitarium, Mrs. Louella Doub; and had spent some time with the Fletcher unit in North Carolina. This visitor is Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, Emeritus Professor of Teacher-College Education in New York University, and at present Resident Educational Consultant in Madison College, whom THE SURVEY readers met

a few weeks ago. The problems of self-supporting unit workers as reported and analyzed by him makes an interesting picture indeed.

### Dr. Suhrie Reports

I have known for some years of the pioneer work of Madison College and Sanitarium as a rural center of Christian culture and service. I learned for the first time, when I made my third visit to this campus last April, that this institution through many years has been extending its service by establishing local units, or satellite institutions, in two score or more different communities scattered over the rural and mountain areas of the South—in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina.

I had often visited, and on one occasion had been hospitalized, at the largest of these affiliated or off-shoot institutions—the one at Fletcher, near Asheville, North Carolina. This unit maintains for the mountain folk a sixty-bed sanitarium, a well-equipped, professionally staffed, and thoroughly modern hospital, and a well-organized and efficient church school, including the elementary as well as the secondary school grades.

The other units affiliated with Madison College and Sanitarium are smaller and usually of more recent origin. Some of them have only a few beds for patients; some do not yet have schools; each of them has at least a few acres of land for vegetable gardening; many of them have fine modern farms and farm equipment, dairies, orchards, laundries, and other means of livelihood for the self-supporting workers, including the adolescents who are enrolled in and work their way through school.

**S**INCE coming to Madison College campus, I have had the privilege and pleasure of visiting several of these local unit affiliates of the parent institution established by President E. A. Sutherland and his associates forty years ago in a big bend of the Cumberland River, ten miles from Nashville, Tennessee.

In each of the institutions visited, I found a group of intelligent, industrious, fine-spirited Christian workers "carrying on" in the face of trying circumstances—

shortage of help in the sanitarium and on the farm, war restrictions, and other difficulties—with a kind of cheerfulness and courage that recalled vividly to my mind some of the stories I had read of the heroic pioneer days of Daniel Boone in the Southern Appalachians. God willing, I shall lose no opportunity in the future to visit the other centers, or units, which I have not yet seen.

After attending the open conferences of these self-supporting workers who are resident in these satellite institutions dedicated to humanitarian service where the need is greatest, and conducted by consecrated men and women who are progressively restoring the fertility of the soil, reclaiming through education "the neglected children of promise" of these Southern mountain areas, and, in a truly sacrificial spirit, ministering to human suffering while teaching obedience to the laws of health—after this, I am truly thrilled with the prospect of getting at the heart of an enterprise of such great promise to the future of our great Southland.

Some of the units sent a half-dozen representatives; some sent only one; and a few, because of the distance, travel restrictions, and pressing demands at home, were unable to be represented.

### The Conference Program

**A**T THE opening session, Dr. Sutherland, who, in point of service, is the dean of college presidents in Tennessee, again made manifest his challenging and youthful spirit in a ringing keynote address on Thursday evening. He is not living in the past tense; he has plans for the future; he accepts the difficulties of these trying times as a challenge, as a new call, to wider and more efficient service.

The chairman of the conference, Leland Straw, director of Little Creek School, a unit near Knoxville, announced at the opening session his purpose to effect a stronger and more efficient working organization of the conference to insure continuing service to the weaker units throughout the year.

Conference topics were as follows: (1) Medical Evangelism; (2) Rural Life Betterment; (3) Responsibility of Each Unit for Soul Winning in the Service Area; (4)

The Distinctive Service and Needs of the Several Units; (5) Improvement of the Educational Program of the Church Schools. Religious services of the week end included two strong sermons—one by Julius Gilbert White, the other by Professor A. W. Spalding—inspiring vesper singing, and the usual Sabbath School program of the College church.

### Sectional Meetings

**D**OCTOR LEW WALLACE, a widely-known surgeon, from Fletcher Sanitarium and Hospital, conducted the Conference on Medical Service, dealing with the scope and the spirit of such service. Collectively the speakers made it crystal clear (1) that effective medical missionary work is sacrificial in spirit; (2) that it is an educational enterprise in which the laws of health are effectively taught and obeyed; and (3) that disciples can best be won to the Master by workers who, in their daily round of duty and service, show a zeal for the spiritual as well as for the physical welfare of the patients in the sanitarium and the citizens of the community that they serve.

Andrew J. Wheeler, director of Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, Chunky, Mississippi, led the Conference on Rural Life Betterment. His carefully-chosen speakers interpreted their several experiments in cooperative living and community service in the rural units represented. Self-help was the keynote for the individual and for the group in each unit.

**T**HE Sabbath afternoon conference was led by Dean H. J. Welch, of Madison College. The discussion focused on the problem of making Madison College and Sanitarium and each of the affiliated units increasingly effective in a conscious program of evangelization in the area which it serves. I was unable to attend this session; but echoes of it on the college campus indicate that heavy emphasis was placed on the important part that the layman is playing, and should play, in the soul-winning activities and services of unit groups.

President Sutherland and the chairman of the conference, Professor Leland Straw, presided at the evening session, at which a dozen delegates—or perhaps it was a score—presented vivid word pictures of the

needs of the people in the representative areas served (1) for Christian education; (2) for more adequate medical and health service; (3) for expert demonstration of better farming methods and practices, including crop rotation, up-grading of farm herds, care of fruit trees, preservation of foods, and so forth.

Several of the speakers made it clear that there are, even in the open country, large numbers of children who are without homes, or who are being seriously neglected by worthless and dissolute parents. A few of the units where these needs seem to be greatest are quite evidently rendering a noble service in meeting the most elemental needs of orphans and other badly neglected children of the community.

**S**UNDAY morning, Professor William Sandborn, director of the campus elementary and secondary school, conducted the Conference on Improvement of the Educational Program of the Church School. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the daily manual work program of the secondary school and the college in the true education of young people. The speakers attempted to answer Spencer's famous question: "What knowledge is of most worth?" in the so-called "academic" or "regular" school program.

The very definite impression of an outsider, after listening to such a discussion, is that in the Seventh-day Adventist schools much emphasis is placed on character education in the best sense of the term, through religious motivation and through a proper balance of efforts to cultivate the intellect, to train the hand, and to stir the impulses of the heart; and also through the definite placement of responsibility upon individuals and organized groups, together with an evaluation of performances related thereto.

### Closing Session

**R**EPORTS rendered at the business session indicated well-developed plans for a year of fruitful cooperative effort and a better co-ordination of the work of the units, as a group, with each other and with Madison, the parent institution and accepted mentor and guide. W. D. Fraze, of the Wildwood, Georgia, unit, was chosen chairman of the conference; and

Leland Straw, of Little Creek School, vice-chairman, for a period of three years. With them are associated a council of five, representing as many different units.

The conference closed Sunday noon with messages from the newly-appointed chairman and from President Sutherland. The chairman paid well-deserved tribute to the seed sowers—the pioneers who “in toil and sweat and tears” began the work forty years ago that has made possible the splendid school and sanitarium facilities which friends of Madison now enjoy.

