

# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVII, No. 1

Madison College, Tennessee

Jan. 10, 1945

## Madison College Salutes Men and Women of the Armed Services



H. M. Lambert Studio, Philadelphia

**T**OGETHER with other colleges and universities, Madison joins in paying honor to you who have so nobly served your country in her time of crisis. We have missed you, have needed you, but yours has been a greater task, and we are proud of your accomplishments.



While you have been serving your country, your colleges have been standing by to back your war efforts and to help keep a good America for future generations. Madison College has tried to keep faith with all those who look to it for intellectual and spiritual help and guidance. When you of the armed services return to your interrupted school program, Madison plans to have a better and stronger college to meet your needs. The following paragraphs tell you something of the opportunities that will be yours.

### Financial Provision for Your Training

OUR government has made various provisions to assist you in furthering your education. It realizes the value of a well-trained and skilled citizen; and so, through the provisions of the so-called "G. I. Education Bill," the way will be open for you to continue your study. The most important provisions of this bill, known as the "Service Man's Readjustment Act of 1944," provide that any veteran who has a discharge "other than dishonorable," and who has served ninety days or more exclusive of A. S. T. P. training, or naval college training, and who was not twenty-five years of age or older at the time of induction, is entitled to certain educational privileges at the expense of the government.

The veteran meeting the above qualifications is entitled to one year of schooling, during which time the Veterans Administration will provide all tuition, fees, and such costs of books and supplies as are commonly required of all students. The total must not exceed \$500 per year. In addition to this, the veteran will receive \$50 per month for subsistence (\$75 if he has dependents). Veterans over twenty-five years of age at the time of induction may also be eligible for training if it can

be shown that their education was interrupted or interfered with by their induction.

In addition to the first year of training, the veteran may receive the same consideration for an additional period equal to the time spent in service in excess of the ninety-day period. Wounded veterans may receive further training, or special training, as a part of the vocational rehabilitation program. Full information may be obtained from the office of the Veterans Administration. The office in this area may be addressed: Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

In addition to the provisions made by your government, Madison College offers to you a self-help plan by means of its varied industries, including a sanitarium and hospital, an eight-hundred-acre farm, and a food factory and bakery. Opportunities are given for self-maintenance while attending school, as well as an opportunity meanwhile to learn a trade through actual work on the job, correlated with classroom instruction. Charges to students living on the college campus are kept at a minimum in a special effort to help those who may not have the necessary cash to meet the expense of their education.

### Of Special Interest to Returned Veterans

MADISON COLLEGE offers standard college courses, providing an all-round education and qualifying for the Bachelor of Science degree. However, as a training center for Christian workers for the homeland and for foreign fields, the institution specializes in the education of lay missionaries. The college is operated by Seventh-day Adventists; and while the majority of its students are members of that denomination, welcome is extended to any worthy Christian young man or woman.

Among the offerings set forth in the college catalog, a copy of which will be mailed upon request, are curricula especially adapted to the training of—

1. Medical missionaries, including graduate nurses, health lecturers and teachers, laboratory technicians, and treatment-room operators qualified in the field of hydrotherapy and massage.

2. Dietitians trained to teach in the fields of dietetics and home economics, or for service as dietitians in schools, hospitals, and similar institutions.



3. Industrial workers in various fields of construction and other mechanical trades and as teachers of Industrial Education.

4. Agricultural workers having practical experience on the college farm, in the gardens and orchards, combined with scientific classroom instruction, designed to produce all-round agriculturists, fitted for leadership in rural community work, for farm management in institutions, and for teaching Agriculture.

5. Teachers qualified to meet the standards of Christian schools on both the elementary and the secondary level.

6. Secretaries and stenographers, in whose preparation classroom instruction has been supplemented by practical experience in the offices of the institution.

7. Courses are offered in Bible and in the Methods of Lay-Evangelism, in Social Relations, including Home Making, and in the Music of Worship and Evangelism.

### Opportunities for Special Students

THE organization of Madison College is peculiarly adapted to the training of mature men and women whose education for one reason or another may have been interrupted and who do not, therefore, desire to meet requirements for a degree but who do feel the necessity of fitting themselves for more efficient service. Accommodations are available for a number of young married men and women on this basis.

A limited number of married students may be accepted for the regular college program. Special effort will be made in each case by the college staff to guide students into the program for which they are best fitted.

The close cooperation of the college with Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, located on the same campus, makes it possible to provide instruction for those who, at the same time, require medical care.

### Credits for World War Veterans

MADISON College cooperates with the plan worked out by the American Council on Education and the Armed Forces Institute. It will not give lump credit for services in the armed forces, but will, in cooperation with these agencies, give consideration to what each individual has learned in service. The amount of credit, therefore, will vary with the applicant's attainments. Courses taken through the Armed Forces Institute, or by correspondence from the extension department of accredited colleges and universities, will be honored.

he seeks, but his application is acceptable from every other standpoint, the college will endeavor to assist him to make up his deficiencies and will classify him as a "special" student. In some cases, deficiencies may be removed by examinations.

Previous lack of formal schooling need not deter any one from admission to Madison. The requirements are that worthy, intelligent men and women desire training for efficiency in service to their fellowmen in a distinctly religious atmosphere, and that they are willing conscientiously to apply themselves to a work-and-study program. Correspondence is solicited. Address,

Office of the Dean, Madison College,  
Madison College, Tennessee

Any honorably discharged veteran will be considered for admission, regardless of his previous education. If he is unable to meet entrance requirements for the course

"If the iron be blunt and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength: but wisdom is profitable to direct."—Eccl. 10:10.

"As a field, however fertile, cannot be fruitful

without cultivation, so it is with a mind without learning."—Cicero.

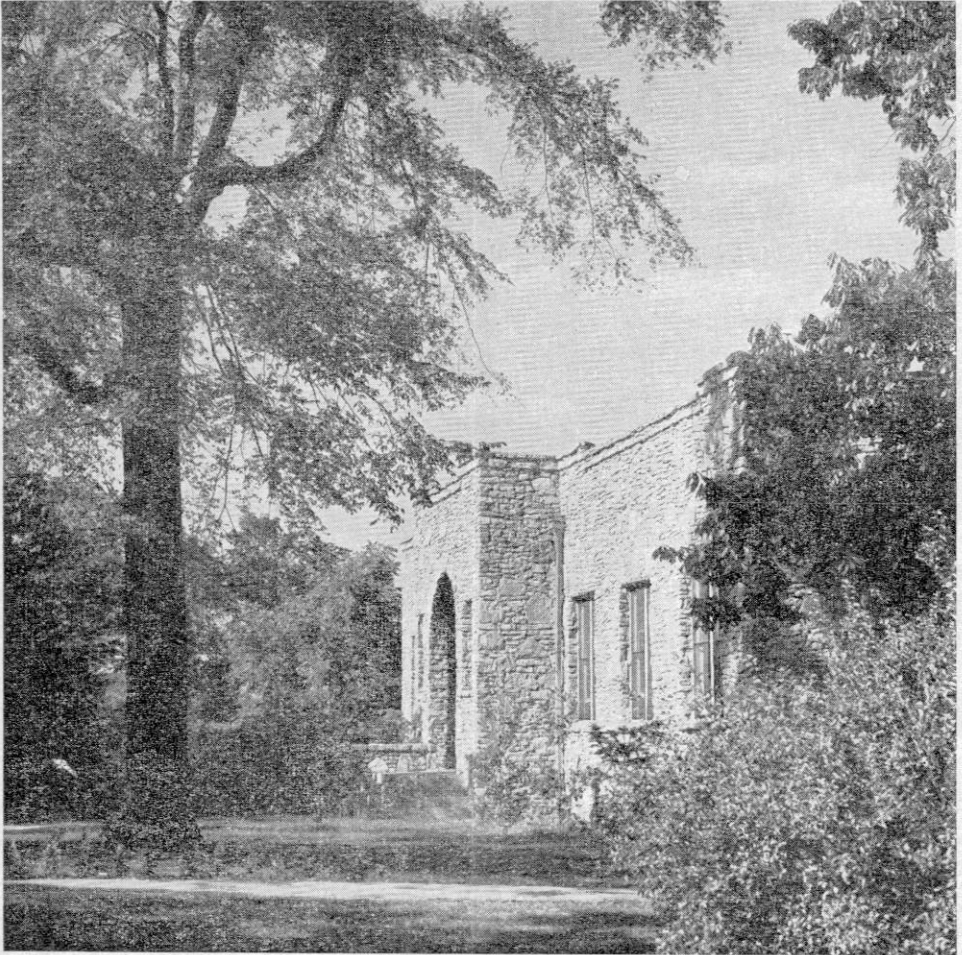
"How vain is learning unless intelligence go with it."—Stobaeus.



T/5 Lyle Gray, former Madison student, was visiting in London. Standing on the street, he recognized a laugh and turned to see the tall figure of a college friend, Lt. Holiday Neafus. Joining his friend, Gray found him attempting to defend himself against the accusation made by a fellow officer that it was evident he had never had to work hard in his life. Lt. Neafus was explaining to the other officer that he worked his way through college. Lyle Gray came into the picture just in time to corroborate the statement that on the Madison self-help program, Lt. Neafus had shoveled coal at the institution's

Central Heating Plant to earn his expenses through college.

Sgt. Dwight L. Bidwell writes from "Somewhere in Luxembourg": "All of us are deeply grateful for Madison's constant spirit of prayer for her sons in the armed services. Never have we been more appreciative of the eternal values of Madison College education than now. When men's hopes are frustrated and their minds confused, it is good to possess that peace and calm that characterize those who have learned what are life's true values."



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



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## Education for Postwar Days

### Principles and Methods

TIMES are changing; men's minds are not what they were before the outbreak of World War II. To think that educational methods of the past will meet conditions of the future is a sad mistake. And the sooner educators awake to this fact and find a solution for the problem they face, the better.

Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University, in a broadcast from Washington, D. C., stated the situation as it appears to many others, says *The Nashville Banner*, when he declared that "present methods long recognized as far from ideal in meeting the needs of the average undergraduate, are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of veterans returning to college." Dr. Carmichael explains:

"Our present methods of education will be disastrous if applied to the veterans. Years of action, and training for action, develop impatience with such methods, as those who returned to academic life following the last war can testify."

As *The Banner* correspondent explains:

"The greater maturity of the veteran and his war training and experience will make him intolerant of a juvenile approach

to learning. Schools and colleges must recognize that the veteran has been doing some thinking for himself and that they must challenge his best efforts."

The Chancellor puts it this way:

"Provision for initiative and independence, for greater concentration on basic considerations, and for emphasis on accuracy of thought and expression, should characterize the methods of the teachers of veterans. An unrealistic and indifferent attitude in the consideration of fundamentals will be contrasted with the dynamic approach of army training, and the veteran will be discouraged."

These words contain a subtle criticism of the methods we have been practicing in our schools for years in the past. It takes a

world tragedy, possibly, to arouse us to the necessity of bringing into the schoolroom and its related activities a vitality that should have been there always. This vital principle is best envisioned in the methods of Christian education, properly understood and applied, principles which eliminate non-essentials and make practical application a conspicuous feature of education.

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### GREETING

"GOD guard you through each night  
and day,

And ever watch above you . . .

God smile on every thing you do.

God guide your steps, for

God loves you."

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Dr. Carmichael's criticism of present-day methods is that "too much attention to non-essential details, a lack of accurate knowledge of fundamentals, and spoon-feeding through the lecture, drill, and recitation method are undoubtedly weaknesses in American higher education."

### Our Problem

THE matter calls for serious consideration. Will we, as a church and as church officers, as lay members to whom is committed a special work in this age, and our teachers and other school men be able to meet the situation? Are we virile enough to make the required changes in our methods? The fact that we are to be faced in a short time by groups of young men and women who have been in the most intense situations that it is possible for humans to live under, is a challenge to us and our religious principles. College courses have been prepared to cover a number of years. Many an instructor admits that the work could be covered in a much shorter time. From now on, teachers will have to speed up. This does not mean that they can be superficial in their requirements. Far from it! They must know what are the essentials; and then they must drive hard and fast on these, or students who have learned to think fast under stress will walk out on them.

Problems of this kind are before Madison at the present time. The group of educators at this institution recognizes the setup here as favorable to the type of education that will be in demand when the fighting is over. It is equipped to give emphasis to essentials and to combine practice and theory. Its big problem is to re-educate its faculty to meet the challenge. The best way for teachers to increase their efficiency to the point where they can meet the situation is for them to grasp fully certain fundamental truths in an educational program that has as its objective the training of self-supporting missionaries.

When the fighting ceases, mission fields will open quickly. Men must be trained speedily to enter all sections of the globe, prepared to do a quick work for the Lord. They must therefore receive at the training center those methods that will bring quick results. Never was it truer that at

present "the class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value to those who take up missionary work in foreign fields." And it is to do a *quick work*, that this school has been established.

### Important Principles

ONE of the basic principles which teachers must grasp as they face the immediate future is the foolishness on the part of men and women to concentrate in large cities. We have learned by sad experience that these easily become the target for the enemy. For years it has been taught that as families we should make our homes on the land, should rear our children in a rural atmosphere, should locate our schools on the land, and combine industrial training with classroom instruction.

Our educational institutions should teach this truth; our ministers should preach it and should even go so far as to assist those who desire to move from the city to a suitable location on the land; and the laymen of the church should be leaders in a back-to-the-land movement as a vital feature in Christian education.

The time is approaching when more than ever it will be wise for heads of families to be self-sustaining, to grow what they eat, to care for themselves in every way. Stringent laws will make this a necessity. This is a leadership that will appeal to a certain class of veterans.

Those prepared to lead in postwar education need to understand the fundamental principles of healthful living and to be able to both teach and practice these principles. Never was the necessity of good health and the knowledge of health principles more in demand than at present. Never was it more talked about. To understand a balanced diet and to be able to prepare food properly is a phase of education that should be emphasized.

To understand the proper feeding of the family without the use of flesh food is most important, especially when we find today that thousands of people in our own United States have become so wedded to their diet of flesh that the indication is they will sell their health birthright for a sirloin steak. This is the attitude of thousands, in spite of the



fact that for the last thirty years vegetable proteins at a low cost have been available. This type of intemperance is driving men to the use of unnatural foods and drinks which unfits them for a plain and substantial way of living. It is common knowledge that the unnatural striving for these things unbalances the economic status of the population and creates a situation that is not conducive to the peace of the world.

Great importance attaches to the proper teaching of these things. It will have much to do with the personal attitude of men and women upon whom will rest the responsibility of carrying the gospel to the ends of the earth.

**T**H**ERE** are other problems that men must be prepared to settle for themselves. On the battle fronts, both in Europe and the Orient, a philosophy prevails that men go at once to their eternal reward. This is responsible for the fanatical suicidal behavior of the armies of the enemy.

This false theory of men's natural immortality must be combatted with Bible truth. Upon the people who understand the nature of man, falls the responsibility of teaching that immortality is the gift of God through Christ and is accepted by faith in the death and resurrection of the Saviour. Immortality will be given at the second coming of Christ.

It takes more than dying in battle to give men eternal life and a place in the kingdom of heaven. This false philosophy is sweeping the world, which should be corrected through our schools. These delusions, and others which the world is facing at this critical time, will throw the nations of the world into a time of trouble described by the prophet Daniel.

The entire situation, as we look forward to postwar education, is a challenge to the teachers in our schools. We have been told:

"In our educational work we are not to follow the methods that have been adopted in our older established schools. There is among us too much clinging to old customs, and because of this, we are far behind where we should be . . . Because men could not comprehend the purpose of God in the plans laid before us for the education of the workers, methods have been followed in some of our schools which have retarded rather than advanced the work of God."

We are thus forewarned that it is time

to speed up our educational program. As teachers, we are to distinguish between the chaff and the wheat. Chaff has its place in the economy of the grain; but it is the kernel of the wheat that has life and that will grow.

## The Power of Song

**T**HE Sabbath morning hour was a dedicatory service for newly-elected church officers. As a part of this service, K. P. McDonald, leader of the choir, read the following impressive paragraphs from the writings of Mrs. E. G. White on the power and mission of sacred song:

"When human beings sing with the spirit and the understanding, heavenly musicians take up the strain and join in the song of thanksgiving."

"The ability to sing is the gift of God; let it be used to His glory."

"Rightly employed, music is a precious gift of God designed to uplift the thoughts to high and noble themes, to inspire and elevate the soul."

"As the children of Israel, journeying through the wilderness, cheered their way by the music of sacred song, so God bids His children today to gladden their pilgrim life. There are few ways more effective for fixing His words in the memory than repeating them in song. And such song has wonderful power to subdue crude and uncultivated natures; to quicken thought and awaken sympathy; to promote harmony of action, and to banish the gloom and foreboding that destroy courage and weaken effort."

"It is one of the most effective means of impressing the heart with spiritual truth . . . The value of song as a means of education should never be lost sight of. Let there be singing in the home, of songs that are sweet and pure, and there will be fewer words of censure, and more of cheerfulness and hope and joy. Let there be singing in the school, and the pupils will be drawn closer to God, to their teachers and to one another.

"As a part of religious service, singing is as much an act of worship as is prayer. Indeed, many a song is prayer. If the child is taught to realize this, he will think more of the words he sings, and will be more susceptible to their power.

"Every heavenly intelligence is interested in the assemblies of the saints. In the inner court of heaven they listen to the testimony of the witnesses for Christ in the outer court on earth. The praise and thanksgiving from the worshippers below is taken up in the heavenly anthem, and praise and rejoicing resound



through the heavenly courts because Christ has not died in vain."

"Amidst the shadows of earth's last great crisis, God's light will shine brightest, and the song of hope and trust will be heard in clearest and loftiest strains."

"Song is a weapon that we can always use against discouragement. As we thus open the heart to the sunlight of the Saviour's presence, we shall have health and His blessing."

"Heaven's commission begins on earth. We learn here the keynote of its praise."

## Items of News

**A**MONG recent campus visitors was President Fred Mote, Missouri Conference of S.D.A., Kansas City, who spent a day with friends, visiting the various departments and activities of the institution.

On the sixteenth of the month, Professor W. P. Bradley, now in the United States because of war conditions, and who is secretary of the Provisional Far Eastern Division of the General Conference of S.D.A., spent the day on the campus. He spoke at the early morning faculty prayer service and again to the family in the evening. Before his assignment to work in the Orient, he was a worker in the South and is still deeply interested in the training of mission workers in this field.

The Stork makes this announcement: "They'll have to change the figures 'bout the country's population, 'cause another one's been added . . ." This time it comes from Mr. and Mrs. Russell Myers, concerning a baby boy born early in December. Mr. Myers is a student of medicine in the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California. Both he and his wife are Madison graduates.

## From Men in the Service

**W**RTING to a friend on the campus, Mrs. Norval Green, who, with her two children, Norvella, nine, and Jan, four, is living in Indianapolis, says, concerning her husband, Captain Norval E. Green, M. C., who is with the 91st Medical Gas Treatment Battalion: "This is the second Christmas without Norval. Naturally we follow the activities of the Army, for the medical units are overworked these

days. Norval recently visited his brother, Bob, also a medical officer. Their outfits are not far apart."

The following information concerning Major John S. Bralliar came to the *Nashville Tennessean* from Washington:

"Maj. John S. Bralliar, son of Dr. Floyd Bralliar, vice-president of Madison College, and Mrs. Bralliar, is now stationed somewhere in the Netherlands East Indies as commanding officer of a portable surgical hospital, it was learned here yesterday.

"Formerly stationed in New Guinea, Major Bralliar entered the service with the Medical Corps in January, 1941. After taking his training at Carlisle, Pa., he left for overseas duty last August.

"A 1937 graduate of Madison College, Major Bralliar received his M. D. degree from the University of Tennessee in 1939 and was a general practitioner in Wickenburg, Ariz., prior to entering the service. He served his internship at French Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

"His wife, the former Miss Katherine Swan, and daughter, Katherine, are living in Andrew, N. C., while Major Bralliar is overseas."

Cpl. Elator Schlenker, so his wife reports, is "somewhere in France." He had seen no one he knew since reaching the continent, until one day he stepped from one of the buildings and came face to face with Lt. Katherine Windemuth, who, he found, is connected with a station hospital only about thirty minutes walk from the hospital with which he is stationed. Both were Madison students at the same time. Mrs. Schlenker and the children are living at Kulm, North Dakota.

Mrs. Mary Twobulls, whom many knew as Mary Moehler, nurse-in-training, and her sister, Mrs. Tillie Twobulls, have been living on the campus while their husbands, Abe and Earl Twobulls, are in the service, the one "somewhere in France," and the other in the Pacific area. The War Department recently notified Mrs. Tillie Twobulls that her husband, Pvt. Earl J. Twobulls, was killed in action on the thirtieth of November on *Leyte*. The former home of the two families was at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota.



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## The Right to Civil and Religious Liberty

ACCORDING to custom, the morning service hour one day in the year is devoted to the study of the principles of civil and religious liberty. The twenty-seventh of January was the day designated this year.

Perhaps never in the history of the world, truly never in the history of our own country, was the study more important than it is today in a world struggling to free itself from the shackles of tyranny, and when nations are looking forward to and wondering what the future has in store for them. It is a vital problem to the religious population. It is equally vital to the welfare of those primarily concerned with civil affairs. It deeply concerns the relationships of peoples of different races, colors, and nationalities with their many viewpoints and varying perspectives.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt have forcibly impressed upon the world the fact that the democratic way of life for which the nations of the world are now struggling, involves the personal and national freedoms granted by our constitution—freedom of speech

and of the press, freedom to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience, freedom from want, and the right of each man to labor as he chooses, as a means of deliverance from the fear of want.

Behind the terrific struggle now taking such a toll of young lives, there is still

an unsolved question, one that will affect the lives and control the destiny of unborn generations. Out of all this struggle, the hate, the bloodshed, men are asking, What are we to expect now?

IN THE inspired chronicle of nations, our own country is described as coming on the scene of action (Rev. 13:11) lamb-like in character, and it came at the very time indicated, to fulfill

its mission in the march of nations. It has been permitted to develop under favorable conditions as a divinely protected asylum for the oppressed of all nations who here fell heir to the civil and religious liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. That history is familiar to millions of citizens who have enjoyed these rights and freedom, who have had the privilege of rearing

### MY COUNTRY

MY country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.

"Our fathers' God, to Thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing;  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God, our King."



their children in this freedom, and who are the beneficiaries of the comforts which are the outgrowth of the democratic way of life.

Our generation may be inclined to accept its heritage without giving thought to what its achievement cost the founders. It is necessary merely to mention one heroic leader in the cause of freedom, Roger Williams who with prophetic vision, defined the issues that later stirred the hearts of the men who framed the constitution for the new nation.

He had been driven from England because of his nonconformist ideas. In the newly-founded Massachusetts Bay Colony he took up the battle for religious liberty and freedom of speech. Every schoolboy knows of his escape to the wilderness, of the friendship of the Indian chief, and of the resulting new colony of Rhode Island, that little colony which in years to come played such a valiant role in the early struggles for civil and religious freedom in the United States.

**I**T IS one of the paradoxes of life that men seeking freedom for themselves so often deny it to others. Freedom to them means the right to do as they say and think. And so there has ever been in this land of the free a contending spirit, an opposing force. This autocratic power is increasing in intensity as time passes, and our fair land may become the battleground for the greatest controversy in human history.

Citizens of the United States have been taught that there can be no true happiness in a world which denies man either his civil or religious rights. Men of intelligence, grounded in the philosophy of democracy and in the teachings of the Bible upon which this philosophy rests, consider those freedoms as heaven-born and divine.