Dr. Sutherland stated his firm determination to lead the self-supporting enterprises forward in the face of all difficulties. He extended thanks to all his associates in Madison and to the units for their cooperation, closing with a new and clarion call to duty. And so the conference ended on a high note of unity in service.

My whole experience, as an observer on the side lines and not yet very active in the game, was an invigorating and heartening one. I envision a great future for Madison and her affiliated sanitarium-and-school units scattered over the deep South.

## Convention Attendants

LIKE TIMOTHY, of whom the Apostle Paul spoke lovingly as “my son in the faith,” so the unit workers are regarded by Madison. Many of them have at one time been intimately connected with the parent institution. There were Charles Alden and Braden Mulford, who were members of the original campus family when the property was purchased and plans were in the offing to make Madison what it is today. These young men were not content to remain here overlong. They wanted to try out for themselves the plan of establishing rural centers and to carry out, away from the parental roof, the ideas that led to the foundation of Madison. To them was afforded the privilege of founding two of the earliest rural school centers.

The number is hundreds who have followed the example set by these two men. And annually these have returned to Madison, welcomed here as children to the home they have left for wider service. Among those in attendance at the 1944 convention

were Mrs. Harriet Walen, her daughter, Susan Walen-Ard, and Hershell Ard, who, with their coworkers, have placed Chestnut Hill Farm School and Cottage Sanitarium on the map. Mrs. Ethel Banta also came from Chestnut Hill.

In those early days when Dr. Lew Wallace was a lad, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace, were co-founders of Chestnut Hill Unit. Dr. Wallace, now Medical Superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, was a familiar face in the conference. Arthur Jasperson, Business Manager at Fletcher, and Miss Martha Hansen were other representatives from the thriving center. School is in session, patients require attention, a nurses' class is in training—these and other duties accounted for the fact that some we always look for were missing.

Mr. and Mrs. Braden Mulford now care for a number of patients in their more recently acquired home, The Wren's Nest, on the brow of the hill at Monteagle, Tennessee. They could make only a brief stay and give a word of greeting.

Harvey Bean and his wife, both nurses who operated treatment rooms in Memphis for a good many years, are now campus residents and met many old friends at the convention.

Thinking back into the earlier years, one recalls the coming south of Minister C. N. Martin and his wife and family of children who grew up in the atmosphere of self-supporting unit work. Neil Martin, who established and has given years to El Reposo Sanitarium, Florence, Alabama, was in attendance, as was also his aged mother.

Mrs. Archie Page and Mrs. Mamie Norrell represented Pine Hill Sanitarium, Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Thomas Strickland came from Dahlonga, and George Juhl from Reeves, both Georgia workers not far from Atlanta. Elder Frazee brought several with him from Wildwood Sanitarium, Georgia, near Chattanooga. F. C. Bee and his wife came from Monteagle. Professor A. J. Wheeler, his wife, and his sister, Miss Eva Wheeler, were representatives of Pine Forest Academy and Sanitarium, Chunky, Mississippi. Ira Wallace, Lee Frasier, and Vernon Schroader represented Kentucky units.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 21

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Nov. 8, 1944

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

## A Call to Nation-wide Bible Reading

IN the midst of a global war, the most terrible that the world has ever known, to which is added the excitement of a nation-wide presidential campaign, it is refreshingly significant that Christian men and women are uniting in a nation-wide campaign of Bible reading.

The shadow of a great cloud overhangs the people of every tribe and nation the world around. They need the Word. "The words that I speak unto you," said Jesus, the Saviour, "they are Spirit and they are life." And the Apostle Paul told the young man Timothy that the Scripture "is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

This campaign for a national period of Bible reading from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas originated with the American Bible Society and is being fostered by many church organizations. The Bible Society makes this appeal:

"Let us pray that the nation-wide Bible reading may, with the help of the Spirit of God, have a far-reaching and multiplied influence, bringing multitudes back to regular Bible reading and multitudes more to take it up. Let us pray that, like a great tide, it will not only fill

the bays and harbors of the churches and the homes of the country but press far back into the lesser and more numerous streams of our national life. Let us pray that those who read may have their hearts open to the gracious Spirit of God and that thereby they may be inspired to worthier living and more faithful service."

IN a radio address, "The Bible is News," Francis C. Stifler gave these interesting facts concerning this "foremost book in America," and "the most widely-known book in the whole world." We quote from *Bible Society Record*, November issue:

"The Bible in its entirety has been translated and published in 184 different languages. The New Testament has appeared in print in 233 more languages; some substantial portions of the Bible, smaller than the New Testament, have appeared in 645 additional tongues—making a total of 1,062 different languages in which some part of the Bible has been published."

As a part of the effort to bring the Bible to men in war areas, Francis Stifler told the listening public that "the great Bible Societies of Britain and America have just contracted to print 105,000 Bibles and 207,000 New Testaments in French, Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Greek, Lettish, Polish, Rumanian, and Serbian, War-dev-

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### THE WORD

**T**HY Word have I hid in mine heart,  
that I might not sin against Thee."

"Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet,  
and a light unto my path."

"Wherewithall shall a young man  
cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto  
according to Thy Word."

—Ps. 119

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astated people in Europe can get along without adequate clothing and houses, but they can't get along without food and water and medicine—and Bibles. For thousands of people in every country of Europe, the Bible is a prime necessity. So the two great Bible-loving democracies of earth, Britain and America, are doing everything they can to keep the Bible in production and in circulation for the oppressed countries of Europe."

"When young men face death, they turn to God." Army chaplains are finding this to be true, and they thank the American Bible Society for gifts of the Word.

**A**FTER receiving a shipment of New Testaments at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., Chaplain Claypool wrote, "Within an hour after their arrival, some of them were being distributed to members of a crew which had marched to the chapels for a last-minute service before shoving off."

A pulpit Bible sent as a present to the Second Marine Division brought this response:

"Tomorrow it will be dedicated to use in our chapel, located on Saipan, which will be set up today, the coral heads protruding from the ground having been chopped off and sand hauled from the beach to form

the deck. . . . May I thank you sincerely in the name of this, the most famous fighting Marine division of this war, for your generous gift which tells of the Prince of Peace and His blueprint for a new world where wars will cease forever."

A missionary in Paraguay writes the *Bible Society Record*, sending \$25 "for your splended work among the boys in the armed forces. This comes from some Paraguayan girls in our Home for Girls, who go without supper on Wednesday nights in order to have a bit to help in God's cause. You will know best in which department to use this gift among the dear men who are giving their lives for the cause of human freedom."

But the thirty-three days of nation-wide Bible reading is not alone for men of the armed forces. In the folder, "Information for Pastors," is this paragraph:

"Let there be prayer that the nation-wide Bible reading may help bridge the long distance between our service men and women and their families and bring them strength and comfort day by day, that new multitudes may discover the treasures of life in the Bible, that the nation may be girded with new moral and spiritual convictions to guide it through the difficult months ahead."

### The Daily Reading

**T**HE following selection of passages was made by "a nation-wide canvass of pastors and chaplains as the most helpful in times like these" with instruction to read thoughtfully and reverently, seeking a helpful message for the day. Select one verse for special meditation. Have a definite daily time for reading. Let your reading guide your living.

Thanksgiving, Nov. 23 .....	Psalm 103	Sunday, December 10 .....	Isaiah 55
Friday .....	John 14	Monday .....	Psalm 121
Saturday .....	Psalm 23	Tuesday .....	Philippians 4
Sunday, November 26 .....	Psalm 1	Wednesday .....	Revelation 21
Monday .....	Matthew 5	Thursday .....	Luke 15
Tuesday .....	Romans 8	Friday .....	Ephesians 6
Wednesday .....	I Corinthians 13	Saturday .....	John 17
Thursday .....	Psalm 91	Sunday, December 17 .....	Isaiah 53
Friday .....	Matthew 6	Monday .....	I Corinthians 15
Saturday .....	John 3	Tuesday .....	John 10
Sunday, December 3 .....	Isaiah 40	Wednesday .....	Psalm 51
Monday .....	Psalm 46	Thursday .....	Psalm 37
Tuesday .....	Romans 12	Friday .....	John 1
Wednesday .....	Hebrews 11	Saturday .....	Revelation 22
Thursday .....	Matthew 7	Sunday, December 24 .....	Psalm 90
Friday .....	John 15	Christmas, December 25 .....	Luke 2
Saturday .....	Psalm 27		

## Bible Study at Madison

**M**ADISON and its unit workers are daily students of the Bible. For that reason they are profoundly in harmony with the campaign for nation-wide Bible reading, not for thirty-three days merely, but as a habit in the daily walk of life, a necessity for those who desire to carry forward a program of Christian activity.

For some time the teachers and administrators of Madison have held a daily study and prayer service at seven o'clock in the morning. Its purpose is to start the day with promises of God uppermost in mind; to encourage conscious dependence upon the Lord for strength of body, mind, and spirit. The needs of the institution and its staff are presented to God in prayer; a spirit of thankfulness, cheerfulness, and joy in service is cultivated, and unity of purpose results. For, in these times, Madison senses the need of deeper consecration to duty, clearance of mind and soul for stronger teamwork for the Master.

We live in most serious times when widespread devastation is overtaking cities and whole countries. One catastrophe follows another. War is taking a terrible toll of earth's inhabitants. We at home need strength. Our men abroad need all the help they can have. And whenever our men come home worn, battle-scarred in mind and body, we must be ready to receive them with a strength born of a close walk with the Saviour.

Christian group workers must put away personal differences; must learn to work together happily. "Draw nigh to God, and He will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double minded."

### Precious Promises

**Faith.** "Faith is the living power that presses through every barrier, overrides all obstacles. God will do marvelous things for those who trust in Him. He will help His believing children in every emergency, if they will place their entire confidence in Him and implicitly obey Him."

**The Audience Chamber of the Most High.** "When trials arise, we should not allow our peace to be spoiled. Let not

passion arise. By indulging a spirit of retaliation we injure ourselves. We grieve the Holy Spirit. There is by our side a witness, a heavenly messenger, who will for us lift up a standard against the enemy. He will shut us in with the bright beams of the Son of Righteousness. Beyond this, Satan cannot penetrate. He cannot pass the shield of holy light. We shall have difficulties. But it is these very difficulties that bring us into the audience chamber of the Most High."—*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 172.

**Angel Guardians.** "There is nothing save the selfish heart of man that lives unto itself. . . . The angels of glory find their joy in giving love and tireless watchcare to souls that are fallen and unholy. Heavenly beings woo the hearts of men; they bring to this dark world light from the courts above; by gentle and patient ministry they move upon the human spirit, to bring the lost into a fellowship with Christ which is even closer than they themselves can know."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 21.

**A Relief Association.** "Angelic agencies, though invisible, are cooperating with visible human agencies, forming a relief association with men. The very angels who fought the battle in the heavenly courts against Lucifer and triumphed on the side of God, are most intensely interested to work in union with the fallen, redeemed race for the salvation of human beings perishing in their sins.

"Human agencies as hand-helpers are to work out the knowledge and use the facilities of heavenly beings. This is heaven's way of administering saving power. Is there not something stimulating and inspiring in this thought that the human agent stands as the visible instrument to confer the blessings of angelic agencies?"

### Convention Attendants

**F**OR lack of space the following paragraphs were omitted from the report of the Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers appearing in the October 18 issue of *The Survey*:

In nature one process of multiplication is by division of the parent plant. So it has been at Madison. To illustrate: Little Creek School was established by members of the college faculty—Leland Straw was head of the Music Department, his wife was teacher of piano, and Mrs. S. B. Goodge taught vocal music. How could they be spared? But that is one way that the self-supporting work of the Southland has developed. Someone must sacrifice to begin with, and then there must be continually the spirit of sacrifice to keep the project in operation.

Mrs. L. N. Nivison, one of the active members of the community group on the Cumberland Plateau near Altamont, Tennessee, sent an interesting report, although she did not have the privilege of attending the conference. **Banners Elk**, a North Carolina unit sponsored by Fletcher, was reported for in like manner by B. C. Howe.

The first man to locate on the farm at Madison when the property was purchased forty years ago was Elmer E. Brink, dairyman from Berrien Springs, Michigan, who took charge of the dairy herd and held the fort until others arrived to open school. He has missed scarcely a convention. This year he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putnam from Lawrenceburg Sanitarium, located in the southern part of Tennessee.

One who has long traveled this road was impressed with the courage, the ability to stay by a difficult project, and the apparent growth of the Christian virtues in the men and women who have given birth to these rural centers. Faith is required to initiate the work; strength and faith increase as the journey proceeds. God bless these workers.

"Each self-supporting unit group should exemplify a well-rounded program of Christian service. It should be a picture of what every church congregation should be doing."

—E. A. Sutherland, M.D.

"Medical missionary work is concerned not merely with healing diseases and easing pain. Primarily, it is a program of education in the observance of the laws of health. Our objective should be to teach people how to live."

—W. D. Frazee

## Another Death

**A** GLAD hand was extended to Brother Brink when he attended the recent Convention of Self-Supporting Workers at Madison early in October. Scarcely more than a week later, friends attended his funeral at Lawrenceburg Sanitarium in South Tennessee.

Elmer E. Brink was nearing his eighty-fifth birthday. He did not seem to be ill, but complained of feeling tired. In a prayer with his pastor a few hours before the end came, he said, "Lord, if the end is coming, please make it easy." And he went to sleep that night.

A little company of rural community neighbors gathered at the school chapel on the sanitarium campus. A quiet and appropriate service was conducted by Pastor J. H. Capman; and on the afternoon of a typical autumn day, amidst the falling leaves, he was laid to rest in the Lawrenceburg cemetery. During his declining years he had been cared for by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putnam, Mrs. Violette Wille, and Miss Samantha Whiteis, nucleus of the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium family.