And yet, precious as these privileges are, men are in danger of losing them through the silent infiltration of opposing ideas, through the stealthy growth under their very eyes of opposing principles of government and life. This autocratic power, for years held in check in this country by force of circumstances, is becoming more bold in its utterances, more demanding in its call for laws that will shackle men's thoughts, curb free expres-

sion, forbid free assembly, control business, regulate the education of children and youth, define faith, and dictate to the consciences of men.

**T**HE large cities with their teeming thousands, the contrasts of poverty and plenty, the multitudes of employees in factories and shops—in these cities are to be found conditions best suited to the exercise of this power of oppression. To illustrate: The trade unions are domineering the working classes, dictating to employers the wages they must pay, the hours of employment. They control personal expenses and social status. So complete and so powerful are these organizations that they do not hesitate on occasion to interfere with essential production in times of national and international stress. They will defy the government in its war needs for arms and ammunition, planes, engines, foods, and food transportation. Men's lives are held in their hands. They show little or no mercy in the face of opposition.

And yet today, thousands of church men and women are submitting themselves to this tyranny for the sake of the wages they earn. They are selling their birth-right for a mess of pottage.

This is but one manifestation of that power which subtly is at work to gain control of this nation through subversive legislation as in past ages it has controlled the countries of Europe.

With the almost overwhelming problem of establishing peace in a world distracted by war, the time is ripe for this religious power that has gradually been gaining strength to throw its tentacles about the government that emerges from the chaos, and to sit as monarch over the world.

**M**EN who love freedom, and who desire to live as free and independent beings, as they have been taught it is their right to live, will find it wise to seek refuge on the land where they can at least preserve life by the work of their own hands when the laws of the land curtail, or deny, the right to buy and sell. The call, which has been sounding for years, to get out of the cities and back to the land, is today more insistent than ever. It becomes more urgent as the

times of freedom grow shorter and shorter.

It is not necessary for Christians to be caught unawares. For years these things have been approaching, and warnings have been sounded. When the war closes, when fighting ceases, new and vastly larger opportunities will open for the spread of the gospel message. Strength developed by adherence to fundamental principles will be required to meet the situation, for a great religious awakening will then be due. Extensive missionary endeavors will be carried forward by heroic men and women who have accustomed themselves to self-maintenance in the face of discomforts, and who will not fear to face other dangers and difficulties for the Master's sake.

Great things are yet to be done by men imbued with the Spirit of God. It will activate men and women who have before followed in the path of duty and who are not afraid to face personal inconveniences. On such people there will be an outpouring of the power of accomplishment. At the same time, the opposing autocratic power will use every device to curtail freedom of worship, of work, of speech, of assembly.

The serious question put to us is, Shall we act while there is time? Or, by delay, will we submit ourselves to the overwhelming power of the oncoming tidal wave? In the time of trouble with which we are faced, it is apparent that rural sections of the country, for the longest time and to the fullest extent, will have freedom from oppression, from religious legislation, and other restrictions.

## Thought-Provoking Sentences

IF WE have thrown away our national heritage, if we no longer believe that this nation was founded under God, if, contrary to what is stamped upon our coins, our trust is not in God but in something else, let us say so. Let us be honest about it."

"The time has come, because the hour is late, when we must decide, and the choice before us is plain: Christ—or chaos; conviction—or compromise; discipline—or disintegration!"

"A nation obedient to the laws of God

would lead the world. America's future depends upon her accepting and demonstrating God's government. We have the genius, the skill, the political forms, the wealth, the natural resources, and the ability to lead the whole world into a bright new tomorrow. . . ."

"But we as individuals must learn to let God guide and control our hearts."

"In every situation men can know the will of God, know exactly what they should do and be. God's guidance and God's power are always available. When men listen, God speaks."

*From an address by Dr. Peter Marshall, Pastor of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, condensed in the January Reader's Digest.*

## Nurses in Africa

THERE are now two Madison graduates living and working as medical missionaries in West Africa. For thirteen years Miss Ruth Johnson has been located in Angola. During that time she has been home once on furlough, but she is so deeply interested in the work that she has returned.

Last April Miss Ruth Carnahan, a graduate nurse who completed a college course, class of '42, left the States in company with others bound for mission fields across the Atlantic. Her journey took her by way of Lisbon, Portugal, where she spent three weeks, then on to the Belgian Congo, reaching her destination, Songa Mission Hospital, on the first of July.

A letter written to friends on the campus the twelfth of last October was received late in January. She says:

We have a twenty-five bed hospital here, with the usual run of tropical diseases and a reasonable amount of obstetrics. We will have surgery when our physician returns from Elizabethville, where he has gone for his permit to practice. I am enjoying the work very much and am happy to be able to be where I feel the Lord would have me.

You will be interested to know that Elder Neal Wilson and his wife were in our group which sailed from Philadelphia. He is a nephew of W. S. and Ray Wilson, members of the Madison staff, and visited his relatives there some time before leaving the States. They were on the way to Cairo, and we went together as far as Lisbon.

We were made thankful for the watchcare



of the Lord while we were on the ocean, for we learned later that the ship on which we made the trip to Lisbon was stopped on its return voyage to the United States by a submarine and the passengers and crew were forced to remain in life boats for nine hours while the ship was searched.

This little lady is a long way from home; so we venture to say that, like soldiers in the Army, she will appreciate letters from friends. Her address is Songa Mission, Boite Postale, Kamina, Congo Belge, Africa.

## Pioneering

ONE of Madison's graduates, C. O. Beebe, and his wife have been working among the Aleutians at Killisnoo, Alaska. From a letter of December 13, we quote:

These people were rushed out of their homes when the Japanese started up the Aleutians, and literally they came with merely the clothes they had on their backs. The children never tire of telling what good houses they had at home, with radios, running water, bath tubs, and good household furniture. Here they have only hard bunks with lumpy mattresses, and they have to carry all the water. But they keep everything clean and tidy, even under these circumstances. They look forward earnestly to March, when the Government has promised to take them back home.

Speaking of the facilities for school work, Mr. Beebe says:

Our quarters and equipment are primitive. We are up by lamp-light, ring the triangle for school, sit down to home-made desks, drink water from a little keg, sing to the accompaniment of a little folding organ, and have one piece of blackboard. At night we take a bath in a folding rubber tub, and if we want a salt glow, we add a little of the Pacific Ocean.

## In His Country's Service

AS this issue of *The Survey* was ready for the press, a letter came from Ph. M. 1/c Ernest D. Stuart, the first since he has been in the service. He is on a steamship somewhere in the Pacific area, and writes under date of January 24:

Since leaving Madison in 1940, great changes have taken place. The world seems almost upside down. Through it all, I have never forgotten Madison. Although I was there but one year, something was instilled into me that will never be removed. I can truthfully say that you people are doing one of the greatest works that any one people can do.

Since entering the Navy in the latter part of 1942, I have been around a great deal; but my

mother always sends me *The Madison Survey* that you all are so nice to send to my home.

Through it, I have kept fairly well up with the activities at Madison and also the news from the boys and girls in the service. Each time I read *The Survey*, I think back to the happy family on the banks of the beautiful Cumberland River. I loved it there. The wholesome atmosphere and down-to-earth labor always seemed to bring me closer to heavenly things. I think of it more now than ever before. I suppose there is a reason for that.

When I came into the Navy, I enlisted as a hospital corpsman and I've enjoyed my work all the way through. Helping the sick gives you the feeling that you have made somebody happier or have eased a pain. It's a feeling that's hard to describe, but somehow a load has been lifted right off your shoulders.

I noticed that some of the boys are already overseas and doing a wonderful job. I also saw that Miss Mattson was becoming a Navy nurse. These nurses are also doing a great job. I would like to tell you where I am, but that is not permissible.

## Items of News

Mrs. Isabelle Kuehn Gordon recently left Madison to join her husband, Cpl. Robert T. Gordon, in Chico, California, where he is stationed with the Army Air Field.

Dr. J. C. Trivett, dental surgeon of the Madison Sanitarium staff, has returned to his practice after two years in the service. He has enlarged the Dental Department and is installing added equipment for a wider range of service for patients. He has been stationed at Camp Breckinridge, Indiana; but his wife and two children have made their home on the campus.

On the twenty-second of January, Mr. and Mrs. Landry Creighton and their two small children spent a few hours with friends on the campus. They were returning to their home in Maitland, Florida, after a brief visit at Mrs. Creighton's home in Carrie, Kentucky. Both these young people, Madison College alumni, are teaching in Forest Lake Academy. Their brother, Gordon Creighton, and his wife, both nurses, are connected with Fountain Head Sanitarium. Another brother, Larry Creighton, and his wife are members of the college campus group. They brought good news from Ursula Davidson, Mrs. Landry Creighton's sister, who has been teaching the rural school near her Kentucky home.

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## War Accelerates the Study of Food and Nutrition International Food Conference

WORLD WAR I presented an enormous food problem to the United States, but nothing in all history has equaled the importance of food and nutrition problems as we face them today. An outstanding evidence of the fact that this is a well-nigh universal problem is the Food Conference, attended by representatives of forty-four nations, which met at Hot Springs, Virginia, in the summer of 1943.

The subject of nutrition is an ever-present one and is as old as human history. A menu outlined by the Creator for the parents of the race, in the beginning, consisted of the products of the earth—fruits, cereals, nuts. With the introduction of sin this diet was expanded to include the leafy vegetables and the root crops. Still later, the survivors of the flood, that catastrophe which overthrew civilization in the sixteenth century anno mundi, were permitted to eat the flesh of clean animals; but they were told that in so-doing human life would be shortened. And so it was.

Health depends largely upon the proper feeding of the body. Agriculturists have long recognized this principle in the

care of their farm stock. Strange as it may seem, many a man gives more attention to securing a balanced ration for his cattle and hogs than he does for the children who sit about his table. In recent years, however, there has been a revolution in the diet of the American people. The extensive production of cereal preparations testifies to the change in the American

breakfast from bacon and fried eggs to one in which cereals and fruits predominate.

Today there is a world to feed, and the responsibility rests heavily on the people of the United States. Since the outbreak of the war, there has been a growing interest in the Victory Garden. Every family is urged to raise its own vegetables and to put in

cans a good supply of fruits and vegetables for winter use. It is estimated that in 1944 the Victory Gardens of the nation were responsible for 40 per cent of the garden food output. In 1945 we are expected to do even more; and if the expectation is realized, it is essential that every family do its utmost to supply its own needs from the home garden, or there will be real deficiency in the family diet. History indicates that underfed people,

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LIFE is too brief  
Between the budding and the  
falling leaf,  
Between the seedtime and the  
golden sheaf,  
For hate and spite.  
We have no time for malice and  
for greed;  
Therefore, with love make beautiful  
the deed;  
Fast speeds the night.

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*Margaret Sangster*

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those suffering from malnutrition, are good subjects for disease, for revolt and crime. With the peace of the world a major problem, the subject of food and nutrition becomes more vital than ever before.

A PUBLICATION of Quaker Oats Company, entitled *Nutrition*, reporting in the third quarter of 1943, the Food Conference held in Hot Springs, which is now recognized as one of the most important gatherings of the sort, gives as the reasons for that conference, "the spectacle of undernutrition and starvation in a world with the knowledge and productive capacity to do better. Concerted effort is required."

Science and scientists have outrun the housewife in matters of feeding the family. As *Nutrition* puts it, "Knowledge of nutritional science has advanced by leaps and bounds, but applied nutrition, so far as its reaching the people who need those benefits most is concerned, has not kept pace." It does say, however, that in recent years the results of laboratory research have reached and influenced "statesmen, sociologists, writers, politicians, economists, and many others."

### Sources of Protein

CONDITIONS at present are centering attention on the subject of proteins. In the United States, flesh food and animal products, such as milk, cheese, eggs, have been the principle source of protein content of the average family meal. The rapid reduction in animal foods is driving many to consider seriously other sources of proteins. And with the increasing need for other proteins than animal sources, manufacturers are placing on the market a number of foods important for their protein content. These supplement such natural protein foods as the leguminous crops—peas, beans of various varieties, lentils, soybeans, and others.

Not all foods classed as having high protein content are equally valuable as human foods. The potency of the protein, scientists find, depends to a degree on the number and arrangement of the amino acids contained in the protein. This is a study for the professionals; but even so, there are many well-known facts in regard to the potency of certain protein food which should be recognized in every household.

*Nutrition*, previously quoted, has this to say:

In peace times of plenty, it was customary for nutritionists to recommend a very generous intake of the high-protein foods, including those from animal sources. Now, with wartime needs for our countrymen at home and abroad, and with the need for helping as many of our allied peoples as possible, we must hew closer to the line.

Then they report the low percentage of efficiency of animals in converting feed-proteins into edible food-proteins. In other words, the conversion of vegetable foods eaten by animals into food-proteins for the use of humans is an expensive process compared with the cost of food-proteins obtained directly from the vegetable world. The conclusion is, "We need to be cognizant of the greater conservation of natural resources through the use of a wider proportion of our edible food crops for human consumption rather than through the less efficient medium of livestock."

In the language of the common people, this is saying that instead of obtaining your protein from the flesh foods and animal products, get it in a more economical way by going direct to the vegetable sources of protein foods.

THE WAR is driving men to find substitutes for the animal proteins that have formed such a large part of the nation's dietary. And here is the present-day problem for the nutritionist.

"There are many foods," says *Nutrition*, in the article previously referred to, "which can serve as favorable alternates for the high-protein foods now in short supply. They include soybeans, peanut flour, cereals, particularly rolled oats and whole wheat products, as well as wheat germ and corn germ." Of this list, the peanut and the soybean are the two vegetable products which are classed as "complete proteins."

The newest and least-known of these foods is the soybean. During recent years, this legume, a native of the Orient, where for centuries it has been a basic food in China, India, Japan, and sections of the Far East, has been gaining standing room as a valuable food in the United States. For years, Madison Foods, the college food manufacturing plant, has placed on the market a line of protein foods having a soybean base. In the light of today's

experiences, when animal food supplies are curtailed and the problem of feeding the hungry is a thousand times greater for the United States than ever before, the development of protein foods with a soybean or peanut base seems truly providential.

### Soybean Protein

THE *Journal of The American Medical Association*, issue of February 3, has an editorial entitled "Biologic Value of Soy Protein," from which we quote:

"The possibility, emphasized by the war, that the large quantities of soybeans raised in the United States might provide human food which could be substituted for more expensive or less readily available nutrients ordinarily consumed, has received attention in the present national emergency.

"Of particular interest in this connection is the suitability of the protein of soybeans for human consumption. The dry seeds contain about 34 per cent of protein; as some 216,000,000 bushels were produced in 1944, this legume represents a tremendous reserve of food protein, provided it is physiologically available in the body."

Experiments noted by this editorial state that while the protein values of the soybean are somewhat lower than the values of food proteins of animal origin, they are superior to those usually observed in other legume protein, and "tested under the conditions cited, soybeans in the forms employed (as whole-cooked, field-grown beans, as commercial low-fat soy flour, and as a prepared soybean milk) can be considered an excellent source of protein in adult human nutrition." *The Journal* adds:

"In view of the current enormous production of soybeans, our national nutrition, as far as protein is concerned, is amply safeguarded against an extensive emergency."

IT IS well known that in the present global war the soldiers of Germany, Russia, China, and Japan have depended largely on the soybean for their proteins. These soldiers are demonstrating their strength and staying qualities.

Again Madison feels thankful that in the midst of world conditions that may prove more serious and more prolonged than we have expected, the institution is able to contribute substantially to the wel-

fare of our own people and to that of others through its production of a protein food equal to the needs of the populace in these times of protein shortage in the line of flesh foods. For forty years the campus family at Madison College has demonstrated the potency of a non-flesh diet.

### Back to the Farm

THE serious consideration given problems of food and nutrition by the International Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, automatically carries one back to the soil and food production. One hundred sixty-five delegates of forty-four different nations, representing a population of 1,600,000,000 people, "was perhaps the biggest and most far-reaching piece of positive building for human welfare ever done in two weeks in all history," says Murray D. Lincoln in the *Pennsylvania Co-Op Review*. In reporting the Conference, Mr. Lincoln says they started with the common agreement "that Food is the most essential want of all mankind! . . . that freedom from this want is attainable! . . . that the United Nations must shoulder the job."

That all the people of all nations may have an adequate diet, calls for great strides in food production; and out of the Hot Springs Conference we have a right to expect a permanent international organization on food and agriculture. As never before, the world is to be stirred on the subject of food production; and the church will face the problem of deciding what is its mission in this world-wide message of health through adequate and proper feeding.

It is a significant fact that one church, the Montreal-Ottawa Conference, voted to ask its presbyteries "to institute inquiries into the place and work of the Church at home and abroad, in the World Service of Agriculture, and to call on the secretaries of the Home and Foreign Missions and the secretary of the Committee on Missionary Education for assistance."

With our understanding of man's duty to the land and his divinely appointed place on the land, this action by the church in Canada should inspire us to activity. Everything indicates that the time is ripe for laymen of the church to find their



places on the land and prepare to do their share both in producing food and in teaching others how to provide for themselves.

The earth holds in her bosom rich treasures that are ours if, in cooperation with the Creator, we work in the soil "cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully." There is great truth in the statement that the men and women who own a home on the land are the kings and queens of the earth.

## A College Extension Campaign

MADISON'S Seventh-day Adventist sister institution in the Southland, Southern Missionary College, located at Collegedale, Tennessee, not far from Chattanooga in the southeastern corner of the state, is putting on a campaign to raise \$300,000 to equip for senior college work. President Kenneth A. Wright, always a welcome visitor at Madison, was invited by President Sutherland to present the needs of his institution to the school and church at Madison. Professor Wright had the morning service hour on the tenth of this month.

"I am always glad to meet with the Madison group. I know of no other place where I feel more welcome than here. I think with pleasure of the Week of Prayer I spent with you, of the opportunity I had one year to deliver the Commencement address, of the camp meeting sessions on the campus, and other occasions. And I was happy to accept the invitation of your president to present our problem to you today," said President Wright by way of introduction.

T. L. Oswald, President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, in explaining the Extension Campaign, stated that each church in the district served by Southern Missionary College, has been assigned its quota of the funds needed based on church membership, and that the allotment for Madison was approximately \$4.00 per member. President Wright continued:

I was asked how I had the courage to present our money-raising scheme to Madison College, but since my heart is in this work, I cannot help talking about its needs. I consider our college is one of God's instrumentalities for the training of workers and, likewise, I regard Madison equally as one of His instrumentalities. We are sister institutions in the field of Christian education. You are interested in the development of other centers of missionary activity. You help raise funds for rehabilitating the mission centers in China and the islands of the sea, and I feel perfectly free to place our problem before you.

I sometimes wonder why our work and message is so closely tied with money. But it has always been so; for in the gospel we find Jesus Himself talking more about money matters than he did about doctrines. It must be because anything that makes us go the depths of our pockets, makes a real impression on us. It gets close to the heart.

You at Madison and we at Collegedale are dealing with Christian education, and that is one of the most important doctrines we have to consider, for it has to do with the salvation of our children and youth and training them as representatives of Christ and His message to the entire world.

As I sat in my office a day or two ago, I heard a very gentle tap at the door. I called, "Come in," and a tiny lad of eight years entered timidly. I asked him what I could do for him; and sitting on the edge of the chair, he said, "I—I—I came to tell you I broke a window."

"Well, well," I said, "And how did that happen?"

"I broke four windows. How much do they cost? I want to pay for them with my own money," said the little boy.

"That is all too bad," I said, "but how do you happen to tell me?"

"I want Jesus to forgive me, and so I tell you."

And then I told him he was doing the right thing when he offered to make it right by paying for the damage. We had prayer together and the little fellow went away happy and so did I. Such experiences come again and again in our contact with students, and they illustrate our need of the Saviour. They are in line with these verses in the 119th Psalm:

"I have chosen the way of truth; Thy judgments have I hid before me. I have stuck unto Thy testimonies: O Lord, put me not to shame. I will run the way of Thy commandments, when Thou shalt enlarge my heart."

We are saved individually. These words belong to me as an individual. I have chosen; I have stuck; I will run. With each of us it is a personal choice. Youth is the most vital age for making decisions. And Christian education is educating youth to make right decisions, training them to stand loyal and true to their convictions and to their Master. The only excuse for the existence of any of our schools is the salvation of souls.

President Wright then told of their plan. Three cottages for teachers have already been built, and they hope to have a poultry department equipped to handle one thousand and hens this spring. Fortunately they have priority rights for material for a new library building, post office, a science building, a chapel, and a music hall. In time, they hope to have a small sanitarium.

Gifts and pledges should be collected by the first of June, and the Madison church hopes by that time to reach its assignment.

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## Is Madison a School for Tomorrow?

### A Rural Location

MADISON'S outstanding objective, its primary mission in the world, is to train lay members of the church to minister to their fellowmen, especially in rural areas, and to assist those who are rural-minded to establish themselves on the soil as a basis for practical missionary service.

The institution of which the college is the center, is located on the land. Agriculture is a basic factor in its system of education. Its affiliated rural centers, or units, as they are known, testify to the emphasis that has been placed on this manner of life. As the world passes through the struggles of a global war and sees the end of hostilities in the distance, minds are turning to the responsibilities resting upon the schools of the land and their problem of rehabilitation.

When the fighting ceases, there will open to Christian men and women unequalled opportunities to work in both home and foreign lands. The gospel message will be given with a power heretofore unknown, and the practical missionary will find standing room in countries as never before. We may expect men to go forth by the hundreds and the thousands as they did

following Pentecost after the crucifixion of Christ. Many will go as self-supporting missionaries, armed with a message and prepared to maintain themselves as did Paul and many others of the early Christians.

MEN have been in preparation for this type of missionary experience for a number of years.

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THE ministry of the Church to Agriculture and Rural Life is not only of local and national, but of world-wide concern. A rural civilization that rests squarely on Christian ideals of personality, morality, and responsibility for the public welfare may seem a long way off, but it is essential to the peace and security of mankind.

—John H. Reisner, Secretary,  
*Christian Rural Fellowship*

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An outstanding example of the farmer-missionary in a foreign field is the well-known author of *The Gospel and the Plow*, Dr. Sam Higginbottom, president of Agricultural Institute, Allahabad Christian College, Allahabad, India, who is just returning to the United States after forty years of service. In a letter written in August, 1944, he says

that at seventeen years of age, as a result of reading the Bible, "I decided that God should rule my life, and that to do His will henceforth should be my chief desire."

Finding millions of people in India unable to feed themselves properly, he decided to establish a school where young men would be taught to till the soil, and young women would be trained in home economics. Dr. Higginbottom purchased six hundred acres of badly-eroded, uncultivat-



ed land on a river opposite the city of Allahabad, on which he gradually developed the Agricultural Institute. Arthur T. Mosher, describing this, says:

One of the main highways of India runs across the farm of the Institute. Along this highway trudge hundreds of thousands of pilgrims on their way to bathe at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumne rivers, two miles to the east. The Institute maintains a rest house where these pilgrims may cook their meals, sleep, visit the agricultural exhibits arranged just outside, ask questions of the staff-member on duty, and hear the same Good News the shepherds heard near Bethlehem.

In his letter, Dr. Higginbottom says:

"From the very beginning I have felt the Institution was an integral part of the gospel for India, that it completed and supplemented other forms of gospel presentation. Without the Institution's presentation of the gospel, a self-supporting church was an unattainable objective. And now as we lay down our tasks for younger and better-trained hands to carry on, we have the superlative satisfaction of knowing that God's imprint and favor is on this Institute, that it will be continued to show India and to the world God's matchless love and care for the underprivileged. . . . God is proving that faith in Him is never misplaced, that pessimism, when God is a partner, is never justified; that He who has begun a good work will continue it to the day of Jesus Christ."

**I**N OUR own land, in India, or elsewhere the world around, life on the soil is basic to the Protestant and democratic way of life. The teaching of agriculture should be a central topic; the practice of agriculture, the keynote of the industrial and economic life.