The teacher in a rural school sends the names of ten students for the Survey Mailing List, stating: "I am much interested in education; and am encouraging these young people to enter college, even though they do not have much money. They can work their way as I did."

## Special Class In Nursing

**B**ECAUSE of the unusual demand for nurses occasioned by the war and other conditions, Madison College, in cooperation with Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, will accept students for a beginning class in Nurse-Training, with the opening of the Winter Quarter, Tuesday, January 2, 1945.

Those interested should write immediately for detailed information and application blanks. Address, The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 22

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Nov. 22, 1944

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

## Short Courses for Lay Church Members

THE first intensive short course for church people who desire to increase their efficiency as home missionaries, offered by Madison College, closed the middle of November. The group had been together for six weeks, and at the assembly hour on their final day they reported to the student body and faculty the results of their study.

For forty years Madison has specialized in the preparation of men and women to operate self-supporting community centers in rural sections of the South. The units in the Southland bear witness to the success of this effort. This is a significant layman's movement, but it is not by any means all that should be accomplished. For some time Madison College has contemplated offering courses for intensive training of laymen and women that will broaden their ability to minister to others in the broad sense of medical evangelism. The course held this fall was the first of a series of such courses.

Louis K. Dickson, writing for *The Review and Herald*, makes this striking statement: "This is the hour when the full impact of the church in universal action is re-

quired to measure with the present situation and task."

That, too, is in harmony with such instruction to the church as this:

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 for their friends and neighbors. The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers.

"Never before have I had such an opportunity to study things of vital importance," said one member of the class. Three hours a day were devoted to classroom work under the following instructors:

*Guiding Principles in Farming and Gardening:* Adolph Johnson, Madison College

Farm Manager, and Dr. Floyd Bralliar, Nashville and Davidson County Victory Garden Director and the Garden Editor of *The Nashville Tennessean*.

*Planning the Rural Dwelling:* Gerald Boynton, Instructor in Industrial Education

*Diet and Healthful Cookery:* Dr. Frances Dittes, Madison College Depart-

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### NEED OF THE HOUR

GOD give us men; a time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office cannot kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,

Men who possess opinions and a will,

Men who have honor, men who will not lie . . .

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking."

—J. G. Holland

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ment of Nutrition and Sanitarium dietitian

*Church Organization and the Need of Lay Soul-Winners:* R. I. Keate, Pastor of Madison Church

*Colporteur Evangelism:* P. E. Shakespeare, Kentucky-Tennessee Field Missionary Secretary

*The Rural Home a Factor in Christian Service:* A. W. Spalding, College Director of Social Education

*The Back-to-the-Land Message, and The Self-Supporting Unit:* President E. A. Sutherland, M.D.

*The Preparation of Bible Studies and the Sermon:* Dean H. J. Welch

*Health Principles and Medical Evangelism:* Julius Gilbert White

FROM testimonies given when the course was over, it is evident that the studies created deep interest, opened new channels for service, and sent the students back to their homes with a firm resolve to do a stronger and better service for the Master.

"I wouldn't take anything for the priceless information, the help and inspiration I have received. This has been the most profitable six weeks I have spent in my Christian experience."

"These classes have enlarged my vision concerning the work ahead of us and my understanding of God's plan for me. The Learn-How-To-Be-Well lectures were a physical as well as a spiritual blessing."

One student, a lay preacher, who raised up a church, started a church school, and then moved to new territory to repeat the experience, was enthusiastic over the country-life lessons given by Dr. Sutherland. Before leaving for his home, he said, "I would advise any lay church member to lay aside other things and take advantage of the next short course offered at Madison."

Madison feels that a new door has been opened, one that has stood ajar for months, in the self-supporting work of the South. It was an inspiration to have on the campus this group of earnest, God-fearing men and women who are seeking a deeper experience in the things of God and a special training for greater efficiency in service.

A similar course is scheduled for six weeks, beginning February 7 in the new year. Correspondence is invited.

## Do You Enjoy Your Work?

THIS question is put to farmers, rural men and women, by A. G. Reynolds, pastor of a rural charge in Grey County, Ontario, and author of a booklet entitled, "For the Land's Sake." He says:

"... Man's chief end now seems to be either to make a living or to make a fortune. He does not take pleasure in his daily work, but only in the rewards for it. He is concerned primarily about 'things,' and only secondarily—or not at all—about values. . . .

"Do you enjoy your work? Do you not get some deep satisfaction out of creative work? The farmer's work is creative in the sense that he is producing, or helping to produce, new and living things. Do you not take pleasure in handling a beautiful apple fresh from the tree—or a fine potato, especially one you have grown yourself? Do you not admire a sleek and well-formed horse, or cow or pig. Or do you invariably think merely of what it's going to sell for? Are you truly interested in what you are doing or only in the reward for it? That's what I mean when I ask, Do you enjoy your work?"

"When men get pleasure only out of the material reward of their work, and get no satisfaction out of working with God to bring living things into being, then they have become economic animals; they have lost their souls. The worst of it is that this is a condition created not so much by individual perversity as by the order in which we live. The farmer is driven by economic pressure to think only of the money value of his products. It is economic insecurity and pressure that are the curse of the farmer's life, not work. It is no great hardship for a normal man to earn his bread. But work is a curse when a man is a slave, when he can eat only in subservience to other people or to an unjust social order.

"But, in spite of this condition of affairs, it is possible for the farmer to find real satisfaction in the dignity of his calling and to have a genuine appreciation of the worthiness of what he does."

## In Need of Madison Methods

BEFORE the United States entered the war, Stephen Chaio, a native of China, in this country on government business, spent a year at Madison. A short time before passage to the Orient was interrupted, he returned to Hong Kong and later to the interior. In a letter written from Lanchow, Kansu, "special district headquarters for the Northwest," where he is in government employ, he writes:

"Lanchow is a large city in interior China, the gateway to the vast Northwest. The population has nearly doubled since the war began, and many new institutions and organizations have been established. There is a Seventh-day Adventist mission here with a sanitarium and a school.

"You may be interested to know that Frederick Ma, another former Madison student, is also working in Lanchow. He is in charge of the Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition at the National Northwest Institute of Health, as well as the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau, both of which are under the control of the National Health Administration."

To these interesting facts concerning two former Madison students, Mr. Chaio says further:

"The longer I stay in China the more I realize that I am not really fitted for the work I must do for my country and my people. Therefore, I have decided to come back to the States as soon as the war is over, or even before, to get more Madison training and experience. The types of work and the lines of activity which Madison is doing are the very things most needed in China."

## American Dietetic Association

RETURNING from the annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association held in Chicago late in October, Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, reported an attendance of approximately 1,600 nutritionists representing the United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, and Hawaii, assembled for the study of the broader aspects of nutrition.

As may be expected, food problems of the world were uppermost in the minds of the group. Emphasis was placed on the importance of protein in dietetic therapy for the occupied and the unoccupied countries in sickness and health, and also before and after blood donations.