God planted the human family on the soil, and made them to love the things of nature. It still remains true that the science of created things—the natural sciences, and the science of salvation—the spiritual science, should be the leading topics in any school that is training for Christian service.

The call for this type of school is echoing throughout the land. The winter issue of *The Yale Review* contained an article entitled "New Riches from Farm Synthetics," by Ross L. Holman, a digest of

which appears in the March, 1945, issue of *Science Digest*, one paragraph of which reads:

Madison College, near Nashville, Tennessee, is an educational institution that has turned farm chemurgy into a bonanza. It pays its operating budget and nearly all the educational and personal expenses of four hundred students from the proceeds of a nine-hundred-acre farm and twenty-seven campus industries that process the crops for college consumption and marketing. The chief crop handled here is the soybean, which is manufactured into foods ranging from meat to coffee.

While this statement may need to be interpreted, it is quoted because it indicates the growing interest in rural life and agricultural activities, for that is the evident intent of Mr. Holman's article.

**T**HE value of agricultural pursuits and rural life in a democracy was stated in a forceful way in a seminar on "The Land and Human Welfare," of which Professor J. M. Ormond, the Divinity School, Duke University, was leader:

Only in the wise use of our land resources can civilization be assured freedom from want. The hopes, aspirations, and prayers of the majority of the human family for higher standards of living depend primarily on the right use of the land. Agricultural missions is a valid aspect of world Christianity. The teachings of Jesus cannot be adequately presented without including it in any program that is devoted to more abundant living for rural people. . . . The rural family is the most effective unit for the permanent utilization and conservation of cultural values. Finally, the rural family is the matrix of Christian teaching and the best medium for their development into a "way of life."

### Health and Medical Education

**B**ESIDE the proper use of land and the wise development of rural life, place that "right arm of the message," the health program, represented by our sanitariums and hospitals and the education of nurses and physicians. For forty years, Madison has conducted a health department known as the Madison Rural Sanitarium. It began as a very small unit, and has developed gradually in size and strength. But a more significant feature of this phase of the Madison system of education is the fact that medical missionary work goes hand in hand with the school, the farm, and other industries in each of the

rural units conducted by its students and affiliates. Madison has been influential in the location in the rural sections of the South of a score or more of Christian physicians who are contributing to the cultural uplift as well as the physical health of the community.

### Intensified Methods

FROM various sources come evidences that the orthodox methods of the schoolroom are not going to meet the needs of the postwar educational institution. One of the most stirring articles to appear recently comes from the pen of an ex-marine, who re-entered high school on his return from the Pacific area. The article appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*, December 9, and is condensed in February issue of *The Reader's Digest*. Speaking for nearly one hundred returned marines, sailors, and GI Joes, he says (We quote very briefly):

"We believe that schools, especially high schools, are inefficient, wasting time and talent.

"You say that young people must have a four-year, prep-school period. We marine raiders crowded that much learning into four months, and loved it. Young people are capable of learning and shouldering responsibility.

"Education should . . . prepare us to earn a living, and prepare us for God-fearing citizenship. Why force a classical curriculum on those of us who are not fitted for it and will not repond to it in high school or college or anywhere in life?

"Many returning soldiers will want and need intensive courses in practical trades. . . . Courses of six weeks' to six months' duration in such trades as welding, farming, carpentering, machine-shop work; clerking in stores, landscaping—then our men can fit into peace-time industry quickly

"I recommend more manual classes for those of us who lean toward the 'physical' side of life; more direct, practical learning. . . . Returned soldiers who learned superior warfare in a few months could also learn ranching in a short season; and few of them can afford four years of college,

or can tolerate it emotionally after years of war."

These are significant comments, calling for consideration of educators on all levels of instruction. Postwar education will be a problem, a project for full-blooded men and women, and now is the time to be getting into harness. Madison has made a start. Its roots are sunk deep into the soil. It offers a coordinated work and study program; has campus industries that are operated by students, giving actual experience in raising crops, manufacturing foods, building, landscaping, laundering, operating machines, in steam-heating plant, and in food preparation and serving, nursing, secretarial work, bookkeeping—a variety of activities to meet the needs of many types of students. And while work is an important feature of his education, the student is also earning his school expenses.

### From Service Men

A LETTER from Sgt. Dwight Lawrence Bidwell, received in the holiday season when he was located "somewhere in Luxembourg," told of a number of Madison service men stationed in that section of the war area.

"Forrest Pride must be close to us here. Royal Reid's brother, Stanley, is not far away; and he and I have met. So also is Alex McLarty, the younger brother of Miss Bonnie, who recently graduated from Loma Linda and is entering Los Angeles General Hospital. I received an air mail from Sgt. Elmer Moore, who has been with a hospital ship in the southwest Pacific for over a year and who has recently been transferred to the Atlantic service.

"I have recently had access to a brilliant commentary on the English people and their institutions, *The English People*, by D. W. Brogan, published by Alfred A. Knopf of New York, written with understanding, wit, and profound knowledge to interpret a great ally to Americans."

A. A. Jaspersen, Business Manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, wrote in January:

"It does help us to know that our friends think of us and of our two sons, Robert



and David, during these serious times. We are very thankful about our boys' army appointments. Both of them are as well located as I could possibly hope. Both are connected with military units engaged in active service on the western front. Robert has charge of a medical detachment and is in Germany. David is with an infantry division in Belgium and works in a surgeon's office. Both of the boys have earned sergeant rating and enjoy their work. They write casually of buzz bombs and other implements of war, but so far no harm has come to them."

Lt. Wilfred P. Tolman writes January 22 from the Philippines:

"The surf is breaking pleasantly fifty feet away from our pyramidal tent. We really have a table and electric lights—rather one 25-watt light. We're a temporary port company, which is the euphemism for 'labor gang.'" He tells of the beauty of the mountains with their infinite variety of palms, shrubs, flowers, and fruit-bearing plants. And then he asks, "Does Madison still serve fried yellow corn-meal mush or whole wheat? Best thing anybody ever ate."

NEWS RELEASE—"Allied Force Headquarters, Italy—Special to Madison College Alumni: Staff Sergeant Robert E. Jacobsen, an alumnus of Madison class '41, is serving as a surgical technician with the Eighth General Dispensary, which provides medical and dental service for Headquarters Command, Allied Force, headquarters of Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney, who commands all American troops in the Mediterranean Theater. . . . Overseas 30 months, Sgt. Jacobsen wears the Mediterranean Theater Ribbon, and he has been awarded the Good Conduct Medal."

T-5 Bryan Michaelis writes February 12: "I took part in the invasion of the Philippines, giving anesthesia in surgery. I have met several Madisonites overseas, among them Lt. Stanley Hall in Honolulu and Pfc. David Ruggles. I would like to receive *The Survey* and other Madison literature."

## From Friends

FOR two years, Mrs. Blanche Barbour was head of the Music Department at Madison.

She will be remembered by many because of her inspirational methods and helpful attitude toward all. The middle of February she wrote from her present home in Mountain View, Calif.

"I am happy to be engaged in voice building in the Palo Alto Community Center, a beautiful place covering an entire block, a gift to the city by a woman who was interested in the needs of the community. I teach three evenings and one afternoon each week. My class is entirely adult and gives me very intelligent cooperation. I am hoping to train some teachers who will assist in carrying forward this work.

"I shall never forget Madison College and the many fine people I knew there. I was richer for having known them. Some are so brave and so worthy in their aspirations. One girl in particular I remember who had always to work under a heavy physical handicap but always kept a cheerful attitude in her attempt to be self-reliant. When advised not to attempt so much alone, she replied that she had never wanted to use her physical affliction as a bid for assistance. She once said, 'God has never failed me, and I believe he will provide a way for me to prepare myself for a much-needed work I am interested in.'

"I found that most of the Madison students were earnestly and prayerfully preparing themselves to be of service, and any institution that promotes that spirit should be encouraged.

"The lovely Tennessee spring will soon be with you. How I should like to run in on the Madison people one of these days. When the war is over, that wish may come true. Mrs. Christman said the other day, 'Let's save our money and visit Madison,' and I agreed without hesitation."

A LETTER from Mrs. T. L. Dawson, Holliston, Massachusetts, written early in February states: "The January 24 issue of *The Survey* has just arrived. I must send you a note of thanks. My foster daughter, Miss Louise Govaert and her husband, Ed. Cunningham, were both students at Madison College. He is in the service in England, and she is laboratory technician in Richland, Washington. I have been sending my copy of *The Survey* to Mr. Cunningham."

From Caldwell, Idaho, F. J. Ogden sends a generous donation to The Survey Publishing Fund with the message: "I want to send a note of appreciation with a small gift. I think often of the pleasant time I spent on the campus last summer."

Dr. Alfred B. Olsen, friend of many years, a physician in Battle Creek Sanitarium, now in Hinsdale, Illinois, writes: "Herewith a token of our appreciation of *The Madison Survey*. It is a unique paper and must be doing a great work, demonstrating in a large way both self-supporting education and self-supporting service in the field. You have pioneered with marvelous success."

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Madison College, Tennessee

March 28, 1945

## Dr. Ambrose Suhrie Visits Mountain Sanitarium

ALTHOUGH I have lived on the Madison campus for several months, I am still something of a stranger to the college, to Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, to Madison Foods, Inc., to the Madison orchards, vineyards, and farms, and to the Madison dairy, laundry, and other associated enterprises which collectively manifest the marvelous spirit of cooperation and helpfulness that has made this community known and loved in many of the far-away places of the South as well as here in the Cumberland Hills.

But I am no stranger to the Mountain Sanitarium and Asheville Agricultural School at Fletcher, North Carolina. This is one of the first institutions and certainly the most significant one of all the fifty-four satellite sanitariums and schools that have been founded all over the Southland by a band of pioneering men and women of vision and dynamic purpose who settled in the big bend of the Cumberland River shortly after the turn of the century to establish Madison College and Sanitarium.

FLETCHER is nestled in the coves and valleys of the far-famed Blue Ridge

Mountains "at the end of a wonderful, winding white trail," which is bordered by dogwood, rhododendrons, and azaleas and by tall tulips and poplars, sturdy white oaks and flaming sauer wood trees. I have known the place for eight years, and I have come to love it as I do no other spot in the glorious southern Appalachians. I return to it several times a year for rest, for good food, for hydrotherapy, for fellowship with kindred spirits, and to see a group of consecrated men and women, adolescents, and children demonstrate their sheer joy of invigorating and useful work and Christian service to those who are in need of the ministry of healing.

I made my first visit to Fletcher as a patient, a desperately

sick man, late in the summer of '37. I arrived late in the evening. A young man, thoroughly trained in the science and art of hydrotherapy, soon soothed my tired nerves and sent me into a deep and thoroughly recuperating sleep.

The next morning Dr. Brownsberger came in and brought me something far more significant than the usual diagnosis and medical prescriptions. He brought optimism and hope. He inspired me to throw

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### Fitting the Pattern

"THE Saviour was a mighty Healer. In His name many miracles may be wrought through the trained medical missionary. It is essential that a sanitarium be connected with the Madison School. The educational work of school and sanitarium can go forward hand in hand."

—*Early Instruction for Madison and the Units*

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off—and quickly—the terror and despair which had threatened to overwhelm me. His encouragement, the kindly service of the lovely boys and girls who brought and removed my trays, and the healing treatments which the red-blooded, cheerful, vigorous young men gave me, together with the faith which prompted them, at the close of each crowded day, to kneel by my bedside and pray that I might have restorative sleep, made a profound impression on my mind. I had never seen anything so beautiful in all my life.

The whole staff, from the head surgeon to the youngest errand boy, was so obviously interested in the patients, so oblivious of self, and so completely devoted to service that I somehow felt, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that medical science, nursing care, and Christian faith would in due time—and quickly—overcome all my difficulties and send me back to my work completely reconditioned and ready again to carry my heavy burdens. And they did just that.

On my oft-recurring visits I have spoken to hundreds of patients who have had experiences similar to my own.

I HAD the privilege again of spending the last two weeks of February this year in that "unit" or off-shoot of the big Madison College family. While there, I was guest in the home of Elder and Mrs. C. J. Clark. He is the Sanitarium chaplain, and she the head of the women's hydrotherapy department. I also visited in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lew Wallace. He is the head of the medical staff and a widely-known surgeon; she is the popular and efficient head of the nursing school.

The institution has quite obviously made remarkable strides in recent years. It has many new and better buildings and clinical facilities. It has a more adequate staff of physicians, nurses, and laboratory clinicians. It has greatly enriched farm lands, a herd of thoroughbred dairy cows, fine orchards, vineyards, and vegetable gardens, an alert class of young women in training for nursing, a well-organized Sabbath school with competent leaders and effective teachers, and a strong, well-managed church school in

which young people are taught the significance of work as well as of the literary arts.

It was my rare privilege to speak at the Sabbath morning service in "the little brown church in the vale," which serves as a place of worship, not only for the sanitarium and school, but for the whole Adventist community which has grown up around the institution. It gave me great pleasure to present my enthusiastic tribute to the Seventh-day Adventist mode of Christian living and to its pattern of Christian education as I had observed them in this marvelous "center of light and leading" in the high hills of western North Carolina.

Needless to say, I shall return to Fletcher "on the slightest provocation" for another visit.

## Training for Leadership

ELISHA, first assistant to Elijah the prophet, then his successor as head of the schools of the prophets, is recognized as one of the world's greatest teachers. A rural-minded man, a man with a quiet, gentle spirit, but energetic and steadfast, he was noted for integrity, fidelity, and an overpowering love for God and humanity. His was a life devoted to the training of the youth of his nation for service of the Master. The following paragraph from *Prophets and Kings*, by Ellen G. White, indicates the influences which, to a large degree, were responsible for the success of his life.

"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."

## Postwar Demands of Schools

COLLEGE teachers and teachers in high schools are interested in the demands that will be made upon them when the soldiers come home from the battle fronts. *Higher Education and National Defence*, organ of American Council of Education, issue of February 26, 1945, gives this information:

"During the last Congress, the American people, through their elected representatives, gave an unprecedented charter to education at all levels. The three legislative acts of the 78th Congress—Public Laws 16, 113, and 346—expressed a faith and confidence in education unparalleled in history. Never before have schools and colleges been given so great an opportunity and so great a challenge!"

In answer to criticism of Act 346, referring to the education of veterans of the war, the bulletin says:

"If veterans are given as great a degree of economic security as is possible in a changing economy; if they are better prepared to face local, national, and world problems realistically and with calm judgment; if they have a deeper sense of values and a richer enjoyment in living, schools and colleges will have effectively met the challenge.

"To achieve these ends will require more than wishful thinking, more than the efforts of a few individuals. *They can be achieved*, but only by careful planning, and by coordinated effort." The paragraph closes with the words that out of this planning must come "a new type of educational statesmanship and sincere cooperation."

A LETTER was sent by the Council to fourteen education officers in several overseas branches of the armed forces, one question in which was: "Will the chief educational interest of service men and women be in general education or in technical and professional fields?"

"All but one of the replies indicated that the educational interests of both men and women would be primarily in technical and professional fields." It is recognized that younger veterans whose college work has been interrupted by the war, will be more interested in general education,

while older veterans will be more interested in technical and professional courses.

The demand for greater intensity in courses and a general speeding-up of the educational program comes from various sources. The Bulletin under consideration uses these words:

"Comparatively few men will be interested in the leisurely college program of prewar days. I recognize the danger in this, but suggest that our colleges and universities had best recognize the fact that these men are adults and must be treated as such. *The old pattern simply will not fit.*"

A speedy and intensive training is the pattern placed before schools training Christian workers—such schools as Madison and its affiliated rural centers. It has been all too easy to follow the plan of older-established schools rather than new out new and independent lines of operation. In the light of instruction coming from the United States Office of Education and other similar sources, it is significant to find such instruction as the following in the pattern given our schools years ago.

"Our time is limited. . . . It is essential that only such work as is necessary should be done. . . . Give students a start, but do not feel that it is your duty to carry them year after year. It is their duty to get out into the field to work. . . . Your way of representing the necessity for years of study is not pleasing to God.

"A student becomes a mental dyspeptic by being crammed with much that he cannot use. Much time has been wasted, and the progressive usefulness of students hindered, by the teaching of that which cannot be utilized."

This is not a call for cheapening the education of youth. But it does counsel our teachers to hasten the preparation of Christian workers by intensifying the instruction and placing emphasis upon the practical, subjects that can be applied in the daily duties of life. It may be that the compelling power of a world war was necessary to awaken us to these needs.

## The Food Problem

ONE of the great problems confronting the United States in these times has to do with the production and preparation of foods. Nations of Europe are to be fed. The cessation of fighting will not lessen this burden or lighten the tax on the resources of this country. Blessed as we are and have been above all we can ask or think, it is our privilege as well as a duty to share and share generously with nations whose natural re-



sources have been destroyed and many of whose people are in dire need.

Madison is thankful that it has a small part in this great task of food production and food manufacture. For years the institution has been placing on the market, foods that provide a protein content for which many depend upon animal foods. At present, the supplies of meat for home consumption have been materially reduced because of the heavy demands from abroad. But our people of the United States are awaking to the fact that there are other foods to be grown in their gardens and to be purchased on the market, which provide proper balance for the tables in the homeland. Among these products rich in protein content is the soybean, called "the wonder food," which is now being raised in large quantities.

Madison Foods, already widely known, is shipping its products to all parts of the country, even to the Pacific Coast in carload lots. Included in shipments of this size are Vigorost, Not-Meat, Yum, Zoyburger, Stake-lets, Soy Cheese, Wheat-asoy, Kreme O'Soy, Zoy-Koff.

As pressure for foods increases, we cannot but realize, as we have been told, that "the health-food business is one of the Lord's own instrumentalities to supply a necessity. The heavenly Provider of all foods will not leave His people in ignorance in regard to the preparation of the best foods for all times and occasions."

## Training Nurses

THE demand for trained nurses was never greater. Men and women who desire to contribute to the welfare of their fellowmen now and in the days following the war can do no better than prepare for nursing.

Today the Government is calling for nurses. So urgent is the need that it may be necessary to draft help to meet the situation in veteran hospitals. In our own institutions that care for civilians, the death of nurses has been distressing; and the situation should make the strongest appeal to young women, and young men also.

Madison has been training nurses for many years, and its nurses are active in all war areas. To meet the present emergency, a class in nursing will start this first of June. A special plea is made for those who are interested to send for details.

The home missionary secretary of the Alabama-Mississippi Conference, V. W. Esquilla, recently a patient at Madison Sanitarium as the result of an automobile accident, became keenly alive to the op-

portunities of the Christian nurse, and, on leaving the institution for his home in Meridian, he wrote:

"My stay in Madison Sanitarium helps me to appreciate the work of the medical staff and nurses. Not only is physical health restored by their ministry but hundreds of young men and women have been trained for self-supporting medical missionary service.

"Young people, in this most crucial hour of the world's history, when your services will count for the most good, do not let this opportunity pass for training. It will prepare you to serve your Master more efficiently and to render a most needed service for your country."

Think seriously of your responsibility and how best you can use your talents. Write for details and application blanks, addressing

The Dean,  
Madison College,  
Madison College, Tennessee

## Campus News

EARLY in March, Elder F. A. Allum, of Turramurra, New South Wales, and one time president of the North China Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, spent a day on the campus. He was accompanied to this country by a young Chinese, E. H. Hon, whose home is also in Turramurra, but who has come to the States for the study of medicine. Elder Allum has followed the growth of Madison through the years; and he hopes to return later in the spring for a visit to some of the rural units. One of the messages he gave is contained in the words of the following poem given him by an earnest Christian woman in Australia.

### A Soldier's Plea

"Are they praying for us at home?  
Are they meeting together for prayer?  
Or going on still in the usual way  
As they did when I was there?  
We thank them for all their money,  
We thank them for all their care,  
But, Oh, just tell them, dear mother  
We are needing so much your prayer.  
Will you ask them to gather together,  
To meet at our Father's throne,  
That we may be kept from faltering  
When we fell we are standing alone?  
There are moments when courage fails us  
And dangers around us stare.  
Oh, tell them again, dear mother,  
We are needing so much more prayer."

# The Madison Survey

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Madison College, Tennessee

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## Springtime in Tennessee

IT IS Springtime in Tennessee, and the campus is aflame with beauty. The forsythias shine like gold; the bridle wreath stands like banks of snow; the Japanese cherry trees are great bouquets; the early magnolias, of which there are several varieties, make one catch his breath as he faces the beauty of pink and lavender and purple. But there is nothing to rival the flowering crab apple on the front lawn, whose branches have a spread of twenty feet, and which is such a mass of bloom as one seldom sees, its red buds opening into beautiful pink flowers with just a touch of green to enhance the glory.

But Madison is only one of the beauty spots in this section. Captain James G. Stahlman, Editor of *The Nashville Banner*, in his column, "From the Shoulder," a few days ago gave an entrancing word picture. Here it is in part:

"It's Spring again! almost Summer.  
There's nothing like Spring in  
Middle Tennessee.

Poets have sung about it,  
In England, New England, and  
way stations,

But unless you've experienced  
Spring in Middle Tennessee  
You're a novice.

"Jonquils bank like pointless  
butter on the slopes,  
Red haw bursts like sunrise,  
As forsythia spreads its yellow  
feelers skyward

In imitation of tracer-bullets  
Seeking out some speeding target  
Still unreached.

"Winter honeysuckle has shed  
Its fragrance here and there.  
Spirea now explodes its loveliness  
Like gleaming trailers from  
magnesium bombs.

Magnolia tulips throw their  
chaliced blooms

In massive bursts of pink and  
white.

The red-bud follows,

To be chased by fragrant lilac.

White dogwood, draped in virginal  
mantle,

Cannot be far behind.

"The cardinals have been with us  
all the winter

Songless until Spring

Gives them full voice.

They flit from bough to bush,

Flashing their brilliance

In the warming sun.

The nuthatch, the chickadee,

The starling, the common sparrow

Have fought for winter rations.

They now give way to mocker

Perched on highest limb.

The blue-bird's seeking homey hole

To nest and rear her downy young.



"There's not mistaking the season,  
 There's no mistaking the spot.  
 It's Spring  
 In Middle Tennessee!  
 Despite the ravages of global  
 war,

The sorrows, frets, and worries  
 That beset us sinful mortals,  
 We DO know that  
 'God's in His Heaven,  
 All's right with the world'."

## Visiting the Southern Self-supporting Rural Centers

THE self-supporting missionary work of the South, operating chiefly through rural centers, and sponsored by Madison College and The Layman Foundation, has developed to such proportions during the past thirty-five years that a Union Conference President, surveying the activities in his territory, recently said that it represented a work valued at approximately \$2,000,000; that it owned and operated about 10,000 acres of land in its agricultural interests; that it represented the work of some 700 men and women; and that it is recognized as the largest single contributing factor to the missionary activities of his territory.

This work in the Southland is a demonstration of activities that should characterize the work of every Seventh-day Adventist church congregation. It is primarily a work of the laity, and as such it should be multiplied many fold. This will be the case if, and when, we reach the place as a denomination that the work of lay members is united to that of church ministers and officers in preparation for the coming of the Saviour.

FOR a number of years, Madison has been asking that someone be appointed by the General Conference to act as coordinator between the organized work of the denomination and the self-supporting units of the South, in order that they might increase in usefulness, and that others might be trained for such activities, and then be assisted in making a start. The experiences of the week, March 12-18, gave hope that a solution of this problem is approaching.

Five men appointed by the General Conference Committee, with three appointees of the Southern Union Conference, made a tour of a cross-section of the self-

supporting units to see for themselves what is being done and how these rural centers are faring financially and otherwise. Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of Madison College, and the one primarily responsible for the establishment of the units, and Mrs. Sutherland, accompanied the Survey Committee in its itinerary.

Monday, March 12, 1945, was spent with Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina. This is the largest of the rural units that has sprung from the parent institution at Madison, and is a very interesting and active place. It is quite typical of the movement, as it combines the work of a large farm with related mechanical shops, a rural high school for the children of the community and others from a distance, and a sanitarium and hospital which conducts a nurse-training school.

Tuesday was devoted largely to an inspection of Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, at Candler, North Carolina, a sister institution of the work at Fletcher, located in another direction from the city of Asheville. Here the pattern is closely followed in the combination of rural community work through agricultural activities, the rural high school, and a sanitarium and hospital. There is a very satisfactory cooperation between these two centers as the physicians of the two institutions correlate their work as surgeons and medical men.

TUESDAY evening the group drove to Little Creek School, Concord, Tennessee, near Knoxville, in the eastern part of the state, reaching there in time for an evening meeting. The next forenoon gave opportunity for a survey of this interesting school and sanitarium conducted on the land. This is one of the younger units.

It was started by two Madison College faculty members, Professor Leland Straw and his wife. They were joined later by two others from Madison, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, and others.

The next forenoon was spent with the group at Pewee Valley Sanitarium and School near Louisville, Kentucky; and the afternoon found them at Fountain Head Sanitarium and School in the northern part of Tennessee. In each place there are similarities yet individual differences born of the demands of the community and the group that has developed the work. After a bountiful dinner, the committee was driven to Madison via Chestnut Hill Farm School and Cottage Sanitarium near Portland, Tennessee. These two Tennessee institutions were started in the early days of Madison, and through the years have made a deep impression on their communities.

### Week End at Madison

MADISON was pleased to welcome the group to the campus, some of whom had not been here for a number of years. At the vesper service, Elder Hackman introduced the Washington, D. C., members of the Committee; Professor H. A. Morrison, Secretary of the General Conference Educational Department, was chairman; Dr. J. E. Weaver, Associate Secretary; Dr. H. M. Walton, Secretary of the Medical Department; H. T. Elliott, Associate Secretary of the General Conference; and W. E. Phillips, Auditor. With Elder Hackman from the Southern Union Conference were H. B. Lundquist, Educational Secretary, and Charles O. Franz, Secretary-Treasurer.

Elder Elliott, who is widely traveled and well acquainted with the mission fields in all parts of the world, spoke of the urgent need of training our youth for active service in fields calling for intense sacrifice. As the Apostle Paul in his letter to the Romans (9:28) says, the Lord "will finish the work and cut it short in righteousness; because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." Those who have a part in this closing work "need to be partakers with Christ of His sufferings and self-denial at every

step. We need to have the Spirit of God resting upon us, leading us to constant self-sacrifice."

THE Sabbath morning service was conducted by Professor Morrison. He spoke of the great need of workers in all parts of the world, and bore home to the congregation the importance of listening to the call of the Master. As He spoke directly to Moses, outlining his duties, so He speaks to us individually.

Sabbath afternoon, the young people's meeting gave way to a symposium conducted by the visitors, on the subject of preparation for service. As vital to success in work for the Master, he listed the faith of Caleb, consecrated integrity, intelligence, industry, energy, tact. There is no place for a lazy man in the cause of God. One must be ready to work long and hard. Gideon was called from his threshing, David from his care of the sheep, Elisha from the plow.

Elder Elliott spoke of the importance on the part of the missionary of appreciating other people and respecting their individuality. Adaptability and versatility are valuable qualities. In every country there are nationals who are able leaders; and it is our privilege in working with them to cooperate and counsel but not to feel that we must dictate.

Dr. Walton called attention to the three-fold work of the missionary as typified by the Saviour—teaching, preaching, healing. Often the logical approach to the heart is by correcting the physical habits. A medical missionary program is a demonstration of His way. The relief of suffering is a most direct way to the heart and soul of man. It is the pioneer work of the gospel, the gospel in practice.

Professor Morrison attributes the success of a missionary to humility, unselfishness, and deep consecration to the work assignment. Let each one aspire to do great things for his Master.

### Inspection of Departments

THE next forenoon was devoted to counsel with department heads and inspection of the general setup of the Madison educational program on the



farm, in the gardens, the shops, the food factory, the sanitarium, and elsewhere, as students and the staff were carrying on. As the committee met the faculty and division heads in the afternoon, the chairman, Professor Morrison, explained that the purpose of the survey is to ascertain if and how the self-supporting work in the South may be strengthened.

"The committee had a happy time visiting the various institutions," said Professor Morrison, "and it is having no less happy time here at Madison. We appreciate these contacts and the personal visits we have had with workers. We hope that by working and studying together, the machinery may be started for a still closer cooperation. We feel that Dr. Sutherland and his co-laborers have developed a unique method of work for lay people of the church, and we are anxious that nothing interfere with the fine element of initiative and motivation that has inspired these fine people who have put their shoulders to the wheel."

Elder Elliott spoke of the "magnificent work of the units," and Professor Morrison said that the object of this meeting is to get a picture of the methods of the institution, its financial setup, and other things contributing to its success. Upon request, Dr. Sutherland gave in brief the story of the selection of the site of the Madison school, the plans for a training center for rural workers as given in those early days, and of the early starting of rural centers by students inspired with the spirit of the parent institution.

As the work developed, the sanitarium was opened, and this created a demand for physicians. As schools were organized, Madison had to qualify to educate teachers that could meet standards. Madison, meeting the demands upon it, passed from a high school to a junior college, and then to the senior college level.

The committee was given the plan of organization under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, with a property-holding board and an operating corporation that leases the property from the holding corporation, safeguarding it for the purposes laid down in the charter. It was explained that each division—sanitarium and hospital, the college, Madison Foods, the Agricultural Division, the Industrial Arts as a Division—has its budget and is required to operate within its allotment. The Executive Committee of the Board is in charge and coordinates the work of the divisions.

This free and open discussion terminated with words of encouragement by Elder Hackman. Since the larger number of the self-supporting units are located in his territory, they have his sympathetic care, and it is his desire that steps be taken to assist this phase of Christian service.

"This experience has been an enlightenment to me," said Elder Elliott. "I have appreciated this privilege of associating with you," said

Professor Morrison in adjourning the meeting. "I have felt that we are one of you. I hope we can start something that will greatly increase this self-supporting work in the Southland."

The students held open house in the Girls' Dormitory in the evening. Several hundred were served in the College Cafeteria. In this way the visitors had opportunity to catch a glimpse of the social life on the campus.

## Course in Aeronautics

IN the notes of the great Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci, were found several sketches of a machine to fly. None of them would work, but he did make men think. In 1675, Jacques Gesnier, a Frenchman, jumped from a barn loft with flapping wings on his shoulders. He sailed some distance without a crash landing, as his neighbors expected.

After other more or less successful attempts, the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, on December 17, 1903, made a successful flight with a plane flying under its own power.

Great advances will follow World War II. Even now, no two places on the earth are more than sixty hours apart by air.

Practically every small town plans to have a landing strip. The progressive farmer will take advantage of this in marketing his products. Travel by airplane will be as available as travel by automobile.

Madison College is planning a ground school in *Aeronautics*, qualifying under the Civil Aeronautical Authority, giving government recognition to the training of students for pilot license in cooperation with Gillespie Airways, Nashville.

Gillespie Airways and a field in Birmingham were the first flying schools in the country to set up a primary and secondary instructors' training program, the first southern fields to inaugurate a high school program, the first school in the United States to train women as commercial pilots and instructors.

It was Gillespie Airways that sold the government on the WASP program. They also have a perfect record in training 2,100 Army Air Force Cadets in The Indoctrination Program. Gillespie Airways maintain an airport with hangar facilities, a well-equipped, up-to-date shop, and a wide variety of different aircrafts. Madison has the use of all this in its laboratory work. They also have the best of flight instructors, so that students wishing to take flight training along with ground work, may do so here.

The ground school is being organized in the physics department of the college. The instructor is a pilot who has had considerable flight experience, enabling him to combine theory and practice in his teaching.

The course will be offered the Fall Quarter, beginning September 20, 1945. Those interested are invited to correspond. For general Fall Quarter catalog and application blanks, address,

The Dean, Madison College, Tenn.

# The Madison Survey

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## Our Nation's Leader Falls at His Post

**T**HURSDAY afternoon, the twelfth of April, the startling news shot around the world that the President of the United States had passed away at the Little White House, his place of rest and retreat, on Pine Hill on the possessions of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, Warm Springs, Georgia.

Recently home from the famous Crimea Conference, where weighty matters affecting the welfare of the entire world had been in the shaping, worn with the weight of responsibility that in prospect seemed to indicate no cessation, he had withdrawn from Washington for a few days that he might the better be prepared for the next great event due in San Francisco the twenty-fifth of this month.

He had spent the earlier hours of the day in transacting State business that followed him from headquarters, when he was suddenly stricken, and in two hours was dead without regaining consciousness. Seldom in the country's history has the nation been so bowed in grief. Like the immortal Lincoln, by the poor and distressed he was considered the deliverer of the unfortunate. Millions of oppressed in Europe knew that their lives had been spared through the efforts of President Roosevelt and his people of the United States. Liberated peoples still looked to him to lead in plans for restoration of their nations.

**F**ROM all corners of the earth came messages of condolence to the stricken family and to the people of the United States. England's royal house sent Canada's Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, its representative to the final rites in his memory. Prime Minister Winston Churchill was personally represented by Secretary Anthony Eden. Black draped flags flew at half mast in the great Soviet Union; and Marshal Stalin sent condolence, as did Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, heads of the leading allied nations. The people of France bowed before the tragic death and wept in sorrow for the man who to them was the symbol of the cause for which they had fought.

As thousands of our young men are laying down their lives to defeat tyranny, so their commander-in-chief gave his life for the Cause. A gloom comes over all; but in the oft-repeated words of President Roosevelt, "There is nothing to fear but fear itself." God is still in the heavens. "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will." The world still looks to the United States, the leader of the democracies.

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!  
Humanity with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

Although the staff on which men have come to lean their weight, especially since Pearl Harbor, has been broken, men are not to become discouraged. It is a time for



all to shoulder more fully the responsibilities, to stand more firmly for the principles of truth and freedom, a time to look up, for our redemption draweth nigh.

As President Truman assumes the stupendous burdens that have so suddenly fallen upon him, may the Lord sustain him, guide, and keep him.

## Crisis or Calamity?

THE sudden and unexpected passing of our commander-in-chief while we are still actively engaged in a cruel war on all the far-flung battle fronts of the world, has created a crisis in our national affairs and has brought about some measure of uncertainty, not to say bewilderment, among the leaders of all the allied nations.

This crisis need not, however, be a calamity.

In this solemn hour we should remind ourselves of the inspiring message which congressman James A. Garfield delivered from the balcony of the Wall Street Exchange Building in New York when attempting to quell a turbulent mob on the morning after the untimely passing of the great Civil War president.

Said this stalwart man of faith:

"Fellow citizens! While God in heaven reigns, the government at Washington still lives!"

Our government has continued to survive every subsequent crisis in our history—and there have been many of them—because, under the providence of God, we have been privileged and, under our dem-

ocratic institutions, we have been accustomed to look for—and to find—capable national leadership in *unexpected places* and among the ranks of the common people.

No man is wise enough or good enough to meet all the reasonable—much less the unreasonable—expectations of all our people; and only God, the All Wise, is able to determine who is dispensable and who is indispensable in the finishing of His work here on earth.

Do we not have the faith to believe that the new commander-in-chief can, with the favor of Almighty God and with the whole-hearted and active cooperation of all his fellow countrymen, rise above all his human limitations, whatever they may be, and give our country superb leadership (1) in recovering the liberties which war has done so much to destroy and (2) in quietly and unostentatiously exerting a moral and spiritual force that will be salutary not only at home but in all the far-away places of the earth?

To this end, let us pray—and work—and without ceasing!

—Dr. Ambrose Suhrie

## Constituents and Board of Directors Hold Annual Meetings

THE annual meeting of Rural Educational Association constituent members and of the Board of Directors brought together a company of seventy-five men and women on the twenty-seventh of March. Rural Educational Association is the corporation, chartered under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, which leases the property and operates the institution known as Madison.

Madison is a comprehensive term including Madison College, Madison Foods, and Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, as its leading activities; and these are supplemented by the Demonstration

School for grade and high school children and youth, operated by the Department of Education of the College; such industries as the College Press, Central Heating Plant, the Steam Laundry, the Engineering Department, and other crafts; the orchards, gardens, dairy, and general farm departments of the Agricultural Division—all located on an extensive tract of land on the Cumberland River in Middle Tennessee.

Here for forty years, students have been trained for self-supporting community service, especially in rural sections of the South.

A LARGE proportion of the constituency membership reside on the campus. Others have been connected with the institution in the past, or are members of related rural centers which are called "units."

Of the twenty-three members constituting the Board of Directors, a majority live on the campus and are an integral part of the activities of the plant, carrying the financial and other responsibilities of the institution. Their number is augmented by others who, by virtue of the offices they fill, hold membership on the Board of Directors: the President and the Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, E. F. Hackman and H. B. Lundquist; the President of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, T. L. Oswald; the Manager of Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, H. C. Kephart; the President of Southern Missionary College, K. A. Wright; and the President of Central Union Conference, N. C. Wilson. These men were present, with the exception of Professor Lundquist and President Wright. There were present as visitors, Associate Secretary of the General Conference, H. T. Elliott; Charles O. Franz, Auditor of Southern Union Conference; I. M. Evans; and W. C. Higgins.

As a self-supporting institution, the operation rests mainly on resident members of the Board who are able to attend the weekly meetings of its Executive Committee, which is empowered to transact business between meetings of the whole Board. Dr. E. A. Sutherland, chairman of the Board, presides also over the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee coordinates the activities of the entire plant, working through, and in cooperation with, division groups which are responsible each for its particular section of the institution. There is the Agriculture Division, the College Cafeteria, the Educational Division, the Food Factory, the Industrial Arts, the Sanitarium Managerial Committee, and others.

Each division has control of its finances in so far as it operates within a specified budget. General expenses are met by a tax of the divisions; and during the lean years of the college, caused by the war, each division has contributed to the Education Division budget.

THE activities of 1944 were briefly related by the president in his annual report. The Agricultural Division completed payment of its loans for building its new barn and for other purposes; and in spite of the hazardous drouth of the summer, fall rains gave excellent crops.

Some industrial programs have been slowed for lack of man-power, but Industrial Arts Division is keenly alive and prepared to resume full work when world conditions change. Madison Foods is better equipped than a year ago, has weathered some trials, mounting prices of commodities and other difficulties; but it has strong potential possibilities.

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital had the heaviest patronage in its history. It has paid off loans for building and equipment of other years, approximating \$20,000. The Hospital Wing, now under construction, made possible by contributions of friends and firms in recognition of the contribution of the institution to the community

and its place in the training of Christian workers for needy fields, is the principal building project of the past year.

PLANS were presented for strengthening Madison to fulfil its mission as a training center for lay missionaries. With the close of world hostilities, the college should not only resume its interrupted program, but it plans to extend its activities.

Conditions in a war-torn world are arousing many to the necessity of finding homes on the land. Christian families, locating in rural communities, can be a power for good if properly trained for service as farmers, mechanics, nurses, teachers, medical evangelists. In years past, The Layman Foundation, cooperating with Madison College, has done a commendable work in the establishment of rural units. This is but a demonstration of what should be done, a mere beginning of what can be accomplished by properly trained and directed men and women.

Dr. Sutherland again explained the request Madison sent to the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists for assistance in the selection for training, and guidance in location and operation, of suitable church lay people. It was this request for help to broaden and strengthen self-supporting activities in the South, that led to the Survey Commission, whose itinerary was recently reported.

An extensive demonstration has already been made; but with the return of more normal conditions following the cessation of fighting, more should be done to interest lay church members, to direct them into needy communities, and to see that they have the necessary assistance. Hope was expressed by conference officials in attendance that the call for help will soon be answered.

## Wanting An Education

THE eagerness of young men in the Service, whose education has been interrupted by the war, is illustrated by the following news release:

"Officers and enlisted men at this Liberator air base in England, one of the strategic air depots in Colonel James F. Early's Eighth Air Force Service Command, are preparing now for a successful readjustment to the post-war world.

"Technicians and mechanics, whose duties are servicing and maintaining Liberator bombers, are eagerly attending classes, during their off-duty hours, in almost every phase of education.

"This schooling is made possible by the Armed Forces Institute, which supplies new, up-to-date, attractive textbooks. Classes are organized by the base Special Service Officer, who arranges classroom facilities, and engages instructors among qualified personnel. There is no cost whatever attached to the courses.

"Interest is so keen in the educational program that all allotted evening time is filled. Subjects taught range from Psychology to Meteorology, from Business Management to World History.

"The astonishing fact is the enthusiasm with which the men are seizing the opportunity to study. For the classes are not mandatory; it is



simply an opportunity, and the studies must be pursued in off-duty hours. The War comes first; the maintenance of aircraft and the supplying of planes must be accomplished before study or classes begin.

"Even though the soldier has his duty to perform first, he is using his treasured, leisure hours for study. Thus, he is doing a job now, and at the same time he is getting ready for another—when he comes home."

## Men in the Service

**C**PL. JAMES MAEDA, a Japanese student who was inducted approximately two years ago, and who is now stationed at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minnesota, spent a week of his three-weeks furlough with friends on the campus. He is engaged in translating Japanese documents. He is well and enjoying his work.

Pfc. Albert Kephart, formerly in charge of the dry-cleaning department at Madison, writes from somewhere in the Pacific area, under date of March 29. He tells of meeting a number of friends, some from Washington Missionary College, some from Pacific Union College. "Lindsey Winkler was with us for two weeks. Our group planned a lunch on the beach. Miss Fellemede and Miss Elza, of Madison, had sent several cans of Madison Foods, which we did enjoy, along with bread and butter, fruit juice, and condensed vegetable soup from Australia.

"Lindsey has learned so much of the native language that he has familiarized himself with the local mission situation and inspired us to assist the British and Foreign Bible Society in providing Scripture portions in the native dialect for the use of the local native teachers. The natives are bright and intelligent.

"My work in the officers' surgical ward has been interesting. Having had the three ranking officers of our unit under my care on night duty makes me want to do my very best for the wounded. These men make fine patients and are appreciative of our efforts. One of these men is so like Dr. E. A. Sutherland in many ways that it makes me feel at home to have him around. I am writing in the club house located on a cliff overlooking the sea. A Jap plane came rather close the other night and left us some pitiful work to do."

## THE UNKNOWN TEACHER

I sing the praises of the Unknown Teacher. Great generals plan campaigns, but the Unknown Soldier wins the war. Famous educators plan new systems of pedagogy, but it is the Unknown Teacher who delivers and guides the young. He lives in obscurity and contends with hardships. For him no trumpets blow, no chariots wait, no golden decorations are decreed. He keeps watch along the borders of darkness and makes the attack on ignorance and folly. Patient in his daily duty, he strives to conquer the evil powers which are the enemies of youth. He

awakens sleeping spirits. He quickens the indolent, encourages the eager, and steadies the unstable. He communicates his own joy of learning, and shares with his boys and girls the best treasures of his mind. He lights many candles which in later years will shine back to cheer him. This is his reward.

—Selected

## Madison College Offers

**I**T is none too early to plan definitely for the next school year. The needs of the nation and of the church are for capable, well-trained, community leaders. Madison College is happy to have a part in training the future leadership for genuine Christian service. Those who look forward to entrance within the next twelve months, will be interested in the following Madison offerings:

A college education in a deeply religious atmosphere.

Unusual opportunities for self-maintenance while attending college, provided by

A program of educational industrial work integrated with classroom instruction.

Opportunities for "the special student" who desires short courses along practical lines.

Instruction for laymen who seek training for home missionary service.

Courses for those who are interested in the field of health and dietetics. This includes an accredited Nurse-Training Course and a four-year curriculum in diet and nutrition, leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. Numerous courses in health and dietetics are available to students who do not care for the full program.

Instruction in ordinary industrial arts, such as the building trades, and also in certain special fields, including photography and aeronautics. The college offers the ground training for those who wish to qualify in the field of aviation. It is affiliated with Gillespie Airways in Nashville, which gives opportunity for those who wish flight training in order to become pilots.

A four-year program and also short courses are open in the field of agriculture. The practical training includes horticulture, dairying, gardening, and general farming.

Attractive offerings are available for veterans of the armed services, who wish to supplement their previous training with intensive instruction along specific lines, but who do not wish to meet all requirements for a degree.

The college operates a year-round program. Students may enter at the beginning of any quarter. Students who are unable to meet college entrance requirements will have opportunity to make up their deficiencies. The Summer Quarter of 1945 opens JUNE 11; the Fall Quarter, SEPTEMBER 20. For a catalog, address

MADISON COLLEGE

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

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# The Madison Survey

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## Life on the Farm Is Inspirational

WE are instructed that schools should be located on the land with acres for cultivation. There is a value in this that far exceeds the material support the land may afford. It is not merely that the family may have the freshest and best of products for the table. It is all this and more. Life in the country is filled with inspiration for anyone who has eyes, ears, and heart open to receive instruction.

Every child should have the benefits of rural life. Every youth needs its factors in character building. You who have read David Grayson's *Adventures in Contentment* must agree with his enthusiastic outlook on nature and its benefits to the nerve-worn soul and body.

Anyone who enters into the problems of rural life, not as a *hand* merely, but with head and heart, approaches a fountain of life. Today, with the horrors of war weighing heavily on the soul, humankind needs to get in close touch with growing things; needs to put its hands into the soil; needs the fresh air, untainted with the miasma of the city; needs the invigorating sunshine; needs the feel of dew and rain on the skin; needs to see and hear and feel growth and to respond with hearts to the song of peace and good will. The farm is the place for man, woman, and child.

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

"Men are wanted to educate others how to plow, how to use the implements of agriculture. Who will be missionaries to do this work?"

"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 knew much better

than they in regard to the proper treatment of the land."

"There is hope in the soil, but brain and heart and strength must be brought into the work."

FOR years Madison has watched with satisfaction the development of its own acres. It has sent many men and women into other rural communities to live on the land, sustain themselves largely from the soil, and to teach others the "gospel of the plow," as Dr. Sam Higginbottom, agricultural missionary to India, expressed it. Her students have gone to distant corners of the

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### KINGS AND QUEENS

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

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earth and are there carrying out the principles of Madison.

A letter recently received from Bert Deng, former student, now serving in the United States Army in China, says:

"Since I have been in China I have met several Madison graduates. Homer Chen is operating a big poultry business on a farm with Madison methods. The food he produces is sufficient not only to support his big family but it also helps a great deal to supply the U. S. Army in China. Dr. Fred Ma is manager of a savings bank, and Moses Soon is working for the Chinese government as director of new farming. It seems to me the practical education they received at Madison has helped them to stand fast even in these troublous times."

**A**T Berry School, near Rome, Georgia, well-known training center for young men and women from the mountain sections, the girls were taught to operate farm machinery. An attractive leaflet, *A Berry Farmerette*, describes the experience of the girls, under the title "Tractor Driving, and Its Deeper Meaning."

She admits that in the beginning the novelty of driving a machine impressed her, "but soon these things took on a deeper meaning."

At first, there was a question whether the girls would be able to stay with the work day in and day out. This "Farmerette" answers the question thus:

While driving a tractor, I began to see the world about me in a different way—the green forests that surrounded the fields in which I worked came to be, instead of a mass of trees, a vast playground for squirrels, birds, and all sorts of animal life. I noticed the clouds and watched them form into different shapes. I learned where the sun is at different times of the day.