The following topics were presented by outstanding people in the field represented:

The Food Situation in Belgium; The Challenge of Relief in Liberated Countries; The Food and Nutrition Program for the Future; Teaching Nutrition to Nurses in a City Health Department; Training Programs for Hospital Dietary Department Employees; A Study of College Courses in Methods of Teaching Nutrition; The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture; The Challenge of Nutrition to Agriculture; The Challenge of Nutrition to Public Health; Teaching Nutrition to Student Nurses; The Content of College Courses in Food and Nutrition; Nutritive Value of Frozen Foods; Policies on the Council of Foods of American Medical Association; The Nutritional Value of Human Plasma as a Source of Protein; Effect of the Protein Content of the Diet on Blood Regeneration in Women Blood Donors; Teaching Nutrition to Medical Students; Nutrition in Burns; Chinese Diets in Peace and in Wartime; Canadian Trends in Food and Nutrition.

The president of the association for the coming year is a southern woman, Miss Maniza Moore, Director of Dietetics, Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville.

## Men in the Country's Service

WRITING from Baylor University, Houston, Texas, late in October, Pfc. Douglas F. Powers says:

"As I read the SURVEY which came yesterday, I thought of the hundreds of Madison students who have gone out to carry on the work of the institution. The SURVEY serves as a connecting link between the mother institution and those who are out. The message it carries never fails to give one courage and strength. It reminds me of a message of good will from one's pastor. It deals with vital principles, such as build a citizenship that can live a life in balance with God and country.

"My first year in medical school is nearing completion; the second year begins the twentieth of November."

FROM "Somewhere in England," on the twenty-eighth of September, Sgt. Dwight Lawrence Bidwell wrote:

"My thoughts today carry me back to

Madison, and I want you to know I think of all of you there often.

"I had the opportunity of meeting with Lyle Gray here last Saturday. He is a former Madison student. He is an orthopedic technician in a local station hospital.

"Recently I made two trips to London and saw most of the interesting historic places, such as Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, Tower of London, House of Parliament, No. 10 Downing Street, Westminster Abbey, with its crypts containing the remains of Charles Wesley, David Livingstone, the tomb of the British Unknown Soldier, and a host of royalty. A trip to Windsor took me to Windsor Castle, the home of the King, and Eton College. Then I went on to Oxford and saw Oxford University, the University Press, and the beautiful Oxford Cathedral. I visited a number of the colleges comprising the University. That is the greatest place I've seen in England. It was all awe-inspiring. One Saturday, Howard Nix and I visited our British Union Conference headquarters at Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts. Elder Lowe, president, who visited Madison three years ago, entertained us. I find that 1st Lt. Holiday Neafus is now at Oxford, England."

Writing from Fort Snelling, Minn., Pvt. James T. Maeda says:

"Oh, how happy I was to read your letter. I am enjoying Army life, but still it cannot compare with Madison College. Someday, when all these things are over, I hope to come back and continue my education. I am connected with the Military Intelligence in the work of translation. I do not have work on either Sabbath or Sunday. I attend church in Minneapolis. I taught the young men's class recently for the first time. Gradually I am gaining much knowledge about God, and I am enjoying the Christian life more and more.

"My mother and sister are living in Minneapolis; so I have opportunity to see them nearly every week end. I am the only Seventh-day Adventist here, but the fellows are fine and highly respect my faith. I always enjoy reading the MADISON SURVEY."

## Thanks for Good Words

FROM a Delaware friend:

"I would love to attend the Self-Supporting Workers' Convention if that privilege were mine, or to visit Madison at any time. Thanks for the invitation. Writing to a friend in Australia yesterday, I copied from THE SURVEY (August 9) the letter from the Tennessee lad. Doubtless many such could be written by brave hearts in world-wide service."

From an Arkansas reader:

"Please send a few extra copies of THE SURVEY of August 9. It has such a timely article, 'Perils of the City.' I want them for distribution."

Several Nashville friends wrote in this strain:

"My sincere thanks for the beautiful basket of delicious grapes."

"I want you to know how much I appreciated that beautiful basket of grapes."

"I presume those grapes were raised at Madison. You are to be complimented for such a fine crop."

A Texas friend sends a check for The Survey Publishing Fund, with the message, "I believe firmly in the good work you are doing."

"Those who desire to give themselves to the work of God should receive an education and training for this work, that they may be prepared to engage in it intelligently."

### Special Nurse-Training Class

THE urgent demand for trained nurses, accentuated by war conditions, leads Madison to admit students for a beginning nurses' class with the opening of the Winter Quarter, the third of January. Applications are coming in. Anyone interested should immediately write for information. Address, The Dean, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 23

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Dec. 6, 1944

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

## The Philosophy of Self-Supporting Missionary Work

**T**HROUGH the years Madison has become known as a center for the training of self-supporting Christian workers. The institution was established on the basis of self-support, and by a program of work-and-study, students are taught the fundamental principles of self-support. This is an essential training for later operation of self-supporting units in rural sections of the Southland.

What, therefore, is the philosophy underlying self-supporting missionary service?

### I. Know God's Will

**T**O KNOW the divine will, the mind of God, concerning oneself is vital to Christian experience and growth. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," (Phil. 2:5) indicates that it is possible for Christians to know the divine will concerning themselves.

It is the part of wisdom, then, to ascertain the divine mind with reference to self-supporting missionary work. As told by Matthew (25:14) in the parable of the talents, to each man is given certain abilities for which in the end he must give ac-

count. "And to every man his work." Mark 13:34.

This truth is well stated in the following quotation:

"Not more surely is the place prepared for us in the heavenly mansions than is the special place designated on earth where we are to work for God."

### II. Illustrations

**I**N the plan of God, each man has his place and his part to play. To illustrate:

1. In the setup of the camp of Israel in the wilderness (Numbers 21:17), each man had an assigned place for his family tent, and every move made by the company found that family in the same location with reference to the tribe and clan.

2. At one time, Joshua, jealous for the honor of Moses and those appointed to serve as leaders, when it was reported that others were prophesying in the camp, said, "My lord Moses, forbid them." Moses gave this significant answer: "Enviest thou for my sake? would God that all the Lord's people were prophets." (Numbers 11:25-29.) Moses had caught the thought of God that in the divine plan for the human race, every man is to be

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**A**LL who consecrate body, soul, and spirit to God's service will be constantly receiving new endowments of physical, mental, and spiritual power. The inexhaustible supplies of heaven are at their command."

—*Ministry of Healing*

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Condensed from lesson given in *The Layman's Short Course*, by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

active in his service for the Master.

Again, when the children of Israel were entering the promised land, Jericho, the stronghold just across Jordan, was taken by the people acting en masse. (Josh. 6.) This is a fit symbol of the manner in which God would have His people do service always.

But, when a second city, Ai, smaller than Jericho, was to be taken, men acting on their own judgment, said, "Let not all the people go up." A small force was sent against Ai. They met with stunning defeat. (Josh. 7:3, 4; 8:1.) Then, at the command of the Lord, the entire body went up and victory was theirs. And yet it is not by might of man, nor by numbers, but by obedience to the plan God wishes to teach, that every man is to share in His work of soul-saving through the gospel.