To work out in the open on a farm, knowing that we thereby were having a direct part in supplying food for our fellowman, was one of the most satisfying things I have ever experienced. Whenever I would see hay slowly going up the automatic hay loader, I knew there was food for the cows which supply our milk; whenever I would see the land around me that I had already tilled with my tractor, I knew that field would soon hold seeds which would develop and yield one of the necessities of life—food. I would watch the corn from week to week as it grew from a tiny sprout into a wonderful, mature stalk, bearing our food and feed for the winter.

These and many, many other thoughts filled my mind as I gazed across the vast fields. It's hard to describe the sort of satisfaction you actually

experience when you've at last had a share in living and working under such influences as these. You begin to realize the true meaning of that quotation from Daniel Webster:

"Let us never forget that cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. . . . When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of civilization."

To those who follow, I'd say, "It's work, but great work!"

## Pewee Valley Sanitarium and School

**A**BOUT twenty-five years ago, J. T. Wheeler and his wife answered an urgent call sent to Madison for a nurse to take over treatment rooms in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. For a number of years both treatment rooms and a vegetarian cafeteria were conducted by the group which Mr. Wheeler gathered about him. They had their home in the country, and later a permanent location was secured near Pewee Valley. There on a fifty-acre tract of land has developed a sanitarium and hospital and a school covering grades one to twelve, a fine demonstration of the rural unit idea fostered by Madison.

Early in March at the annual meeting of the constituents and the Board of Trustees, Mr. Wheeler asked that, because of the health conditions of himself and Mrs. Wheeler, he be relieved of the duties of the manager of the institution which he had carried for so long. From The Layman Foundation's report of the meeting we learn that the president, secretary-treasurer, and educational secretary of the Southern Union Conference; the corresponding officials of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference; and the president and secretary-treasurer of The Layman Foundation, Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Mrs. Lida F. Scott, were added to the constituency membership of the organization.

The personnel of the Board of Trustees was increased to ten and is to include two representatives from the local conference, one from the Union Conference, and two from The Layman Foundation. A managerial committee of seven members was elected to operate the institution in harmony with the policies of the Board of Trustees.

As reorganized, the members of the



Board and its officers are: L. A. Butterfield, president and manager of the institution, J. T. Wheeler, vice-president, E. J. Beardsley, treasurer, Mrs. Fern Hampton, secretary, Charles O. Franz, T. L. Oswald, J. G. Gaitens, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Lida Scott, and Leon Campbell. Professor Beardsley will be principal of the school and assistant chaplain of the sanitarium.

It was with reluctance that Mr. Wheeler's resignation was accepted, but the group considered itself fortunate in having one of its own members, L. A. Butterfield, who is already well acquainted with the problems of the unit, and who accepted the appointment of the Board to head the work of the institution. Plans for a new kitchen and dining room for the school are under consideration, and funds appropriated for this by the conference are held in trust for the building. Definite plans for the coming school year were referred to a committee which reported to the Board at its next meeting, April 26.

Pewee Valley School and Sanitarium are a healthy, thriving rural unit that affords desirable educational advantages for youth, with opportunities for remunerative work to apply on school expenses, and well-known medical and surgical facilities for the sick. Its location is seventeen miles from the city of Louisville, Kentucky, a few miles off Highway No. 60, near Anchorage, Kentucky.

## Wildwood Sanitarium

ONE of the youngest members of self-supporting units of the Southland, Wildwood Sanitarium, is located in Georgia a short distance from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Two of its leaders are W. D. Frazee, formerly a successful evangelist in Utah, and George B. McClure, for years a member of the Madison group. The work began in a simple manner on land owned by Dr. O. M. Hayward and held on a long-time lease by the unit. A large portion of the support comes from the cooperative cultivation of the soil, each member carrying his share of the work. The purposes are educational, medical, and evangelical.

At the annual meeting of its Board, progress was reported during 1944 in its various activities. The little sanitarium had 935 patient days, one-third of which was charity work. The sick are also treated in their homes.

A sanitarium building was begun last fall in the face of many difficulties, but faith was rewarded by donations of money and skilled help at the time it was most needed, and the way opened providentially to secure materials. During the year the unit invested over \$3,000 in buildings and equipment.

There has been marked activity in evangelical lines. A branch Sabbath school is conducted at Sunset Home in West Chattanooga; a medical-evangelist effort was held in St. Elmo. Twenty-five homes are open to weekly missionary visits and Bible studies. In the immediate neighborhood of the sanitarium several workers are teaching in the Sunday schools, health studies are given, and in the Medical Missionary Institute, workers are trained for medical missionary service by precept and participation in these activities. Elder Frazee writes:

Our plans for the coming year include the completion of two buildings now under construction, continued endeavor to build up the farm, and efforts to make the sanitarium work more educational. Prospects are bright for larger training work in the institute and a greater reaping in our soul-winning evangelism.

## On Way to Madagascar

READERS of *The Survey* need no introduction to B. N. Mulford and his wife, who, in 1907, established Fountain Head School on what is known as the Highland Rim, in Sumner County, Tennessee. There their only child, Eileen, went to school and grew to womanhood. For a time she attended Madison College, then Southern Missionary College and Washington Missionary College in preparation for teaching.

When the war broke out in Europe, she was teaching in a French academy on the French-Swiss border. There she married Henri Drouault, a French pastor. When France fell to the Germans, they narrowly



escaped to Portugal and from there to the United States. They have been living since 1940 in the home of Mrs. Drouault's parents, the Wren's Nest, Monteagle, Tennessee.

For some time they have been under appointment to Madagascar by the Mission Board of the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference, but war conditions made the trip impossible. *The Sumner County News* of March 29 contained a picture of Pastor and Mrs. Drouault and their two children, and related their story. The article closes with:

The refugee missionary and his family sailed from Philadelphia, March 10, to begin the long journey by way of Lisbon, Portugal, and South Africa for Madagascar, where they will give the gospel of Jesus to five million natives and French-speaking people. It is interesting to note that on the same steamer were six other Adventist families sailing for various mission fields where the gospel message is being given by Seventh-day Adventists to more than four hundred nations and in more than eight hundred tongues.

## Down From Alaska

THE middle of March, Cecil Schrock, in the homeland from Anchorage, Alaska, spent several days on the college campus, and took time also to make side trips to other rural units in which he is interested. Addressing the students, he told of coming first to Madison when he was a tenth-grade pupil. He completed his high school at Fletcher, and following that took college work at Madison.

He became interested in Alaska and the opportunities there for self-supporting Christian service, for he had been inoculated with the idea of self-maintenance by the facilities placed in his hands in the schools he attended. He reached Seattle in March, 1940. The following May, he and his wife proceeded north, having been employed by a farmer in the famed Matanusha Valley Farm Project. This afforded him practical experience in farming and dairying in a new country.

Early in 1942, he located in Anchorage, where he and his wife have carried on a home bakery, putting out whole-wheat bread and in other ways presenting the

principles of healthful diet. Gradually he has improved his living quarters and has accumulated some land. He is soliciting help to build a small bakery, and he will appreciate help in his enterprise from any who may be interested in meeting the needs of Alaska, a land that today is coming rapidly into prominence. His address is P.O. Box 2063, Anchorage, Alaska.

## Campus News

WHEN Camp Barkeley, Texas, was closed, William Radcliffe, former Madison student, was given an honorable discharge and returned to the campus. He was on the place a bare half-hour when he received a work assignment to drive a truck. No lack of jobs here! He went to Arkansas for his family and expects to return soon.

For a week following April 16, Mrs. Lida Scott had the pleasure of a visit from her brother, Wilfred Funk, and his wife of Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Funk is well known as author and publisher, and Mrs. Funk has an outstanding record as a Red Cross Aide with over two thousand hours to her credit. While on the campus, she spent from four to six hours each day caring for patients in Madison Sanitarium.

Early in April, Mrs. Robert Kellogg, known to students as Nurse Dorothy Medlin, left Madison for Tacoma, Washington, where she has a position in the Northern Pacific Railroad Hospital. Latest reports from her husband indicated that he was in a Marianna Station Hospital, caring for wounded from Iwo Jima.

Major Marion F. Dunn, writing from England on the third of April, said:

My present assignment is concerned chiefly with dispensary and sanitary duties. It has been a busy season since my return from France. I thoroughly enjoyed my assignment in Paris. I was with a general hospital there, and I hope before long to have hospital work here. Providence has been most kind to me.

From our nurse friend of some years ago, Mrs. Lela Morgan, who has recently moved from Graysville, Tennessee, to Dallas, Texas, comes a greeting with, "I need *The Survey*, as it is like a letter from home."



# The Madison Survey

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## Memorial Service for Mrs. Lida F. Scott

**T**WENTY-FIVE years ago, Mrs. Lida Scott, of Montclair, New Jersey, became interested in the self-supporting missionary work of the South and attended an annual convention of these workers to see for herself. A little later, Madison became her home. For a quarter of a century she has been so closely associated with the rural community centers, assisting in the establishment of new enterprises, counseling and advising those who had problems, that her death on the fourth of May was keenly felt by this entire group with which she had so intimately identified herself.

As an avenue through which financial assistance could be given, The Layman Foundation was organized under the General Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee; and through the years she has been the secretary-treasurer of the organization, her home and her office being on Madison College campus. The Sabbath morning church hour was devoted to a memorial service conducted by Madison's president, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, and most appropriately, too, for he and Mrs. Scott had worked hand in hand all these years in the promotion of the work of which Madison is the parent. In part, he said:

**O**F the Master it is written that "He went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed." According to the record, it is evident that he spent more of his time helping men over their difficulties, healing their diseases, and ridding them of the effects of sin, than He did in the ministry in the pulpit.

There was never such a teacher as Jesus; but His method was to teach largely by helping people, making life more comfortable for them, showing them how to relate themselves to the problems of life. When His disciples were struggling against a storm on the Sea of Galilee, He stilled the troubled waters. He gently rebuked the impetuous Peter for his lack of faith, telling him that his trouble came because he was thinking of himself and had taken his

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### CROSSING THE BAR

**T**WILIGHT and evening bell,  
And after that the dark.  
And may there be no sadness of farewell,  
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time  
and Place

The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to meet my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar."

—Sung by Larry Creighton

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eyes off the Master.

In his Gospel, Luke tells us that Jesus had friends among the women, some of them prominent women, who gave of their means to help in His work. They worked with Him and made possible some of His special ministries. Jesus' disciples came to know him by

His kindly acts, His gentle handling of the suffering. One time He told them that some day He would return, and that they would be judged by the way they had treated Him. To one He would say, "When I was in distress and hungry, ye fed me and clothed me." Then they ask, "When saw we thee thirsty and gave thee drink? or hungry, and fed thee? or naked, and clothed thee?" He answers, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."



Some day He may say, "I was at Madison Sanitarium." And you may ask, "When, Lord? I did not see you there." He will answer, "I was sick, and ye brought me my food; I was suffering, and you were gentle and kind in your treatment of me. Inasmuch as ye did it to the patients, ye did it unto Me. You are kind to people; you love to help those who need help. I want you to go with Me in My Kingdom." That was the Saviour's way of describing medical missionary work. I am glad that Jesus has so arranged things that when we are faithful in our service in the kitchens preparing food for others, or in the heating plant ministering to the comfort of the family, or taking care of the stock on the farm, or raising food in the garden—when we do any of these things, we may be doing them as unto Him. Our lives will be measured for eternity by the way we relate ourselves to these details from day to day.

When Dorcas was ill, they recounted her works. Of Lydia of Philippi, it is recorded that she entertained Paul. It is fundamental in the gospel message to teach people how to care for their own bodies and how to minister to the needs of others.

Our sister, Mrs. Scott, understood these principles of Christian life and service. She had never taken a medical course, she was not a professional nurse, but her mind was continually reaching out to help others to better represent the Master's work in the world. She gave her money, her talent, herself without reserve.

My first contact with her was when she came to Battle Creek Sanitarium as a patient. Later, I met her at a general meeting in Washington. She was a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Walen, of Chestnut Hill School. When she came South on a visit, I went with her to some of the units such as Oak Grove and Paradise Hill on the Highland Rim. She wanted to start a rural center like Madison, so we invited her to come to Madison and help us in the preparation of workers and in the establishment of units. It was in those days that I pledged myself to stand by her if she undertook this work, and I promised her that she would never lack for something to do.

A NUMBER of godly women have been instrumental in helping Madison in its work for the South. I think of Sister Gotzian as the great-grandmother of the sanitarium work. When I was a young man in colporteur work in Minnesota, I lived in her home and cared for her driving horse. When the time came for us to build a sanitarium, she was our staunch friend. All through our early days she stood by us; and she spent her last days with us, helping in medical missionary work to the end of her life.

I considered Mrs. Druillard as a grandmother in this cause. She gave everything she possessed to make possible Madison and its units. She founded Riverside Sanitarium for the colored people, turning it over to the General Conference when, because of advancing age, she could no longer carry the burden.

Then came Sister Scott, who, for twenty-five years, has assisted in the development of small institutions in rural sections of the South. She was their mother. It was her determination that the work of laymen of the church should be expanded, and The Layman Foundation was organized to foster that work. Into this she threw her whole life, all of her energy. No place was too distant for her to visit and minister to its needs. No facilities were so simple or so inconvenient as to dampen her ardor. To me it was a liberal education to see her zeal and her spirit of sacrifice. I have seen her take losses that would stagger one less courageously; she took them cheerfully.

I shall never forget the time six big mountaineers came down from North Carolina. They wanted a school for their children. They made their appeal. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Druillard listened to their story. Mother D. said, "It is time to start such a school in North Carolina." So I went with the two women and the mountaineers to that "land of the sky," Banners Elk. As a result, \$13,000 was invested in that little place to insure a school for the children and a small sanitarium to care for the sick. Sister Scott never lost her vision for Banners Elk. She has climbed the mountain to that unit a good many times, and she has rejoiced as young people from there have come into our larger schools for training and for missionary work.

THE history of Reeves Sanitarium is closely woven with Mrs. Scott's later years. That rural unit has had much of her care. About a year ago, when a little sanitarium was to be opened and helpers were scarce, she went there with the young women of her own household and together they put that place in shape for patients.

Thousands of miles she has traveled as she made the rounds of the schools—over into North Carolina, to Little Creek School, to Chestnut Hill, to Pewee Valley, and on. Only a few days before her last illness, she attended the annual meeting of Pine Forest Academy at Chunky, Mississippi. There were problems to be solved there, a heating plant to install, and other facilities necessary for the progress of that unit, and she was there to aid.

In her life work she was demonstrating what can be done by the lay member who desires to put his time and talent into the Master's hand for everyday service. The Layman Foundation became the holding company for the property investment in these rural centers; and although she has laid down the burden, the work will go on. As one of the unit workers has written, "She was a lovely lady who greatly enriched our lives individually, besides putting an indelible stamp on the self-supporting work."

Of our fellow worker we feel it has been said, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

## Wednesday Morning, the Ninth of May

ASSEMBLY HALL was filled with friends from units far and near and co-workers who came to pay their last tribute to one who in so many instances had been of personal assistance in time of distress or trouble. Relatives present were her husband and her brother, Dr. Wilfred Funk, and his wife. The service was conducted by Julius Gilbert White, until recently a college campus neighbor, assisted by the pastors of the Madison church.

THE Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me . . ."

"He sees their footsteps falter,  
When their hearts grow weak and faint;  
He marks when their strength is failing,  
And listens to each complaint.  
He bids them rest as for a season,  
For the pathway has grown too steep;  
And, folded in fair green pastures,  
He giveth His loved ones sleep.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Weep not that their toils are over.  
Weep not that their race is run.  
God grant that we may rest as calmly  
When our work, like theirs, is done.  
Till then, we would yield with gladness  
Our treasures to Him to keep.  
And rejoice in the sweet assurance,  
He giveth His loved ones sleep."

"I heard a voice from Heaven, saying,  
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord  
from henceforth."

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is  
the death of His saints."

We "sorrow not as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him. . . . For the Lord Himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first. . . . Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

"Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

"When day is done, God sends the shades of night.

I softly fold my hands upon my breast.  
And then it seems one instant till the morning  
light  
Breaks in the East. So doth my body rest.

"When life is done, and I have said 'Good night,'  
I shall not know that time has passed away;  
God keeps the hour between the dark and light;  
I close my eyes—and wake to heaven's day."

She was unselfish, generous to the extreme. She dedicated her means while she



was living to the educational and humanitarian needs of the people of the Southland.

"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."

Mrs. Scott believed this, and founded The Layman Foundation upon this principle. She gave her all—her own self. Where her treasure was, there she was found working, helping. She has completed her work, but the task is not completed; the remainder of her work is left for us. We shall not pity her, but we shall put the armor on a little more firmly, for this is the last hour.

"The sunset burns across the sky;  
Upon the air its warning cry.  
The curfew tolls from tower to tower;  
O children! 'tis the last, last hour.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We hear His footsteps on the way;  
O, work while it is called today.  
Constrained by love, endued with power,  
O, children in this last, last hour."

Most stupendous plans for world peace are now being made. Nothing like it has ever before occurred in human history. Some day the words of Holy Writ will be fulfilled: "When they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh

upon them." "Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things that we have heard, lest apace we drift away from them; and how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation."

"Take heed, brethren, lest haply there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in falling away from the living God. . . . We are become partakers of Christ, if we hold fast the beginning of our confidence firm unto the end, while it is said, Today, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your heart."

I pray that God may make our love and respect for the one who has gone but another cord to draw us toward eternity. When our time comes, may we be ready to go without a murmur.

Whether we wake or sleep, may we be able to say, "It is well with my soul."

"O Prince of Peace, who once didst rise  
In splendid triumph to the skies,  
Before the wrapt disciples' eyes,  
Lord Jesus, quickly come!

"For thy appearance all things pray,  
All nature sighs at Thy delay,  
Thy people pray, 'No longer stay.'  
Lord Jesus, quickly come!

"Flush the dark firmament afar  
Above the crimson cloud of war;  
Shine forth, O lustrous Morning Star—  
Lord Jesus, quickly come!"

**L**IDA FUNK, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Funk, was born on the nineteenth of February, 1868, in Brooklyn, New York. Her formal education was obtained in Packer Collegiate Institute in her home city and in Vassar College. In 1895 she was married to Mr. Robert Scott; and to them one daughter, Helen, was born, but this daughter died in her early womanhood.

Reared in a deeply intellectual and religious atmosphere, Mrs. Scott became an enthusiastic Christian worker in the Seventh-day Adventist church in Montclair, New Jersey; and it was from there she came to Madison, where a third of her long and full life was devoted to promoting the interests of self-supporting medical-evangelistic work in rural districts of the South.

Mrs. Scott is survived by her husband, her brother, the author and publisher, Dr. Wilfred Funk and wife, a nephew, Lt. Peter Funk, U. S. Army, aide to General Wallace in the Pacific area, and two nieces, Joan and Sally Funk. She was laid to rest in the college lot in Spring Hill Cemetery, on Gallatin Pike between Nashville and Madison.

## ATTRIBUTE:

By Judge W. E. Wilkerson, Chattanooga

"I had the good fortune of knowing Mrs. Scott for many years, socially and professionally. Her sense of fair dealing was predicated on the Golden Rule. Her poise and sound judgments were perennial. Her untiring and effective work in the interest of The Layman Foundation, and the ends and purposes for which it was created, was an inspiration that revived faint hearts and vitalized her co-workers. She literally poured her life and money into the work of the Foundation, causing it to prosper as a tree planted by a spring. Her faith in things divine was unshaken and exalted. A good woman has left us, but her purple shadow will be long extended to bless the people and the cause she loved."

# The Madison Survey

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June 6, 1945

## The Rural Unit at Fletcher, North Carolina

REPORTING the activities of the year 1944 at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, the business manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Arthur A. Jasperson.

gave some interesting facts. The institution was chartered in 1920, and so has closed a quarter century of active service for the youth of its community and the community in general.

"This charter," says Mr. Jasperson, "gave as the general purpose for its founding, the maintenance of all missionary undertakings, but more specifically the establishment of an agricultural school and a sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina."

Expressing thanks to the Lord for very evident blessings, Mr. Jasperson enumerates

some items of progress. "The Sanitarium has had the largest patronage in its history. As a whole, the farm crops were the largest we have raised. While we have not done all we had hoped

in the way of construction, we have done more than usual in the way of repairs and improvements. The accountant's report shows that the institution operated on a sound financial basis."

### THE TEACHER

LORD, who am I to teach the way  
To little children day by day,  
So prone myself to go astray?

I teach them knowledge, but I know  
How faint they flicker and how low  
The candles of my knowledge glow.

I teach them power to will and do,  
But only now to learn anew  
My own great weakness through  
and through.

I teach them love for all mankind,  
And all God's creatures, but I find  
My love comes lagging far behind.

Lord, if their guide I still must be,  
O let the little children see  
The teacher leaning hard on Thee.  
—Leslie P. Hill

THE business manager pays tribute to various department heads and their co-workers, upon whose efficiency and loyalty the success of an institution depends. New workers have been added to the force, many of them capable of earning much higher wages elsewhere, but they appreciate the value of such self-supporting centers and want to make their contribution.

"The proper feeding of the family is an important factor in the success of this work.

The institution cafeteria, under management of Mrs. Rittie Smith and Miss Covey, has provided a satisfactory menu even though in crowded quarters. We hope soon to provide a new dining room and kitchen.

"The laundry has been successfully op-



erated for years by Mr. and Mrs. Hensley. The department has provided its building and a considerable part of its equipment from its own earnings. It takes care of the sanitarium laundry, the laundry and dry cleaning for patients and the school, and has done some work for the surrounding community. Some new equipment is now being installed.

"The dairy, under the supervision of Clayton Hodges, a former Madison College student, has added a number of registered Jersey cattle and is now in a position to build up a herd that will be a credit to the institution and which is gaining recognition in this section of the state. A new milking barn was completed, and pasteurization equipment installed.

"Joe Beadle has charge of the mechanical service, including electric and telephone service, auto and machinery repair, and a service station. Ed Watkins is in charge of the heating and water systems and plumbing. The wood shop, equipped to handle lumber from the mill, has been headed this year by Mr. Fildez, whose time has been devoted largely to maintenance work for the sanitarium and other departments rather than to commercial work. Students receive valuable training in these industrial departments.

"We have an apple orchard of 500 trees. Although many of the trees are young, we gathered 600 bushels of apples last year. We have a power sprayer and other equipment for giving the orchard scientific care. Small fruit and the garden are in charge of T. C. Lowder. James Lewis, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, has charge of general farm crops. The harvest included 1,200 bushels of corn, considerable small grain, silage, and feed for the dairy herd, and potatoes for sanitarium and school families.

"Fine public relation contacts are made by the heads of these various departments. All these industries operate on a strictly business basis, but are not in any way competitive. They all give a degree of service to the community as well as serve the interests of the institution. Through these departments we rub elbows with ministers, business men, and others.

IN matters of business, Mr. Jasperson reports improvement in the Accounting Department under Mr. Hibben. The outside medical department has been merged with the sanitarium and hospital. The central cashier's office does the collecting for all departments and handles all money that comes into the institution. We follow the policy of laying aside definite reserve funds for equipment and improvements. A purchasing department has been organized under the direction of Mr. Marquis, which cooperates with the store and purchases the supplies for all departments of the institution. The store is a service department for the institution primarily; but it also serves the community, handling health foods and dairy and baking products.

### The Sanitarium and Hospital

MOUNTAIN Sanitarium and Hospital, always considered the foundation stone of the institution, has developed not only a professional background but it demonstrates the true principles of Christian service. We have a fine class of patients coming from all parts of the state and from more distant parts. Our institution carries a large amount of medical work for the county and does a major part of the medical service for the public of this section.

"The various departments of the sanitarium are being equipped to do first-class scientific work. The growth of the medical department through twenty-five years has been steady. We are today doing annually twenty times the volume of work we did the first year.

"For a number of years we have conducted an approved school of nursing. Our nurses are accepted by other institutions as well trained and able to carry their professional responsibilities. It is our experience that the youthful enthusiasm and helpful service of student nurses play a very important part in the sanitarium program.

### Contemplated Improvements

A NEW reservoir and water-purifying unit for the gravity water system will cost approximately \$10,000.

"It is recommended that a separate building be erected for kitchen and dining



room, a one-story building with a full basement, the estimated cost, \$15,000. Rumbaugh Hall can then be remodeled as a girls' dormitory.

"We should build two cottages for workers' families and an apartment for the dean of boys.

"The store needs added room and should have cold-storage provision. The dairy needs a silo and feeding barn.

"Along with these material needs, we are giving careful attention to maintaining our objectives. As long as human needs exist, there will be a place for the medical work; as long as there are children and young people, this type of school is needed with all the opportunities we can offer for self-help.

"This self-supporting medical and educational work should make a strong appeal to the best type of Christian people. It calls for workers of many and varied talents and is as much of a challenge as any type of missionary work."

THE excellent report given by Mr. Jasperson concerning Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, largest of the rural units of the self-supporting group of which Madison is the parent, only a part of which could be given here, makes an impressive picture of the work that lies within the scope of many other groups of lay members of the church. It is a challenge to hundreds who, in these days of turmoil, should withdraw from commercial centers of the world and devote their talents and skills to the furthering of the gospel of the Lord.

### A Surgeon's Prayer

A HUSBAND accompanied his wife to the surgery in Madison Sanitarium. She was facing a serious and complicated operation. Before touching his instruments, the surgeon bowed his head in prayer that his hand might be guided aright.

"I have never seen anything like that before," said the husband, reporting to a friend.

The April issue of *The Reader's Digest* lay on the table, open to page 65, where a similar story is told by Kenneth Roberts:

NOT long ago I was invited by a well-known surgeon to watch a complex operation he was about to perform. As he went through the laborious preparation for the operation—scrubbing for the allotted time and being helped into cap, gown, and rubber gloves—he seemed confident but a little tense.

"All set?" I asked.

"Almost," he replied, and stopped and bowed his head for a moment. Then, calm and relaxed, he led the way to the operating room. During the operation his hands never faltered.

Afterward I said to him, "I was surprised at your praying before you went in. I thought a surgeon relied solely on his own ability."

He answered, "A surgeon is only human. He can't work miracles by himself. I'm certain that science couldn't have advanced as far as it has, were it not for something stronger than mere man. You see," he concluded, "I feel so close to God when I'm operating that I don't know where my skill leaves off and His begins."

### The Healers

OVER against the fires of hate,  
Where hands are red with the blood  
of another;

And death and disease implacable wait;

And man forgets that man is his brother;  
Lighting the darkness, and staying the  
curse,

Stand God, the doctor, and the nurse.

Side by side with a skill divine,

Working alike for foe and lover;

Watching white-faced the invisible line

Where man gives up and God takes over,  
Unthanked and forgotten despite our demands,

Holding the hearts of the world in their  
hands.

—Bertha D. Martin  
*in Life and Health.*

### Campus Items

Elder Alfred Okahira, of Boulder, Colorado, visited Madison after an absence of several years. It is nearly twenty years since he and his brother, Robert Okahira, were students of Madison College. Elder Alfred was on his way to the Arkansas Relocation Camp, where he will hold a series of religious services with the Japanese.

Following the spring Week of Prayer which was conducted by Elder W. K. Strickland, formerly of Louisville, Ken-



tucky, now pastor of Nashville Seventh-day Adventist Church, a baptismal service was held on the twenty-sixth of May.

Through the spring months and on into June the pansy bed, ten by forty-five feet, forming the southeast border of the lawn at Administration Building, the pride of Richard Walker, landscape gardener of the institution, has been the delight of all visitors and the object of many compliments. The blossoms, ranging from pure white through all the varied combinations of hues to the deepest purple, represent thirty pure strains.

Robert Cone, former member of the Sanitarium Business Office force, now business manager of Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster, Massachusetts, visited his sister-in-law, Miss Alberta Perkins, and friends on the campus in early April. Like many others, he commented on the beauty of the campus and spring in Tennessee.

After an absence of seven months, during which he has been convalescing from an accident, W. R. Tolman has returned to the campus. It is good to see him back. He is an old-timer here. He and his wife came south in the early days of Madison. They spent several years here; then assisted in establishing a school on Sand Mountain in Northern Alabama; then returned to Madison. Mr. Tolman was struck by a truck on Neely's Bend Road between Madison and the school, and has been with his daughter, Mrs. Joe Hatcher, in Brentwood, near Nashville. His son, Lt. Wilfred Tolman, is with General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines, according to recent reports.

Sgt. Homer Lynd, who left Madison College in the autumn of '41 and entered the Army in 1942, was on the campus the middle of May. He is located at Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida, where he is a laboratory technician.

Miss Rilla Boynton, of Los Angeles, California spent a week with her sister, Mrs. Floyd Bralliar, the last of May. For nearly twenty years she has been in the business office of Dr. George Johnstone.

Previous to that she was a member of the Madison group.

## Friendship Messages

A FORMER visitor who follows the history of Madison through *The Survey* writes from Jacksonville, Florida:

"I have pleasant memories of tobacco-smoke-free Madison. The fragrance of that clean hilltop comes every time *The Survey* arrives. I owe much to the workers of your institution. A light on a hill cannot be hid."

### In India

SOME years ago Madison had a long-to-be-remembered visit with Principal John Thiessen, of Jansen Memorial School, Jagdeeshpore, Raipore C. P., India who was in the United States on furlough. He and his family returned to their field in 1941, where he again took up the educational work begun in 1933. This he describes as "in the same line as Madison College, with a goal to earn as you learn. We carry a work program, which not merely supplements education, but which is the very heart of the educational system."

Professor Thiessen describes the activities of the institution, the crop production, difficulties to be surmounted in a tropical country in the way of food preservation, and the extension of their fruit orchard.

"We are endeavoring to acclimatize peaches, apricots, and apples. In this way our financial dependence on America is becoming less, and the diet for our boarding students is getting better and better. In addition to the activities of the farm, we have a carpenter shop, weaving, tailoring, printing, bookbinding, and others all of which makes life more real for the studying youth.

"Kindly pass on to the one to whom the 'thank-you' belongs, my appreciation for *The Survey*. All through the war years, the little paper has come to us regularly and I have read it with interest."

# The Madison Survey

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## Responsibilities Resting on Rural Schools

LOOKING at life from the viewpoint of the Scriptures, the normal place for man to live is in the country. The desirable environment in which to rear children is on the farm. Here is the birthplace of democracy. Here is the stronghold of the nation. In proportion to the proper education of the children living in rural districts of our country will the United States prosper, for if population trends continue as they are today, in the course of three generations approximately 80 per cent of the people living in cities will be descendants of those who today are children living in rural districts of America.

A heavy responsibility rests upon the church to bring to these rural areas an ideal setup for the education of the children. And no school has greater opportunities for molding character, developing skills, increasing mental ability, and developing spiritual insight than the school located on the land, taught by godly men and women whose hearts are afire with love and who are keen to make all the activities of the farm and its surroundings contributing factors in the education of the children and youth.

This is essentially an open field in which the laity of the church may make a valuable contribution. The Christian is by virtue of his profession a teacher, and it is his privilege to develop to a high point of efficiency the art of teaching. The avenues through which instruction may be imparted are numerous. Do not think that one is confined to a schoolroom with children seated at desks.

The farm and garden are the finest of classrooms for children associated with a farmer who is himself a student of nature, a reader and interpreter of the great outdoors. Every plant that grows, every agricultural process, affords a subject of study and a means of developing manual skills. Such lessons will be thrilling experiences, as thrill-

ing as anything the city boy or girl can obtain from the movie. But it takes a real teacher to act as guide and instructor.

If farm and shop are desirable classrooms for the young people, the home is not less adapted to the teaching art. Every meal that is prepared, every household duty in which children have their part to play, may become a project through which are given lessons not only in the processes

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### EDUCATION AT ITS BEST

FOR the schools of Israel, "God provided the conditions most favorable for the development of character. The people dwelt among the fields and hills. They were tillers of the soil, and in this free, independent life, with its opportunities for labor and study and meditation, they learned of God, and taught their children of His works and ways."

—*Education*

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themselves but in the broader lines of cooperation, self-restraint, courtesy, economy, and the scores of character-traits that go to make the full life.

**D**ISCUSSING the subject of "Rural Education and National Well-Being," in *Peabody Journal of Education*, May, 1945, issue, Dr. Norman Frost, of Peabody College for Teachers, makes a statement that should vitally concern all teachers who desire to have a part in this practical method of education. He says:

"Rural elementary schools can work effectively on problems affecting national welfare. In many places they are doing so. The hot-lunch program started out merely to provide food for children that needed it. It has become much more than this, in that this program is serving as a medium for teaching proper diet and sanitation, and has proven itself a more effective approach to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, civics, English, physical education, art, music, manners, agriculture, and character development than the formal textbook and recitation has been. This has happened in some schools in most counties. It can be made to happen in all of them."

After reading this paragraph take time to consider what subjects there are in the grade-school curriculum, or the academy, which cannot be strengthened, vitalized, if approached through the avenue of the home or farm project. It is a problem for the teacher. As Dr. Frost says, "It has been done; it can be done again."

**M**ADISON and its rural units are fortunate in having the facilities, the setup, in farm, shop, home industries, in the combination of medical and educational program, to do an outstanding piece of work for the children under their care in rural areas of the South. Again we say it is a matter of having teachers with the proper motivating power, teachers with a vision, teachers with the necessary spiritual insight. Such teachers, working in the environment presented by these rural schools, would make of their institutions a reproduction of the Schools of the Prophets, such schools as were taught by Samuel, Elisha, and Elijah, which history tells us were the "means most effective in promoting that righteousness which 'exalteth a nation.'"

We are looking forward to a little time of peace. During that time great strides must be made quickly in our educational work. Hundreds of lay members of our churches have the ability to do an outstanding work of this character if they are willing to make the sacrifice and make the necessary preparation.

## Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium

**F**ACING Mount Pisgah, and about nine miles from Asheville, North Carolina, but in another direction than the Fletcher unit, is Pisgah Institute and a thirty-bed sanitarium and hospital, of which Professor E. C. Waller is president. From the report he gave at the annual meeting of the Pisgah constituents and Board of Directors, we learn that although 1944 was a year affected by shortage of laborers, yet for the sanitarium, patronage was heaviest in its history.

Some improvements have been made, such as the addition of a new diathermy machine to sanitarium equipment, a new linen- and sewing-room has been started, a Berkeley Jet pump has been purchased for the water system, the interior of Fleetwood Hall has been repainted, and cement walks have been laid about the sanitarium buildings.

The school dairy has a milk route in Asheville, with a business approaching \$11,000 a year.

Among additions to the group of unit workers are Herbert Ferciot, who, in addition to teaching, has carried work in the printing shop and has charge of gardening. He was at one time a member of Madison's Printing Department and has since spent a number of years at Bolton, North Carolina. Mrs. Ferciot teaches and is assistant in the boarding department. Mr. and Mrs. Emil Messinger came from Reeves, Georgia. He is teaching and assisting in the men's treatment rooms. Mrs. Messinger, a Madison graduate nurse, is supervisor of nurses and teaches a number of subjects in the nurses' course. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas from Banner's Elk are filling places of responsibility in mechanical lines and in the kitchen and bakery. And Mrs. Kephart, a Glendale Sanitarium graduate



nurse, has been added to the Pisgah Hospital staff.

One of their valued workers and founders, William Steinman, who had made a substantial contribution to the upbuilding of the place as a construction man, passed away early last year. His wife and daughter continue their work in the institution.

Pisgah was established on a 155-acre farm by Professor and Mrs. Waller and Mr. and Mrs. Steinman and is one of the older of the self-supporting rural centers of the Southland.

## More Friendship Messages

### Back to the Land

CALIFORNIA friends who are ambitious to find suitable rural locations for self-supporting work, write:

"Accept our thanks for the extra copies of *The Survey* dealing with the Back-to-the-Land Movement. Marked copies are going out to four friends who are very definitely interested. One is searching for a site where church members can settle. Your letter was most encouraging; and the leaflet, 'Where to Live,' bears a most attractive title for this particular time when the housing problem is so real to many of us. It is convincing; and if possible, I would like more of them.

"Our problem in California is different from that in the South. Land prices are high, and many of our members are unable to purchase suitable sites with good soil, wood, and available water. Possibly some of us will have to leave the pleasant surroundings we now enjoy so close to the great centers and migrate to other states. We now live on a small citrus and avocado ranch, but living costs have mounted so that it is impossible to save much. We realize the uncertainty of employment when more stringent laws are passed. But we believe God will lead as we move forward in faith."

From Dr. Walter Benneville, Jeffersonville, Kentucky, comes a message:

"Juanita [his wife] and I want you to know how we enjoy receiving *The Survey*. It is a silent reminder of the objectives and principles of Madison, and a vital

force in shaping our thought patterns. Quite a few former Madison students have made the Louisville area their temporary residence, and we have renewed friendship with the Misses Pauline and Nell Burke and Georgia Hale and William Robinson."

Writing several weeks ago, Dr. Philip Chen, head of the Department of Chemistry, Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster, Massachusetts, who formerly occupied the same position in Madison College, says:

"Mrs. Chen [who is a Madison College graduate] is teaching Chinese in the Navy Language School of the University of Colorado. She has two of our children with her and writes that she is enjoying the work. Mark Ma [also a Madison College student] is doing the same kind of work in the university."

Head of the Foreign Language Department of Madison College, Dr. A. W. James, while on leave of absence, spent the winter with his daughter and her family in Santa Clara, Cuba. They are living in the academy in which his daughter is a teacher. He writes:

"Elder W. E. Kuester and his wife are at the school in order to improve their use of the Spanish. I am either speaking Spanish or listening to it most of the time, and I enjoy it. The school is prospering. The buildings make a fine appearance, and the dormitories are well filled.

"When I came here, they were in the midst of tomato harvest, and I worked with the boys. Three times a week the truck took garden products to Santa Clara. In a few weeks they sold over \$3,000 worth of vegetables.

"My health is excellent, and I greatly enjoy the tropical fruits. Especially do I find the mangoes delicious."

"I have been receiving *The Madison Survey*, a pamphlet published semi-monthly by Madison College," writes Miss Florence Gochnauer, Hospital Apprentice 2c, U. S. N. H., Wave Barracks, Farragut, Idaho. "I have enjoyed this pamphlet very much, and many of the girls around the barracks have also enjoyed it. I wonder if you could furnish me the name of the person who placed my name on the mailing list, so I could send a letter of thanks."



Miss Gochnauer was told that the little paper goes subscription-free to any one who is interested, and that frequently interested readers ask that friends of theirs be added to *The Survey* mailing list.

## Words of Commendation

FOR years Madison College has manufactured foods for the market which may take the place of flesh foods in the daily dietary. As meats become more difficult to obtain, people are more and more interested in foods with a high protein content. From a letter received recently by Madison Foods, we quote:

"I have just risen from Sunday dinner, during which our meat course consisted of your 'Stake-lets,' with which I had never previously had experience. I have always been a meat-eater, especially fond of rare steaks, and I have eaten food at many places in North and Central America.

"As a young man, I worked two seasons at the New England Sanitarium in Massachusetts, where I assisted with their market gardening. That is one of many institutions operated by Seventh-day Adventists; and while I am not of that faith, I did not eat any meat while on that job, as only nut and vegetable dishes were served. I ate food there that was prepared for guests, but never tasted any substitute meat preparation as delicious as the 'Stake-lets' I consumed this noon.

"Before Christmas last year, I spent several weeks in San Antonio, Texas, where we had some of the best beef steaks produced in the world. The 'Stake-lets' my wife prepared this noon in egg batter were as tasty and well flavored as any steak I was served in San Antonio. . . . Yours very truly, A. F. B."

## From Men in the Service

VERNON Lewis, HA 1/c, whose home is on the Fletcher unit campus, writes from Portsmouth, Virginia, where he is serving in United States Naval Hospital, the oldest naval hospital in the United States.

Staff Sergeant Orville R. Thompson, former Madison student, wrote from Belgium the last of May:

"Life is very quiet and peaceful since the war in Europe has come to a successful conclusion. I am billeted in a private home across the street from the dispensary in which I work. I have a soft, comfortable bed, which is quite a contrast to the cold, hard ground I knew so well in Normandy last summer. With such a pleasant environment I am unable to make one justifiable complaint.

"It was my good fortune to visit Paris last month. It is certainly an interesting city. It made me feel ashamed that in school I took so little interest in ancient history classes. Having visited Paris and Brussels, I am anxious now to visit the capital of my own country. Should I be sent to the Pacific theatre of operations via the United States, with a furlough, I plan to spend a few days at Madison. Perhaps I can arrange for a few studies which will help me qualify for the Medical Course when I am free again."

Kurt Freund, a former Madison student, of Scarsdale, New York, a pilot, was shot down over Germany. A letter from his mother, Dr. Mathilde Freund, written the last of May, says:

"Last week for the first time since November 30, 1944, I heard from Kurt. A Red Cross worker sent me one of his old visiting cards and scrawled across it were the words 'Mother's Day Greetings, Kurt.' It was in his own handwriting. Last week I received a letter from a young pilot who used to be our next-door neighbor here in Scarsdale. In looking for Kurt he had been told that Kurt and a buddy of his had escaped from the last internment camp and were 'beating it back home.' Gordon took charge of him, got him a bath, burned all his old clothes, fitted him out with a complete new outfit, and put him on a plane to Paris. He tells me I may expect to see him any day."

Thousands of American mothers know both the joy and the anxiety of Kurt's mother as she awaits his arrival.

# The Madison Survey

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Vol. XXVII, No. 13

MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 4, 1945

## The Postwar Problem is Primarily One of Education

THE terrific struggle of the world in its effort to preserve the rights of free men to live in peace and security is the result of a distinct type of education, a type that brought forth most decided results. For twenty years Germany trained her youth for warfare, trained them most effectively, as Emil Ludwig says, "in arrogance and the worship of power"; trained them to believe they belonged to a race of supermen, a belief in their own invincibility in their desire to rule the world.

Germany is an outstanding example of the result of education; and in the Pacific area the Allies are facing the fanaticism of another race that is also the product of an educational system intended to make warriors bent on exterminating any and all who may oppose their desires for world power.

In his recent book, "The Moral Conquest of Germany," Ludwig places due emphasis on the educational problem when he says, "The task of redeeming the Germans should begin with the five-year-old. No one can save the Hitler youth of today, the boys of fourteen. But starting with

the five-year-olds, an education period of fifteen years should be sufficient. . . . The spirit of any community follows the spirit of its younger generation. The Germans who are five years old today may live to see, as young men and women, their nation's free return to the world—with all the historical virtues and capabilities of the German people."

In the words of the Wise Man, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

This theory of education has long been held and put into practice by the Roman Catholic Church which says, "Give us a child for the first seven years of his life, and he will be ours forever after."

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### VALUE OF WORK

LOOKED upon in the right way, labor is not a curse but a blessing to mankind. According to Froebel, the idea that man works only to keep himself alive, is an illusion. He says: "Man works that his spiritual, divine essence may assume outward form, and that thus he may be enabled to recognize his own spiritual, divine nature and the innermost being of God."

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ONE is tempted to believe that insofar as the essentials of true education are concerned, our nation—and our church, also—was as unprepared educationally as it was in matters of defense for the outbreak of the war. By a stupendous effort the United States raised and trained an army of men for land, air, and sea service, and provided the necessary equipment for that army to have success in the greatest



conflict of the ages. But the problem of educating the rising generation for future national and individual success in life cannot be so quickly accomplished. Our post-war problem, therefore, is primarily one of education if we are to retain what we hope we have won by World War II.

Emil Ludwig, a German by birth, an American in spirit, who resides in the United States, writing from long and intimate knowledge of the German nation, urges that the regeneration of Germany begin with the education of the children of five years, and that during the habit-forming years they be taught the rules of fair play, of the equal rights of all in the sight of the law, and the error of blind obedience to militarism.

### For American Youth

WHAT are the problems for us in the United States? For us in the Christian churches, upon whom rests the responsibility of exerting a guiding influence in the future of our nation? What is Madison's responsibility?

In ancient days, so we are told, the educational system of the Schools of the Prophets so trained students that they became a saving influence in the nations. Those schools were located on the land. Students and teachers were able to maintain themselves by the labor of their hands. They revered the law of God. Self-government and ability to carry responsibility were inculcated. And the history of these schools is a part of that "All scripture (is) given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

If democracy is to live, children should learn by precept and example the principles of self-government. That teaching should be a part of the everyday program of the school. It is being done in some schools. It should be the program in all educational institutions.

In those sample schools of the Old Testament, education in the common branches, the tools needed in every line of progress, was supplemented by education in sacred music, art, agriculture, mechanical arts,

history, sacred literature—all courses that fitted into the life of the student and contributed to his efficiency as a Christian citizen.

In its setup, Madison has this pattern. In preparation to meet the postwar conditions, it is preparing to strengthen this type of education. It is gratifying to find that many educators are thinking in this same channel. Primarily the home should be on the land. That signifies that agriculture should be a basic subject in school and in the daily program of the home. Around it will circle a large number of industrial subjects.

Schools should provide the essentials, the constants of living—the knowledge and skills needed to provide food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities of life. Roy G. Fales in the June issue of *Education* makes the statement that "schools should organize industrial-arts classes for all children and occupational classes for selected pupils and adults in order that the individual may make his adjustment to present-day society."

Appropriating the words of Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who writes for *The Reader's Digest*, June issue, on "America's World Chance," we say,

"The future is ours. We can go into it with our faces toward the past, reluctantly, stumblingly, backs first. Or we can go into it chests first, with our eyes on the golden sunrise of a new day. I contend that the most intelligent and most manly and most profitable way is chest first and eyes forward."

And so with us at Madison. It is our desire to follow the divine pattern and provide for young people an educational program that will best fit them to follow the steps of the Master who went about doing good to all mankind, for ours is a life of service.

### Good Words

WRITING from "somewhere in India" where he is in the service, Lt. Richard Pleasants, Jr., on June 5, says:

"I received your welcome letter yesterday with two copies of THE SURVEY. I was very much interested in hearing about some

of the school's activities for returning veterans. I find some of the names are very familiar to me. I was surprised to hear that Cecil Shrock is in Alaska. He was in college during my academic days. It is pleasant to have such names brought to mind. I hope to be able to visit you at Madison as soon as I am discharged from the service. I realize that Madison is doing an outstanding work, and I hope to be a part of it some day."

Captain Joe R. Karlick, a physician with the forces of occupation in Germany, writes on the 13th of June:

"... I have no hesitancy in saying that among the educational institutions I have attended, Madison College holds the top place in my esteem. I shall always be deeply grateful for the time spent with the faculty and student-body in '35-'37.

"We are happy that the war in Europe is over. Naturally we are anxious to return home, but our next move is uncertain. At present we are stationed twenty miles west of Nuremberg. We have seen a great deal of the rich agricultural country. The people are a healthy, vigorous lot. Their farms are well kept; their houses are better built than the average of any country we have been in, including the U. S.

"Since coming overseas we have been stationed in North Ireland, England, France, and now Germany. We first landed in Scotland; so we saw some of that country, also. Everywhere the devastation wrought by this war is appalling. . . ."

Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, who has been a member of the campus family for the past year and who has plans to visit many of our educational centers, is at present giving special assistance at Georgia State College for Women. From there he sends this message:

"To my Friends in Madison College—The President, the Dean, the faculty members, parents, college and academic students, and above all others, the little children of the school and community at Madison College:

"I am away for the summer's work in Georgia and North Carolina. I shall miss you all. You have been very kind to me throughout the year. I expect to return

for a week or ten days in late August or early September. I hope I shall then be able to see each and every one of you, and to thank you in person for what your friendship has meant and always will mean to me. I hope the summer may be full of showers and sunshine and picnics and fresh fruit and strawberries and watermelons and every other good thing.

"I hope you will be good to my 'Pop' and 'Mom' [Mr. and Mrs. Bisalski, with whom he lives], for I love them and always will. They are grand people. With the best of all good wishes to you 'now and evermore.'"

## News From a Distance

A RECENT issue of *Fletcher News Letter*, designated "Chronicles of Commencement," is a sprightly narrative of the activities of a buoyant class of students in Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina. It fairly bubbles with enthusiasm and good cheer, typical of the gay high-school graduate.

Consecration service on Friday eve, the baccalaureate sermon of Sabbath, and a song service at the vesper hour, were followed by a class night program given by fourteen young men and women, who were completing their academic work. The story continues:

"The most important part of the graduating exercises took place Sunday evening. . . . The speaker was Dr. Ambrose L. Suhrie, professor emeritus of New York City University and consultant of education at Madison College, Tennessee. Taking as his subject the ideals which education should contain, he expanded the thought by telling of the school he had once attended which exemplified these ideals. This, he explained, was in his childhood home, where father and mother were the teachers and the family of fourteen young people, the willing students.

"The ideal school is one where the individual members are indispensable to the group; and this, he contended, is possible if we work and study to possess ourselves of substantial qualities of character which we use wisely in learning the great lessons which life has to offer."

Writing from Washington, D. C., Miss Shirley Throckmorton, member of the Madison campus group three years ago, says:

"This winter has been one of the happiest in my life because I have felt useful, and it has been in such an interesting way, too. I joined the American Women's Voluntary Services in May, 1944. During the winter I was working



steadily on a number of details which definitely contributed to the war effort. I wear a uniform and meet a lot of people. It has been good for me. . . .

"A week ago we had a 'family reunion' of former Madison students. All could not come, but we had a house full. Among those present were Lewis and Bea Adamson, Irene Moore, Maydell Williams, Mrs. Estella Williams-Thiel, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Robinson, Marilyn Spencer, Ursula Davidson, Bertha Bogar, and Leonard Parfitt. We had a wonderful time catching up on the past and present of one another. We were all wishing that we could have such a reunion at Madison after the war."

## On the Campus and Elsewhere

About mid-June Dr. Marion Barnard and his wife visited their friends, Professor and Mrs. A. W. Spalding. Dr. Barnard is a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, class of '43, who is much interested in medical missionary activities. Through his association with Dr. Claud Steen, Sr., his son, Dr. Claud Steen, Jr.,

and Dr. Lyon Artress, who spent his youth in a southern unit, Dr. Barnard had developed a deep interest in the South. In company with Dr. E. A. Sutherland and Professor and Mrs. Spalding, he and his wife visited Lawrenceburg Sanitarium in the southern part of Tennessee, and El Reposo Sanitarium, conducted by Neil Martin at Florence, Alabama.

Another interesting and interested visitor of the week was Dr. Herbert Liu, graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists some ten years ago, director of Seventh-day Adventist medical work in China. He has been in medical practice in Shanghai, and with China Christian Training School at Nanking. Since the invasion of the Japanese and the destruction of institutions in eastern China, Dr. Liu has carried on his medical work in Chungking, headquarters of the Chinese government in the interior. He expects to spend several months in this country visiting institutions and planning for our future work in China.

## Preparing for Returning Veterans

MADISON has recently issued an attractive folder containing a number of campus scenes, with this as a heading. Its purpose is to solicit assistance in the preparation of cottage rooms for veteran students who have a wife and possibly one or two children. If this worthy project interests you, you may have a folder for the asking. It reads:

**D**URING the past year in a special manner Madison College has been planning to meet the needs of our soldier boys when they come home.

**Courses of instruction** have been strengthened; facilities have been expanded. Madison has some attractive offerings for veterans, especially those who are ambitious to return to what is known as the democratic way of life.

**The objective** of Madison College is the preparation of men and women as contributors to the best interests of United States citizenship.

Her students are already known for such activities in numbers of southern rural districts and some foreign lands. When victory is ours and peace again prevails, Madison expects to resume its former program with increased intensity.

**Its present need:** In a rural atmosphere Madison is educating its students to provide their own social security by useful labor, to be content with simple living conditions, and to contribute generously to the welfare of their neighbors.

On its attractive campus, students are housed in cottages. To accommodate veteran students, many of whom are married, these facilities must be enlarged. The estimated amount required is \$10,000, two hundred dollars for each of fifty small suites.

We solicit your assistance in this project. One suite, \$200.

Address, THE MADISON SURVEY  
Madison College, Tennessee

# The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE

July 18, 1945

## Health of Kidneys Vital to Health of Body

**L**IKE the heart, the kidneys perform a most important function in the human body. In fact, the actions of kidneys and heart are very intimate, and often casualties due to heart failure may be traced to failure of the kidneys to function normally.

Under the archaic name for the kidneys, the Scriptures speak of the *reins* much as they do of the heart, as a vital center of life and, figuratively, of the affections and emotions. David says (Psalms 26:2) "Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; try my reins and my heart." "Thus my heart was grieved, and I was pricked in my reins" (Psalms 71:21), indicating a stabbing pain in the kidneys.

When David considered the human body and its functions, and its marvelous development from the cells (Psalms 139), he exclaimed. "I will praise Thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvelous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well." "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it."

**W**HEN God created man a perfect being, his entire mechanism was so balanced that he had no need of an eliminative system, as it is today. The digestive

Paraphrase of a lesson given nurses in training by Dr. E. A. Sutherland.

system handled food without waste; there was no body decay as exists in our tissues today, which are dying from the day of birth, from the cradle to the grave.

The entrance of sin brought a change not only in the thoughts of man but in his physical adjustment. The garment of light with which he had been clothed, the reflection of the glory of God, dropped from him, and his first reaction was a chill, a sense of discomfort. Since then, clothing has been necessary.

Driven from his home in the Garden of Eden, man was told, "Cursed is the ground for thy sake . . . Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground."

The processes of death had begun, and the human body had to adapt itself to these changed conditions. The sweat glands began to function. The skin became one of the important organs of elimination, carrying off the waste products of imperfect assimilation.

Of the eliminative system, the kidneys and urinary tract are in many ways the most important. Not only do the kidneys excrete from the blood the waste products of metabolism, but, what is of primary im-

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### OUR DUTY

**L**IKE our Saviour, we are in the world to do service for God. We are here to become like God in character, and by a life of service to reveal Him to the world. In order to be co-workers with Him, we must know Him aright."

—*Ministry of Healing*

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portance, they maintain the water balance of the body and play an important role in the regulation of the acid-base balance in the blood. When the kidneys are functioning properly, they are the organs that conserve the proper concentration of organic and inorganic substances in the body.

**B**y a wonderful adjustment of tubules and capillaries, the circulation of the blood brings its entire volume through the kidneys, permitting the excretion of substances that, if retained, would cause disease and death.

When man began life outside the Garden, he was forced to contend with adverse conditions in the soil. His food was changed from the original diet of the sinless man to coarser food, such as the herbs. Work was essential to health, and it was by the sweat of his body and the elimination of his kidneys that he was to keep pace with the accumulating waste and poisons in his system.

With each downward step in the history of man, added burdens have been laid on the excretory organs—the skin with its sweat glands, the kidneys, and the intestinal tract. After the flood, for example, man was permitted to eat certain kinds of flesh food, but with the instruction that it would shorten his life. The truth of this statement is evident when it is considered that the eating of flesh food, as the result of the wastes it contains, places an added burden on the eliminative system of the eater. Excessive eating, the use of alcoholic beverages, of tea, coffee, highly seasoned foods and condiments—these all add a burden to the eliminative system that may cause disease and death.

**T**HE excesses of modern society are reflected in the increase of heart failure, hemorrhage of the brain as the result of hardened arteries, and other complications familiar to us but not always understood by the laity.

To illustrate: The arteries through which the blood passes from the heart to all portions of the body, are elastic tubes capable of considerable extension. The heart pumps a stream of blood into the arteries. They expand and contract to accommodate the volume of fluid. Valves in the arteries keep the blood from flowing backward, and

the contraction of the blood vessels help force it forward. This goes on rhythmically when the system is in tune. But, if the blood stream becomes overcharged with poisons which the kidneys are unable to remove, the kidneys are overworked in their effort to clear out the wastes and to maintain the necessary balance of acids and bases. In that case, the circulatory system is impoverished, the heart muscles are damaged, the arteries lose their elasticity and are easily ruptured. This may happen in the delicate mechanism of the brain, causing a cerebral hemorrhage, or it may happen in some other vital organ of the body.

An understanding of the intricate mechanism of the body, and of the laws governing its proper functioning, will enable us to realize the value of having a home away from the stress, noise, and worry of the city; to realize that manual labor is a blessing sent of God; and that the diet should be simple, conforming as nearly as possible to the original diet of man.

## Scott Sanitarium

**L**OCATED among the pine trees of Georgia, about five miles from Calhoun, is Scott Sanitarium, post office address, Reeves, Georgia. It is on Hurlbutt Farm, a beautiful tract of land on the banks of the Oostanalla River, a farm purchased by Mother Hurlbutt, of California, who gave this as her tribute to the self-supporting work of the Southland.

The work started there some twenty years or more ago. Two sanitarium buildings have burned in that time; but Mrs. Lida Scott, secretary of The Layman Foundation, was undaunted in her courage, and this became one of her youngest children in the list of southern units. As the present building neared completion, she spent several weeks there in person, preparing for the reception of patients; and bearing her name, it is a fitting tribute to her spirit of devotion to this work.

Surrounded on all sides by natural beauty, the quiet of the country-side, flower- and fruit-laden trees, here is an ideal spot in which to regain health and strength. The middle of June representatives of The Layman Foundation spent a night at Reeves, visiting the patients and counsel-



ing with the workers concerning their plans and needs.

Two carpenters from Madison, R. B. Thomas and Morris Slater, have completed the upper floor of the sanitarium building as a ward for patients; have put in order a nearby cottage for the overflow; repaired the spring house; and put the school house in condition for school this coming fall.

It is a busy place. George Juhl, who has charge of the farm, is full of work, even plowing at times by moonlight. Mrs. Juhl loves her patients and devotes her time to them. The little group needs help. It is a fine place for families with children to educate, who themselves are missionary-minded farmers, mechanics, housewives, and nurses.

### Inspiration for Self-Supporting Work

WRITING for *The Review and Herald*, issue of July 5, T. Edward Hirst, who, with his wife, operates Middleboro Sanitarium in Massachusetts, says:

"... Some months later my wife and I began a long journey from Massachusetts to the Southland, where I began the nurses' course and general home missionary studies at Madison College. It was there I caught the vision of a noble, self-sacrificing life as one engaged in the care of the sick, and I determined to build a sanitarium where we could fulfill the ideals of this service."

He describes his experience in remodeling his home to meet the needs of an institution for the care of the sick, of adding equipment from time to time, and of meeting payments of his obligations regularly until he is free from debt. And with the blessing of the Lord, he says that "last year more than \$2,000 flowed into the general work of the church as tithes and offerings from Middleboro Sanitarium." His report closes with the words:

"Surely this is a work which many can do. What a blessed privilege to live in the country on a farm and have the needy of the city come to your door and in your ministry be able to live Christ's life of medical service before them, and to point these souls to the One in whose seamless

garment of love is grace and healing for every human ill."

This is a testimony that can be borne by many men and women who are now engaged in self-supporting work in the Southland. It is an experience open to hundreds of church members who today have the privilege of going into the Master's work at their "own charges," in harmony with the counsel given the church that in these days lay members should unite with ministers and church officers in a work that will hasten the coming of the Master.

### Men in the Service

FROM Fleet Home Town Distribution Center, Chicago, under date of July 2, came this word:

"Pearl Harbor, T. H.—Lt. Stanley C. Hall, USNR, of Mountain View, California, is serving here as communication officer with the Hawaiian Sea Force. His unit is assigned the task of keeping sea lanes clear of enemy fleet units.

"Lt. Hall, whose wife, Mrs. Elgiva B. Hall, lives at 637 Pala Alto Avenue, has been attached to this activity for twenty-nine months. Previously he was stationed aboard the heavy cruiser, USS ASTORIA. Before entering the service in 1940, he was employed by Pacific Press Publishing Association. He attended Madison College, Tennessee."

Albert Kephart, on duty in a general hospital in the Pacific area, writes the middle of June:

"So many of these boys are so young and so far away from home. Their fever and pain and aches make a strong appeal to one's sympathy. The first Sabbath here, I went early to Sabbath school. Soon in came Sgt. Bruce Bush, a Madison student and food factory worker in 1936-37. He is in a hospital registrar's office. Grant Tolles and Kenneth Mathews came in together with about forty-five others. Kenneth is one of the pillars here, not only in the soldiers' church, but in the Philippino organization as well. It does me a world of good to watch him in action. He's a 'chip off the old block.' Sgt. Charles White is here also, and is expecting to be in the states in a short time."



# Madison College, A Training Center For Lay Missionary Leadership

## Primary Objective

**M**ADISON is a senior college, operating in a rural environment by members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The primary objective of the institution is to train lay workers for missionary service in self-supporting community centers. It makes its special appeal to serious-minded men and women.

## Attractive Offerings

**I**N addition to the regular offerings of the college which lead to a Bachelor of Science Degree, are courses in Agriculture, Aeronautics, Photography, Home Nursing, Public Speaking, Pre-School Education, and various arts and trades.

A four-year curriculum is available in Dietetics.

Both men and women are prepared in an accredited department for state registration in nursing.

These offerings, together with others listed in the catalog, are especially adapted to the training of—

1. *Medical Missionaries*, including nurses, health lecturers and teachers, laboratory technicians, and treatment room operators qualified in the field of hydrotherapy and massage.

2. *Dietitians*, prepared to teach in the fields of dietetics and home economics, or for service as dietitians in schools, hospitals, and similar institutions.

3. *Industrial Workers* in various fields of construction and other mechanical trades, and as teachers of Industrial Education.

4. *Agricultural Workers* having practical experience on the college farm, in the gardens and orchards, combined with scientific classroom instruction, designed to produce well-rounded agriculturists, fitted for leadership in rural community work, for farm management in institutions, and for teaching agriculture.

5. *Teachers* qualified to meet the standards of Christian schools on both the elementary and the secondary school level.

6. *Secretaries and Stenographers*, in whose preparation classroom instruction is supplemented by practical experience in the offices of the institution.

7. *Bible Workers and Lay Preachers* with training in methods of Lay Evangelism, in social Relations, and in Music of Worship and Evangelism.

## Specials for Mature Laymen

**S**PECIAL short and intensive courses in Bible, Health, and Evangelistic Methods are offered.

Men and women not interested in a degree are invited as special students. A sympathetic faculty co-operates in setting up a program to meet the needs of such students.

## Students Earn While They Learn

Numerous campus industries, such as the 165-bed hospital and sanitarium, a 900-acre farm, and a food-manufacturing industry, furnish laboratories in which classroom instruction is put into practice. The student also has opportunity to earn his school expenses.

For Details, Address  
**MADISON COLLEGE**  
Madison College, Tenn.

# The Madison Survey

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Vol. XXVII, No. 15      MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE      August 15, 1945

## Help People Where They Are

CHRISTIAN workers are to meet the people where they are, and educate them, not in pride, but in character building. Teach them how Christ worked and denied Himself. Help them to learn from Him the lessons of self-denial and sacrifice. Teach them to beware of self-indulgence in conforming to fashion. Life is too valuable, too full of solemn, sacred responsibilities, to be wasted in pleasing self."

This paragraph, from *Ministry of Healing*, page 198, states a principle, a philosophy of Christian service, that today is appealing to men in various walks of life. It is the principle which lies back of the rural community centers operated in the South by a large group of self-supporting workers.

Men and women having a singleness of purpose, pool their interests, purchase a tract of land, and become an integral part of the community, identifying themselves with the needs and interests of the populace. That is a fundamental step. They are teachers of the children in the little school built on the farm they have purchased. They become acquainted in an intimate way with the agricultural class through their common interests. They are leaders in community meetings for the improvement of the land, the stock, the va-

rieties of crops raised. They are intelligent farmers, willing to learn from those of experience in the community, and equally willing to share their experiences with others.

In time, a medical unit is erected and the sick come to the group for care. Another bond of fellowship is established, another avenue for education is opened. Principles of health, preventive measures against disease must be inculcated. Diet and nutrition are subjects of personal interest in every home. There is unlimited opportunity for these self-sustaining Christian workers to meet their neighbors on common ground and demonstrate by their lives and their works that they have knowledge of God.

That is the pattern set by Madison and the pattern that has been adopted by Madison's affiliated rural community centers located in various sections of the South.

YOU have read of "Doc Smith and the Appleblossom Club," an article in *Household*, which was condensed in *The Reader's Digest*, May issue. It is the story of a group of students in Central Michigan College under the leadership of their professor of education, to whom belongs the credit of transforming a barren section of cut-over pine land in the northern part of their state. The students sang

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

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their way into the hearts of the local conservative farm people and paved the way for lessons on soil cultivation, diet, and health, and kindred subjects. The International Harvester Company became interested and donated a bus for transporting children to school. "As a result of the Club's efforts, seventy-five thriving consolidated schools now inspire the children of this once dreary region. The teachers, college graduates with farm experience, tie every subject in with the betterment of rural life."

"Everywhere in the region you can see evidences of new confidence and pride. Houses are painted. There is shrubbery about them. Farm machinery is well kept. Agricultural practices have improved; the families eat better-balanced meals; the people have more community pride, more ambition for their children."

That description of results may be applied to the community served by each of Madison's rural community centers, with the addition of the spiritual element in the education which is not mentioned in this quotation.

**A**NOTHER article of unusual interest which, without doubt, many of you have read, appeared in the July issue of *The Reader's Digest*, a condensation from the June, 1945, *Survey Graphic*, entitled "Hatch Helps Those Who Help Themselves." Before a group of reconstruction experts in Washington, D. C., Spencer Hatch "quietly, compellingly told the story of his one-man campaign to bring about new levels of production, independence, and well-being among Mexican Indians."

With a background of twenty years of successful work in India, and a loan by the International Y.M.C.A., he located three years ago in a valley about fifty miles from Mexico City among the Aztec Indians. Mr. Hatch does little talking, but he does things on his farm and waits for the Indians to come to him with questions. His theory is that the farmer, whether he be Indian or other, "must see things demonstrated on his own level, within his reach." The Indians do not wish to be given help for nothing, so Hatch gives nothing away; but in the three years he

has been in Mexico, here is what his Indian neighbors, and others, see:

"A worn-out valley has been transformed into a tiny paradise of rejuvenated soil and bumper crops. He tried out seventy kinds of field crops and vegetables and found dozens of new crops to grow on land that for generations had produced little more than scraggly corn. Rye, oats, buckwheat, carrots now flourish, also radishes, turnips, peanuts, and twenty-one varieties of fruit trees. He developed a new variety of soya bean, which produces rich food the year round and bids fair to revolutionize agricultural Mexico, for a plot twenty feet square can feed a family."

He has introduced sheep and the practice of weaving on homemade looms; has induced the Indians to raise bees; has introduced high-grade stock and poultry. Self-help is Mr. Hatch's motto. He is quoted as saying, "We try to be as self-supporting as possible through the sale of our products."

**H**ERE again is an example of service for mankind that can well be adopted by hundreds of Christian men and women, many of whom would profit by the experience as much as the people to whom they minister. We venture to say that in many cases the donor would receive the greater recompense. Are we not instructed that Christian farmers and their families should locate in needy sections of the South and there teach—teach in the home, the school, on the farm?

All such topics discussed in the public press should be a challenge to lay church members whose hearts are fired by the love of the Master.

### El Reposo Sanitarium

**L**OCATED atop a hill, about two hundred feet above Pike Number 43, coming into Florence, Alabama, is El Reposo Sanitarium, one of the self-supporting units of the Southland. All this group of missionary enterprises have a common denominator in that they are in a rural environment and must operate on their own power, yet they differ from one another in that each develops according to the needs of the community it serves and in accordance with the character and ability of the



men and women who devote their lives to the enterprise. El Reposo, therefore, has its distinct characteristics.

Climbing the steep approach, one is confronted by the beauty of a closely-cropped greensward dotted here and there with beds of brilliant cannas, zinnias, petunias, and other hardy growers and constant bloomers. The building, originally a frame structure, has been faced with an Alabama sandstone in shades of tan and brown that gives it a most attractive appearance.

The atmosphere is one of peace and quiet. Ten or a dozen workers under the leadership of Neil Martin, who has operated the place for fifteen years, are caring for a dozen patients. The sanitarium is filled to capacity and has a waiting list. We are told that the place is not a home for the aged or chronic cases, but for those who are ill and will respond quickly to rational treatments and a wholesome, well-ordered diet. Extreme neatness characterizes the place from the kitchen, through the treatment rooms, the patients' quarters, and to the public lobby, at whose front door blooms a ten-foot box of delicate begonias.

The Layman Foundation assisted materially in the foundation of this institution. The operators who hold a long-term lease on the property have the responsibility of maintaining the plant. Their pay depends upon the income from their work. They are a group of efficient Christian men and women who are deeply interested in helping humanity physically, mentally, and spiritually. They are self-sacrificing, as anyone must realize who has met the situation in any of these southern units.

**E**L REPOSO does not have the acreage that is owned by many of the rural centers, but it does have an unusually well-developed garden that is a witness of the results to be obtained by rational methods of cultivation of the soil. The group believes thoroughly in intensive cultivation, rotation of crops, the use of natural fertilizers, and the results of following the divine instruction to work the soil cheerfully, hopefully, diligently, trusting God to fulfill His promise to give wisdom to him who holds the plow and sows the seed.

El Reposo does reap the fruits of the soil in the form of the finest of vegetables

and fruits. The garden is a lesson to all who visit the institution and is contributing generously to the maintenance of the family of patients and their attendants.

Along with this everyday service for the sick in their midst, the workers are active in other lines, visiting the sick at a distance, distributing literature, giving health lectures, conducting religious services. It is the philosophy of the group that their time belongs to their fellowmen; that they have answered a call of the Lord to serve in a manner similar to that followed by the Saviour who went about doing good.

On the eighteenth of July, representatives of The Layman Foundation attended the annual meeting of the Tri-Cities Health Institute, which is the corporation that holds the property, and the Board of Operators, known as El Reposo Sanitarium corporation. It was an enjoyable meeting, affording opportunity for a report of the past year's business and the laying of plans for the future.

In a world so full of greed and covetousness and a constant striving for higher wage, it is refreshing to meet a group of unselfish toilers for the Master who have discovered a different measure of values. The El Reposo Sanitarium is another demonstration of what might be as successfully done by other groups of men and women who realize that the needs of the world today, as well as the needs of each individual Christian, demand an everyday service if the Lord's work is to be carried to completion.

The Southland affords abundant opportunity for such activities. Madison is ready to assist those who desire the experience.

## Friendship Letters

**W**RITING from her home in Los Angeles, California, Mrs. Lura Davison, one-time member of the Madison campus family, referring to THE SURVEY, says:

"It is the only regular contact I now have with Madison. I still fondly recall that I gave to Madison my first worth-while cash contribution after I became an Adventist. This was a pleasure, and I often think of the months I spent there as one of the happiest times in my career.