### III. Christ Exemplifies the Divine Plan

WHEN Jesus called men to be disciples, he suggested the individual work they were to do by calling them "fishers of men" (Matt. 4:19). It is apparent that in His mind, each one of His followers was to carry a definite responsibility in giving the gospel to the world. And Christ demonstrated this method in His own life.

2. Jesus demonstrated the plan He had in mind when He sent out a group of seventy men as self-supporting missionaries. They were to go without thought of pay. They were to preach the gospel and heal the sick and afflicted (Matt. 10:9, 10). His commission to the disciples was, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on" (Luke 12:22).

Reading through verse 32 reveals Christ's philosophy of self-supporting missionary activity. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things [temporal necessities] shall be added unto you." (Matt. 6:33.)

The Gentile world reverses the order. It places chief value on physical and temporal things. Christ, with the divine sense of values, lays emphasis on the spiritual.

3. The Apostle Peter was very human and facing the Saviour one day, he asked: "Behold, we have forsaken all, and fol-

lowed thee; what shall we have therefore?" Jesus replied that every man who had forsaken all for the Master's sake, shall receive "manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting." (Matt. 19:27; Luke 18:31.)

The actual pay for Christian service is in the work itself. When men unite with Christ in working for the salvation of their fellowmen, money will come as a result.

### IV. Paul and the Early Christians

THE early Christian church was started on the basis that every member would have his part in the gospel message. Following Pentecost, they went everywhere preaching the Word.

The Apostle Paul was an outstanding self-supporting missionary. While working as a tentmaker, he also "labored faithfully in the proclamation of the gospel." In Ephesus, for three years Paul "carried forward an evangelistic effort, meanwhile working at his trade." His program as a self-supporting missionary is described thus:

"As he worked with Aquila, [another tent-maker], he kept in touch with the great Teacher, losing no opportunity of witnessing for the Saviour, and of helping those who needed help. His mind was ever reaching out after spiritual things, and he also set an example in industry and thoroughness. As he worked at his trade, he had access to a class of people that he could not otherwise have reached."

"Paul sometimes worked night and day, not only for his own support, but that he might assist his fellow laborers. He shared his earnings with Luke, and he helped Timothy."

### V. The Reformers

THIS was the spirit of the early Christian church. The remnant church will do even more, for it has a *short work* to make in the earth. Reforms in the church through the centuries have been carried forward by pioneers who had the spirit of self-support.

Huss, Jerome, Zinzendorf, the Bohemian, worked with no organization behind them to pay them a wage. John Oberlin, in the Vosges Mountains of France, car-

ried forward his evangelistic work in the face of great difficulties, supporting himself and others by his trade as a blacksmith.

### VI. In the Latter Days

WE are now in what is known as the end of prophetic time. In the type, ten days before the day of atonement, trumpets were blown as a warning (Lev. 23). Ten years before the antitypical day of atonement (1844), a great missionary movement swept the Protestant churches of America and elsewhere. Schools were established to train self-supporting missionaries, and their students went to far corners of the earth with the gospel message.

Oberlin College, in Ohio, was one of some sixty schools in operation during this period. Dr. Finney, president of this institution, is quoted as telling his students that they should be able to go anywhere with but an ear of corn in their pocket. His slogan, indelibly impressed on the hearts of his students, was: "That place which most needs me is my field of labor." Workers possessed of this spirit were able to carry on their work in the most difficult places and against great odds. They were pioneers who faltered not.

Out of this powerful movement, carried on by self-supporting missionaries, was born the Seventh-day Adventist church, a part of the 50,000 men and women who responded to the call. This movement started as a self-supporting evangelism with a very definite message to the world described in the 14th chapter of The Revelation as the message of the three angels.

Originating as a denomination within a self-supporting missionary movement, it is reasonable to find the instruction to the church replete with information concerning the work of the laity and the value of self-support in their efforts to proclaim the gospel. This instruction is voiced in the following paragraphs.

**Scatter Out.** "Our people are injuring themselves by crowding into one place. When trees in a nursery are crowded thickly together, they cannot grow healthfully and sturdily. Transplant trees from your thickly-planted nursery. God is not glorified in the centering of so many advantages in one place. Give room; put

your plants in many places, where one will not lean for support upon another. Give them room to grow. This the Lord demands of you."

"Nothing will so arouse in men and women a self-sacrificing zeal as to send them forth into new fields to work for those in darkness. Prepare workers to go out into the highways and hedges. Men must learn to bear responsibilities. Not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common, worldly enterprises. We are not half awake to the worth of the souls for whom Christ died."

**All Are to Take Part.** "In the closing conflict now waging between the forces for good and the hosts of evil, He expects all, laymen as well as ministers, to take part. . . . Plans have not been clearly laid and fully carried out, whereby the talents of all might be employed in active service."

"The leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advance moves all along the line. They are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity for their friends and neighbors.

"The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

"There should be no delay in this well-planned effort to educate the church members."

"It is not the Lord's purpose that ministers should be left to do the greatest part of the work of sowing the seeds of truth. Men who are not called to the ministry are to labor for the Master according to their several ability. . . . Women as well as men can engage in the work."

**The Work Outlined:** "Christ's example must be followed. . . . Relieve the physical necessities of your fellow men, and their gratitude will break down the barriers. . . . Had you entered upon this work, you would have been blessed and encouraged. This scheme would not be fixed, but progressive, moving on from strength to strength."

"If we will give ourselves for service to the Lord, He will instruct us what to do."

**Laymen at Fault.** "There are hundreds of our people who need to be out in the field, who are doing little or nothing for the advancement of the message."

"Church members *must* work . . . God call for *live* men; men who are filled with the vivifying influence of His Spirit."

"There are hundreds of God's servants that must respond to this call, and take the field as

earnest, soul-saving workers, coming up to the help of the Lord."

**Where Is the Wage?** When the laity is active, as it is encouraged to be, not all, by any means, will receive pay from the organization. Many will go at their own charges.

"Self-supporting missionaries are often very successful. Let two or more start out together in evangelistic work. . . . Shall we wait because the treasury is exhausted? . . . Go forth in faith, and God will be with you."

"Men in the common walks of life will be impressed by the Spirit of the Lord to leave their ordinary employment, and go forth to proclaim the last message of mercy. No one is authorized to hinder these workers. They are to be bidden Godspeed."

In *Christ's Object Lessons* (p. 330), the matter of wages is set forth in this striking way:

"Christ has paid us our wages, even His own blood and suffering, to secure our willing service. He came to our world to give us an example of how we should work, and what spirit we should bring into our labor."

**The Saviour Sets Men to Work.** The Saviour represents the earth as a vineyard. The owner passing through the market place found men standing idly by while the fruit was going to waste for lack of pickers. He asked, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" They answered, "Because no man hath hired us." He said, "Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive."

Here is the slogan for the self-supporting worker: "Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive."

### Madison College a Training Center

**O**F Madison it has been said:

"The school at Madison not only educates in a knowledge of the Scriptures, but it gives a practical training that fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to the field to which he is called. . . . If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men. The message would be quickly carried to every country."

The time is ripe for lay members of the church to decide what they are to do, and where. Their services are needed. They are not to wait in idleness until they are hired. They are to step out by faith, believing God's promise to see that their ne-

cessities are provided. This faith is the essence of self-supporting missionary effort.

## In the Country's Service

**T**HE War Department has notified Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilson that their eldest son, Lt. John Robert Wilson, pilot of a Mustang, was reported lost over Germany on the ninth of November. From their base in England, Lt. Wilson has taken part in many of the raids over the continent. Flying on the wing of his commanding officer, whose plane is the "Gentle Annie," he was pilot of the "Happy-go-Lucky" in sorties over the Balkans, around the Baltic area, through Belgium, and elsewhere.

Before Lt. Wilson's family moved to Madison in 1941, the home was in Lodi, California. After coming South, he joined the Air Reserves and worked as machinist at the Smyrna, Tennessee, Air Base. When the Reserves were called into service, he was sent to Santa Ana, California, for basic training. He graduated from Luke Field, Arizona, and took special training at Dale Mabry Field, Florida, before going across in June of this year.

He received the Air Medal for gallantry in raids in the Baltic area when thirty-six enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. His younger brother, Walter (Bud) Wilson, is a gunner's mate on a cruiser in the North Philippines.

Lt. Wilson's letters to the home folks were frequent and always full of good cheer. In his latest message from England, written November 7, he said, "Honest, Mother, I don't believe the folks in the States know what war is. I only wish they could see enough to realize the situation. Tonight the election returns are coming in. Personally, I think that the powers that be are O.K."

## Good Crops

**I**T is late fall, Thanksgiving time, and Adolph Johnson, Farm Manager at Madison, reports. The drouth that lasted for weeks through the summer months made us wonder how the Agricultural Division would come through. But a good rain, following the weeks of dry weather, saturated the subsoil, redeeming the situation, and plants made a good growth.

There followed two, possibly three weeks of good weather, during which the root crops were dug and fall grains were planted. The corn was harvested and went into the cribs without a drop of rain.

At this late date, Thanksgiving time, we have parsnips, salsify, greens, and other garden produce so plentiful that we are eating only about one-fourth of it. We have as fine a crop of cabbages, common and Chinese, as I have ever seen, and we are still eating ripe tomatoes from the gardens.

Prayer was offered for rain when it was needed; it is now befitting that we give thanks for the abundant harvest.

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVI, No. 24

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

Dec. 20, 1944

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

## To Be a Leader in Self-Supporting Missionary Activities

ONE writer has described the progress of the sincere Christian's life as a journey on a narrow, upward-leading road. The group of travelers are large in the beginning, and for a time they go along together. But the way grows narrower, and the climb becomes steeper.

From time to time there are junctions of this narrowing path with a broader road leading, it would seem, in a parallel direction, but gradually diverging more and more from the upward way. Whenever a crisis is reached, numbers leave the narrow path and drift farther and farther away on the broad road.

As the journey starts, the travelers are well loaded with their personal belongings; but as the road narrows, it becomes necessary to discard large portions of these effects, much as a ship in trouble at sea seeks safety by casting its cargo overboard.

As they climb the narrow pathway with a high straight wall on one side and a deep precipice on the other, these travelers hug the wall lest their feet slip over the

precipice. Below them on the broad road which their former companions chose, there is the sound of mirth and revelry, the profane oath, the vulgar jest, the vile song. There is music and loud laughter, the war song, and the dance. From time to time there arise cries of intense anguish and of bitter wailing.

Those on the narrow road come to places where it is impossible to find a foothold, so steep and narrow is the way; but they move on, guided and sustained by cords suspended from the top of the overshadowing cliff. At the end of the journey, comes the reward of faith, courage, and trust in the promises of the Redeemer to those who, like Paul, are willing to suffer hardships and privation, willing to

sacrifice worldly honor and material possessions, counting them but "light afflictions" compared with the glory that is the reward of faithfulness.

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?"

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**B**ECAUSE of the memories of Christmas

Through years that have come and gone,  
Because of the memories we treasure  
And the joys that will linger on,  
Because of the ties and the friendships  
That will always make life sweet to live,  
Here's a wish that God will long grant  
you  
All the blessings that Christmas can  
give."

—Selected

Thus questioned the Apostle Paul, and he answered for himself:

"Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

And thus Paul, foremost of self-supporting missionaries, sums up his convictions, his experience, in what it takes to make a leader in the cause to which he had committed himself. And for men living in these closing times, when a still greater work, if that be possible, is to be done in the earth by men who have a personal relationship with God through the Holy Spirit, can they ask less, expect an easier time?

He who would lead must not be looking for an easy road; nor can he dodge the hardships that have been known to all pioneers. Worldly gain and the comforts and pleasures which often we covet belong to those traveling the broad way.

### Illustrations

**I**N sacred history are to be found numerous striking examples. In the days of Joshua, powerful leader of the children of Israel as they entered the Promised Land, there is the story of Achan. He had been with the throng. With that great host, he had marched around the stronghold of Jericho and had witnessed the fall of the walls and the triumphant entry of the conquerors.

But in spite of his close association with men working under the guidance of the heavenly Pilot, Achan had the habit of coveting things that gratify the carnal nature. In spite of the thrilling spiritual experiences of the group to which he belonged, he could not resist the temptation. At an unguarded moment, his passion for beauty and wealth caught him—and as a result, he was henceforth out of the picture.

In the early Christian church, when the life of the Master was fresh in the minds of His followers, the man Ananias and his wife Sapphira, people of means, were members of the church which was responding to the deep conviction that their all belonged to the work. To give all was none too much. They sold their property with

the thought of investing it in the work, but their life habit of self-gratification took possession of them. Their generous impulse was killed by previous habits of selfishness, and they were out of the picture.

And there was Simon, the sorcerer, an early convert, who, watching the healing power attending the ministry of the Apostles, offered money to buy that power. He wanted to add to his business income, wanted to commercialize his talents. The Apostle Peter sternly rebuked him: "Thy money perish with thee . . . Repent of thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee."

**I**F a film of our thoughts and motives could be thrown on the screen, how many professed followers of the Master would be found in the company of those whose life habits make it difficult, perhaps impossible, to keep to the narrow way? Jesus told all those possessed of the spirit of greed, covetousness, overwhelming desire for things of this world, that it was useless for them to follow Him. His cause did not promise any of these material things which they loved.

Judas, admiring the Master, identified himself with Him and assumed responsibility in the organization, at the same time clinging to his habit of attaching greater importance to material things than to eternal values.

Before the end of earth's history, every person traveling the narrow path will be tested to determine his preparation for the baptism of the Spirit that is necessary if he is to have a part in the mighty work of God. Many will seem to be true until they are called upon to surrender cherished ideas and ambitions, or to give up worldly positions. They may stand for a time in the "valley of decision," but they choose the easy road. "They have their reward."

Leadership in self-supporting missionary enterprises demands a conviction that one is in the place chosen for him by his Master, and the determination, come what will, to stay there until the work is accomplished. Church members need that experience if they are to stand through the investigative judgment and to welcome the Saviour at his coming. It is a way of extreme

sacrifice, but no man will be asked to do more than was asked of Jesus.

It is the opportune time for lay people in the church to form these habits of devotion to the work of the Saviour; the habit of sacrifice for the work committed to them. As self-supporting workers their wage will depend upon the earnings of themselves and the company of which they are a part. It is a steep path, an upward way. It does call for sacrifice, for a willingness to carry a full share of responsibility, ability to cooperate, a faith in God and one's fellowmen.

These are qualifications which we have found to be necessary for leadership in self-supporting missionary enterprises. And it has been demonstrated many times that those who become leaders add materially to their ability as they travel the narrow way.

## A Tribute to the Work-and-Study Program

THE December issue of *Your Life* contained an article by Kenneth E. Appel, M. D., which, in condensed form, appears in *The Reader's Digest*, December, 1944, in which a fine estimate is placed upon the value of a program for young people which enables them to combine classroom studies and job work. We quote:

"What do our schools teach you, youngsters about getting along successfully with others? About carrying difficult jobs through on their own responsibility? A few colleges do a great deal. Antioch in Ohio alternates three months' study with three months' work outside on a practical job.

"The student is marked as much on the way he handles that job, his resourcefulness, initiative, persistence, as on his class work. He learns what responsibility means . . . Why shouldn't all public schools assign all students to outside jobs and grade them on the way those jobs are handled? An immense number of those who are mentally ill confess that they never learned in youth the satisfaction of carrying a difficult job through—the best preparation for life.

"When we turn school children loose on the long summer vacation, we are shirking in a big responsibility . . . How excellent

it would be if schools and parents could combine to assign community jobs for children, to carry through in the summer."

Throughout its history, Madison College has operated on a work-and-study plan for students. It has one advantage over the schools which provide outside jobs for the young people in that Madison operates a number of campus industries, making it possible for the student to divide the day between classroom and the practical job on farm, in shop, food factory, hospital, or elsewhere, as his ability and interest indicate.

Madison finds, as Dr. Appel states, that such a program develops resourcefulness, power of initiative, persistence. It teaches the value of money, the dignity of work, the joy of cooperation in a progressive program, and many other traits that make for success in life.

## Campus Items

FROM Vancouver, British Columbia, Albert G. Streifling, a Madison student a few years ago, writes that he is a ministerial intern in the British Columbia Conference. "I must say that the year I spent at Madison was one of the most enjoyable years of my life."

Mr. and Mrs. Landry Creighton, former Madison students, are this year members of the faculty of Forest Lake Academy, Maitland, Florida. Mrs. Creighton, whom many know as Mildred Davidson, whose home was in Knott County, Kentucky, recently wrote: "While in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, I did quite a little entertaining at civic clubs, Women's, Rotary, Lions, etc., giving them a true picture of our Southern Mountain people, and singing ballads. I really enjoyed it."

It was a rare privilege to have Dr. Charles Washburn, for years hymnologist of Scarritt College, Nashville, pay a visit to the campus and give one of his highly instructive and entertaining hours with sacred music as he did on the first Saturday evening of the recent Week of Prayer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Sonquist, of Circle Pines Center, Cloverdale, Michigan, who are visiting a number of institutions in search of ideas in the field of cooperative enterprises and educational methods, spent a day on the campus. They came here at

the suggestion of Griscom Morgan, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, who was a member of the campus family a few years ago and who is deeply appreciative of the rural work of the institution. From Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Sonquist planned to visit the folk school operated by Mrs. Campbell at Brasstown; Mountain Sanitarium and Asheville Agricultural School at Fletcher, North Carolina; and the rural center sponsored by Dr. Arthur Morgan at Celo, North Carolina.

W. R. Tolman, one of the old-time members of the campus family, had a serious accident in the summer. He was struck by a truck on Neely's Bend Road, resulting in fractured bones that put him in the hospital for a number of weeks. He has been convalescing in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joe Hatcher, Brentwood, near Nashville. In a telephone call on the eve of Thanksgiving, he reports that he is very courageous, for he is now making good progress and hopes to be back home within a reasonably short time. He is receiving frequent letters from his son, 1st Lt. Wilfred T. Nan, Jr., who has seen extensive service in the Pacific War Area, but who has been transferred to administrative work in the Philippines.

Late in November, Dr. Perry A. Webber, his wife, and sister, Miss Bernice Webber, were called to Berrien Springs, Michigan, by the death of his mother, who, in her eightieth year, passed away after an illness of several years.

Charles J. Weber, his wife and two children, visited Madison as they were enroute to New Orleans, late in November. They are on the way to Montevideo, Uruguay, as teachers sent by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. He wrote: "There I will work with the boys and girls in their farm and school industries. We are anxious to visit your institution, of which we have heard so much."

## Master Comrades

IT was a happy privilege of the college family to have on the campus, December 11 and 12, three representatives of the Missionary Volunteer Department of Seventh-day Adventists. These youth workers were Elders C. L. Bond and C. H. Lauda,

Missionary Volunteer Secretaries of the General Conference and the Southern Union Conference respectively, and J. C. Gaitens, who holds the same position in the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference.

At the first service, Elder Bond spoke on "Youth Evangelism," relating experiences of young people in soul-winning. It was a stirring lesson, and at its close the student body signified its dedication to the work of God. In the evening, Elder Bond gave an illustrated lecture using colored pictures of Cuba and Mexico, which he had taken on a recent trip to the various young people groups in these two neighboring countries.

Another service was held the morning of December 12, for the high school students. Everyone appreciated the inspiring messages and the music furnished by Elders Lauda and Bond.

## "For the Land's Sake"

QUOTATIONS from the Rural Study Booklet, entitled "For the Land's Sake," which appeared in *The Survey* of November 22, impressed readers to the point of inquiry as to where this publication is to be obtained. A footnote in the October issue of *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin* gives this information:

"For the Land's Sake," by the Rev. A. G. Reynolds, M. A., is published by the Boards of Christian Education, Evangelism and Social Service, and Home Missions of the United Church of Canada, Toronto, Canada. Mr. Reynolds has for seven years been pastor of the rural charge of Annan, Grey County, Ontario. As stated in the foreword, "Mr. Reynolds represents a growing group of our younger, rural ministers who see that in the country parish there is an abundantly worth-while field for life investment, and who, by thought and study, are qualifying themselves the better to lead the Church in a more vital ministry to rural people in the days to come."

The booklet may be secured from any one of the three Boards. Price, 25 cents per copy; six copies for \$1.00.

Those who are interested in a rural work to be carried on by lay people of the church, will find it advisable to add such a publication to their collection of educational materials, that they, too, may be better qualified for leadership "in a vital ministry to rural people in the days to come."





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