"Now, at eighty-four, life's work nearly ended, the little I have done for my Lord, together with the 'blessed hope,' is all that sustains me, but it



is sufficient and will be to the end. About all I am doing for others now is to go to the jail once each week and give a study to the women on the fourth floor, using my projector. And I attend church and the Dorcas Society."

This activity by a woman of over four-score years, puts some of us younger folks to shame. Madison has in the sanitarium area of the campus a cottage used by patients, that was once the home of Sister Davison and which is a continual reminder of her interest in Madison and its affiliated rural work.

Douglas Powers, third-year medical student in the University of Texas, writes:

"That Madison is planning long-range is reassuring. Times must be difficult with a depleted student body, but soon, I am sure, many service men and women will be returning to the campus. Three Sundays ago I had a pleasant surprise. I was waiting for a bus line to carry me to church when a couple stopped their car and offered a lift, which I gladly accepted. When I mentioned having attended Madison, both uttered exclamation. They are Adventists, and quite familiar with Madison. So we had a delightful conversation. When my next leave comes, I am still hoping to see Madison.

"I enjoy your letters. Please keep the SURVEY coming."

Writing several weeks ago from the rural community center sponsored by Dr. Arthur Morgan at Celso, North Carolina, Mrs. Ben Brost says:

"The work at Celso is growing slowly. . . . Our training at Madison certainly comes in handy. I do not believe there is anything we learned there that we have not had opportunity to use here. I have been asked to start a small community library and my work in Library Science, which, at the time, I thought useless, certainly meets a present need. We say to a student, learn all you can; work at anything that may be assigned to you. No work is too menial or unimportant, and one never knows when the knowledge will be called for."

Connie Kontra-Throckmorton, former cashier in Madison College Business Office, writes from Poquonock Bridge, Connecticut, where she, her husband, and six-months-old daughter are living:

"My brother, John Kontra, and his wife have been visiting us. He is just back in the States after being wounded on the island in the South Pacific where Ernie Pyle was killed. In fact, he was the first to reach him to see how badly he was hurt. Johnny was wounded in the upper arm, and as far as he is concerned, the war is over. He had a lot of exciting experiences, and we are so glad he escaped as easily as he did."

L. G. Mookerjee, Sabbath School and Home Missionary Secretary of the Seventh-day Adventist North-East India Union Mission, Morhabadi Villa, Ranchi, writes:

"We thank you kindly for sending THE SURVEY regularly and free of charge. Some of our workers here in India had a part of their training at Madison. You will be glad to know that God is using these workers in His cause. May God continue to bless the work at Madison."

## Items of News

THE evening of June 5, friends of Mr. and Mrs. Herman M. Walen spent an enjoyable time at the Chestnut Hill Farm School and Cottage Sanitarium, near Portland, Tennessee. The occasion was the golden wedding anniversary of these pioneers in self-supporting unit work in the Southland. The story of Chestnut Hill was told by their daughter, Mrs. Susan Ard, who with her husband, Hershell Ard, has been connected with the unit from its beginning. Appropriate music was rendered by Mrs. S. B. Goodge, of Little Creek School. Highlights of the occasion were two long-distance calls. The first came from William Swatek, now in the service of his country and a student in the College of Medical Evangelists, a former teacher of Chestnut Hill Church School. The second came from a son, Ernest Walen, whose home is in Springfield, Massachusetts. In the group were friends from the surrounding community, from Gallatin, and from Madison.

Elder Toshi Hirabayashi and his bride spent a few hours with friends on the campus early in June. In company with his sister, Miss Mary Hirabayashi, who is one of Madison's dietitians, they had their vacation in Smoky Mountain Park. Mr. Hirabayashi is a Madison graduate who is working among the Japanese in the government relocation camps. He was on his way to the camp in Arkansas, where he was scheduled to give a series of lectures and Bible studies.

Elder S. G. Haughey, formerly of North Nashville, spent a week at Madison, each evening and on Sabbath, giving a very instructive series of studies on present-day needs in Christian experience.



# The Madison Survey

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## A Lesson From the Atomic Bomb

IT IS REPORTED that Admiral Halsey has looked forward to riding the white horse of Emperor Hirohito through the streets of Tokyo. The possibility of such an event seemed much closer the second week in August than at any time since the outbreak of the war with Japan, because of the terrific destructive power of the atomic bomb dropped by an American Superfortress over the city of Hiroshima on the sixth of the month.

The world woke up with a start when it became known that as a result of the explosion of that one bomb more than one hundred fifty thousand people had been thrown into eternity. A few days later, a second bomb, said to be more powerful than the first, sent death and destruction to a second of Japan's great industrial centers.

Before its fall, when thousands of bomb-carrying planes menaced Germany, the Government commanded its people to get out of the cities. Terror reigned everywhere, but it was especially imminent to those living in congested areas. As raids over Japanese territory became more intense, the Government ordered the people of Japan to leave the cities. Masses of humanity fleeing for their lives are a sorry

sight, a condition almost impossible of realization. But it has come in our day.

READERS of the Scriptures are familiar with prophetic portrayals which vividly describe recent happenings. Joel says:

"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain; let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the day of the

Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand; A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness as the morning; spread upon the mountains; a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like . . .

"A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them."

The smoke from the burning cities of Japan rose 20,000 feet in the air, and the blaze of

the burning could be seen a hundred miles away.

"That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness. A day of the trumpet [symbol of war] and alarm against the fenced cities, and against the high towers. I will bring distress upon men that they walk like blind men. . . . Their blood shall be poured out as dust, and their flesh as the dung. Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them," says the first chapter of Zephaniah.

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### THE WAY TO HAPPINESS

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WHEN we walk with the Lord in the light of His word,

What a glory He sheds on our way!

When we do His good will, He abides with us still,

And with all who will trust and obey.

Trust and obey, for there's no other way

To be happy in Jesus but to trust and obey."

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The Saviour Himself, speaking of events preceding His second coming, said: "Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. And great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines, and pestilences; and fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven." (Luke 21.)

### Terrifying Signs

**T**HE nations of Europe, of Asia, and the islands of the sea have become acquainted with signs in the heavens that force them to the ground with their faces buried in the dust to protect them from the great balls of fire falling from the sky. They have crept on their bellies under terrific fire on beachheads; they have laid by the hour in fox holes with the threat of death ever before them. Today we see famines, disease, distress of nations, millions of undernourished people, homeless, almost naked—all as the result of an overwhelming desire for power and dominion over others.

### Time to Leave the Cities

**F**OR years the message has been given, calling church members out of the great cities. It is a human trait, fostered by the enemy of souls, for men to dare to remain in danger to the latest possible moment. They expect to escape, but they want to stay as long as possible where they have been forbidden to stay.

Spiritually-minded men and women should not have that experience. Members of the church should not play the part of Lot, who had to be dragged out of Sodom as the ball of fire hung in the heavens ready to devour the city. They should not, as did Lot, beg to go into a "little city" when the angel of the Lord told them to escape to the country.

It calls for a definite readjustment to exchange city life for a home on the land, to change occupation from factory to farm. But it is possible. A man with intellect and muscle, if he has the will to do, will find that all things are possible. But if the wife and the children, as was the case in Lot's family, hanker for the excitement of the city, for its social life and its luxuries, and their opinion prevails, then it may be said in the words of Jesus, "Remember Lot's wife."

Intellectual conversion, plus spiritual devotion to a cause, surmounts difficulties. To him who makes God his counsellor and director there is no limit to his accomplishments. The Bible is explicit in the promise: Wisdom will be given to the man who desires to know how to work the soil.

**W**E have reached a crisis in world history. For years, Christians have been called out of the cities to homes on the land. The appeal has been made from the standpoint of health. It has been based on the physical, mental, and spiritual needs of children and youth. We have been told that every school should be located on the land and that children and youth should be taught to cultivate the soil as one means of support. Delay has marked the history of the church.

Today, that message is an impelling one given by statesmen and rulers to thousands whose lives are threatened. The world has had a startling demonstration of the force of the message. Do we forget the significance of the lesson as soon as the bombs cease to fall?

**F**IGHTING may end in the European area or in the Pacific, but the menace of the cities remains. Indeed, it will increase in intensity, for men's hearts are fully set to have their own way and to do what is right in their own eyes. Freedom of the individual is lost in the face of commercial interests, lost before the struggles between capital and labor, before strikes, boycotts, and enslaving legislation.

While saying "Peace, peace," and while endeavoring to compel peace among discordant elements, militarism, both national and international, and legislation will of necessity destroy the freedom of democracy for which this country has been noted.

These changes are creeping upon us. They come stealthily. But when fighting ceases and time and attention are again given to civilian interests, new inventions, greater comforts, easy money, all will constitute a still greater lure to the cities. Lovers of ease and comfort will have every excuse for remaining in the cities. But those who have chosen the way of the lowly Jesus will be motivated by other principles.

### A Great Reformer

THE story of Abraham is a part of the divine record of a back-to-the-land movement. Well situated in Ur of the Chaldees, wealth and social prestige his, he heard the call of God to leave all this and go out to the place divinely appointed for him. He was given a beautiful farm in the land of Canaan on which he operated a school for the training of self-supporting missionaries. This was the means chosen by God for proclaiming the message of the coming Saviour, which was then due the world.

It took strong faith for Abraham to obey, but it made him a "Friend of God"; it paved the way for him to be the progenitor of the Christ. There is a work of equal importance for Christian men and women today. It, too, calls for a simple faith; a willingness to sacrifice ease and comforts, and to live for the good of others. It is included in this message, "Come out of the cities."

For years Madison and its affiliated rural centers has been demonstrating this principle. The institution is in a position to assist those who are genuinely interested.

### Madison Health Foods

A LETTER written some weeks ago from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by Mrs. Della Hansen, housekeeper in the Emperor's palace, addressed to Madison Foods, says:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, has seen your advertisement in *Life and Health*, and has asked me to write requesting a sample of each of your products."

Samples of Zoyburger, Yum, Vigorost, Soy Cheese, Stakelets, Not Meat, and Soy Koff were sent to the Emperor via the Ethiopian minister in Washington.

Never before in the history of the food manufacturing department of Madison has there been such evident interest in foods that meet the protein needs of the family dietary. The institution considers it providential that years before the present world crisis and meat shortage, it was studying the soybean, and making use of this rich source of protein in its health foods.

### Little Creek School

THE youngest member of the group of self-supporting rural units in the Southland is Little Creek School and Sanitarium, near Knoxville, post office address, Concord, Tennessee. Board members of The Layman Foundation held a meeting there early in August, for the time has come to make definite plans to enlarge the sanitarium.

Little Creek was established five years ago by two members of Madison College faculty, Professor Leland Straw, head of the Department of Music, and his wife, Alice Goodge-Straw. For a number of years, The Layman Foundation had owned an attractive tract of land seven miles west of Knoxville, on which several futile attempts had been made to develop a school and medical work. When these members of the Madison group caught the inspiration to throw their talents into a rural center, they had the hearty support of the home school. Later they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge, also from Madison, and the company now consists of ten members.

Three substantial buildings have been erected, the mechanical work having been done largely by themselves. One of these has served as a small sanitarium. The institution has had the moral support and encouragement of many of Knoxville's fine residents and professional men. A larger building and better facilities are needed in order that the medical work may become the main source of income for the school and its working force.

A portion of the student body remained for the summer months to assist with the work and build credit for the coming school year. Little Creek is a thrifty, busy place, youth and older people cooperating in the school-and-work program. Peaches, from trees planted since they took the place, were going into cans. There was baking and general housework for the students. Farmer Jones and others are doing a good job with the soil. Mrs. Goodge and her assistant nurses care for the patients, and altogether there is an air of business and good will.



The building now housing patients is intended for school purposes and will be so used when the new sanitarium is built. Plans for a building to accommodate ten patients, with treatment rooms, diet kitchen, offices, and other essentials, were considered, and the necessary arrangements were made for funds so that work can begin at once. In this case, as in many others of the self-supporting units, The Layman Foundation assists in securing permanent equipment, and the operating group be-

comes responsible for returning a portion of the investment from their earnings.

It is an inspiration to work with such a group of young men and women who are devoting their lives to active service for the Master by working for those in need of education and of restoration to health. Self-supporting missionary work develops strength of character, ability to take the initiative in projects that others may hesitate to undertake, and a stick-to-it-iveness that portends success.

## Attractive Courses at Madison College

**I**T is a specific objective of Madison College to train for Christian service on the basis of self-support. In early days, Oberlin College led in the training of self-supporting missionaries. President Finley taught his students to say: "That place which most needs me is my field of labor." They were to be willing to answer a call if they had but an ear of corn in their pockets. That indicated faith; it indicated the ability to depend upon God for subsistence, and ability to use the skills learned in Oberlin. Madison echoes that philosophy of Christian education.

In addition to its regular offerings as a liberal arts college, Madison places due emphasis on agriculture. The Agricultural Department is prepared to give special consideration to regular students and to returned veterans who seek a preparation for rural work.

Problems of health receive particular attention in the Biology Department. That department, rather than the Department of Health and Nursing, will offer a course in Pharmacology.

The Modern Language Department offers a course in orientation arranged primarily for students from Spanish-speaking countries. A number of students are attending from Cuba, and others are expected from South American countries.

The need is great for trained dietitians. The head of the Nutrition Department, Dr. Frances Dittes, has planned a strong course combining theory and practice. An internship in this field is now offered by Madison Sanitarium and Hospital in cooperation with the College.

In the Department of Physics and Mathematics, Mr. Nis Hansen, Jr., a licensed pilot, is offering a course in Aeronautics. Students will receive their ground work at the College, and their laboratory and flight work will be at a cooperating air field.

The demand for trained nurses calls attention to the opportunities for both men and women offered by Madison College in connection with Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital. During the present crisis, accelerated courses have been given. The next prenursing class starts with the Fall Quarter, the twentieth of September. On the same date, students who have completed the accelerated prenursing classwork will begin the regular course in nurse-training.

In the Department of Education, students in training as teachers have the advantage of practical work, with classes of all grades from the primary through high school, and the preschool for under-age children is an attractive feature.

Those who are interested are invited to write for full particulars. Address, Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

# The Madison Survey

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## The Hope of the Church Is its Young Men and Women

**A**S WORLD WAR has been won by the youth of the Allies, so the achievements of peace time are to be carried forward by youth—men between eighteen and forty. Nations today are facing tremendous problems of rehabilitation and progress, twentieth century advances in industry backed by inventions, advances never before dreamed of.

The world is looking forward to great national and international progress, unheard of financial increases, that make a keen appeal to those whose chief outlook is in the realm of the material.

There is a corresponding breadth of vision in the realm of religious and spiritual advancement. Peace among nations, following years of conflict which largely disrupted the spread of religious movements, now envisions unprecedented advances.

And so it should be. The church should show a united front. Its forces should be marshalled to the fullest extent for the spread of the gospel to the ends of the earth. The measure of success in this undertaking will depend to a large degree upon the alertness of the laity. Professional classes in the religious world need

the closest cooperation of the lay membership.

**U**NITED, the ministry, church officials, and the lay members of the church can carry on with an irresistible force. This is a genuine warfare. "The strength of an army is measured largely by the efficiency of the men in the ranks." We have been told "that 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."

In the aggressive warfare to bring the gospel to the inhabitants of this world, in this great layman's movement, the youth of the church must carry the heaviest end of the load. Their physical and intellec-

tual vigor, their spiritual zeal must be enlisted, and that quite soon.

**F**OR today's problems, as always through the annals of history, the Bible records sample experiences intended to be our guide. One such sample is found in the life history of Moses.

The greatest of national leaders, Christ alone excepted, Moses was instrumental in the miraculous mass deliverance of an en-

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**W**E are living, we are dwelling  
In a grand and awful time,  
In an age on ages telling,  
To be living is sublime.  
Wicked spirits gather round us,  
Legions of those foes of God—  
Principalities most mighty—  
Walk unseen the earth abroad.  
They are gathering to the battle,  
Strengthened for the last deep strife  
Christian, arm! be watchful, ready.  
Struggle manfully for life."

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slaved people from the domination of Egypt, the ruling empire of the world. A motley crowd had to be organized and trained, for they had been born in slavery and knew not the meaning of self-determination or initiative. Had they been admitted at once to the Land of Promise, they would have been unfit either to govern themselves or to serve as representatives of the cause of God in the earth.

The entire mass, men, women, and children, must be educated; habits of thought and action had to be changed. Standards of living had to be modified. Faith, trust, hope, courage had to be engendered. It required years of careful training for them to develop into divine representatives of a great spiritual power destined to conquer the world and usher in the kingdom of heaven.

**F**ORTY YEARS of migratory life under the direct instruction of the angels was the method by which the transformation was achieved. "What an industrial school was that in the Wilderness!" That forty years afforded opportunity for three generations to pass through the training—the fathers who came out of Egypt with fully established life habits; the young men who were a part of the exodus and who could more easily adapt themselves to changes in habits of thought and mental attitudes; and then the children born of this second class after the exodus, who had the benefit of a lifetime of the molding effects of the school and of their parents who also had been learning.

This third group was the hope of the situation. All but two of the others died in the way, laid down their lives in the wilderness, not because of age but because the process of transformation was too hard for them.

### In a Training School

**F**OR forty years that wilderness school was a training place for future missionaries. One of the first steps taken by Moses was to organize for unity of movement. Theirs was a well-laid out group with a definite site for each family no matter how often the group moved. They moved always in a well-prescribed order. They camped where the over-shadowing cloud indicated. There was given to them

the divine law known as the Ten Commandments, touching every condition of life, and a catalog of interpretations and applications of these fundamental rules, known as statutes and judgments, according to which the daily life was directed.

Sanitary laws equal to those of modern times were strictly enforced. Diet was prescribed and consisted of a well-rounded nutritious formula that insured physical health and well-being. A system of self-government, an ideal democracy, was established, in which members of the body politic carried responsibilities and enforced the laws.

They had their sabbaths, their days of solemn assembly, their study of the Word of God and the Spirit of prophecy. There were opportunities for them to exercise generosity, as in the building of the beautiful, tabernacle, abiding place of their spiritual leader, that Rock and Fortress which was Christ. Children early learned to reverence their heavenly Father and to obey their parents. Cruel criticism, malice, and jealousy were severely punished. Some very drastic results of disobedience lived in the minds of the growing generation.

**R**ESPECT for leadership was inculcated by the fact that each group had as leader one of its own members. There were groups of tens, of hundreds, of thousands. Every man had an opportunity to plead his own case, if necessary. There was an incentive to burden-bearing and cooperation in general interests.

All this was different from the life of their fathers in Egypt. It was indeed a school for training men to give unselfish service for Christ. They were headed for the Land of Promise. They were looking forward to the birth of the world's Messiah, and they were getting ready to harbor Him in their homes. That was the training in the wilderness.

### A Transfer of Leadership

**Y**EARS passed. They themselves were responsible for the length of the training. Again and again they faced situations which demanded quick decision and the ability to withstand rebelling forces. More than once they saw the effects of rebellion. But when quiet was restored, it



was the young men who picked up the burdens and continued on.

God had promised an inheritance in a land just beyond; Moses looked forward to entering that land. It was the dream of his life, his greatest ambition. But as the forty years of his service drew to an end, he was told that not he, but a young man whom he had trained, should lead his people into that Promised Land. He entreated for the privilege of going over, but the Lord said, "No, do not ask me further."

Joshua had stood by the side of Moses as his first assistant, his companion, for years. Upon him fell the mantle of leader of that new generation of young men and women who were to carry on to victory. He had acted his part in all the experiences of that forty years of educational work. He had been second to Moses as instructor. He had accompanied Moses in his trips up the mountain for converse with God. To him, by divine command, was committed the responsibility of carrying that great back-to-the-land movement to its finish.

### Youth in the Land

WHILE the older generation one by one laid down its life on the way; while the objectives of the school life in the wilderness were kept constantly before the students, yet not all, even then, were able to go through. Self-indulgence brought death to some on the very eve of deliverance. Pride, envy, love of money, immorality were hindrances to the very border of Canaan, and will be in our struggles today. But still it is the young men and women who, in our conquest of the world, in the intense missionary steps that await us, must do the heavy part of the work.

For years the church has had a system of education intended to prepare its members for the conquest of the world, to prepare them to go forth as Christ's ambassadors to proclaim His second coming. As we approach a crisis brought about by the cessation of warfare, a time for the Gospel to go with rapidity, will it be found that our young men, the masses that make up the laity of the church, are ready to go to the ends of the earth? Have they been trained to act quickly, to carry on without a definite salary? Will they be content

with the simplest equipment, the simplest food and clothing, if necessary? Will they have the ability of well-trained soldiers to face any danger, endure all things in the name of Christ?

The little time of peace upon which we are entering holds momentous opportunities, together with most trying experiences. Success demands that lay members of the church, the young men and women who have been educated in our schools, enter the service to carry on till the victory is won.

### The Significance of Things

IN a letter to *Time Magazine*, August 27 issue, W. G. Martin says:

"My reaction [to the atomic bomb] is a feeling of deep regret that science has apparently learned how to utilize atomic energy. I hold with Churchill that the secret of atomic power has been 'long mercifully withheld from man.'

"It looks as if humanity is moving inexorably toward Armageddon and into the limbo of forgotten things, an oblivion of its own making. Only the remnant now left of what Mr. Wilson called the 'enlightened conscience of mankind' can save the situation. Unless prompt action is taken, it will again be 'too little and too late,' and this time destiny plays for keeps.

"'Ye fools and blind' are words as applicable to our civilization (*sic*) as they were more than 1900 years ago."

### Friendship Letters

THE end of July, Cpl. Lindsay Winkler wrote from "Somewhere in the Moluccas," Netherland East Indies:

"This is a lovely island, a splendid climate—far different from the Philippines. If I were permitted to stay here for the duration, I would be happy. I have been taking a few pictures. I am planning a stereopticon set for the stimulation of interest in mission work here and in Dutch New Guinea. All the coastal people are Christianized—mostly Dutch Reform. Many of the older people and all the children and youth read and write the Malay language. They had Bibles before the Japanese occupation. But they were burned by the invaders as well as their churches. I had some thirty copies of the Gospel in the Malay which I gave away, but they are still in great demand."

Not infrequently our soldier boys have been paving the way for future missionary work in what has been the war zone.

Dr. A. W. James, head of Madison College Department of Foreign Languages, who was on leave of absence the past year, spent the winter with his daughter in Santa Clara, Cuba. He and his daughter, Mrs. Arabella J. Moore, member of Em-



manuel Missionary College faculty, visited friends on the campus the latter part of August.

Mrs. Helen Hite Register spent several weeks with her mother, Mrs. E. W. Hite, on the campus during the summer while her husband, 2d Lt. Ulma Doyle Register, took specialized work at Camp Knox. Late in August they left for Salt Lake City, and from there he will be sent to some location on the West Coast as nutrition expert having charge of the soldiers' diet in a number of camps.

An inspiring study was given Sabbath morning August 25, by Elder Daniel O'fill, Home Missionary Secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. It was followed by donations and pledges for the Mission Extension Fund, approximating eight hundred dollars.

Between the August twenty-ninth issue of *The Survey* and the first issue in September, Madison College is sending *Survey* readers a folder in the interest of self-supporting missionary work by lay members of the church. It gives pictures of the college campus and of a number of the rural units, and is a message from these institutions. If you fail to receive a copy of this folder, one will be sent upon request. You may have friends who will appreciate this information.

From Coalmont, Tennessee, Mrs. L. N. Nivison writes:

"Word had been received that Don Van Meter has been promoted to the rank of major and holds the post of executive officer in a base hospital near Foggia, Italy. He writes of trips by air to Cairo, Egypt, to inspect service men's rest camps. He expects to remain in that area with the occupation forces until next year.

"After two years in Navy service in Pearl Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Nivison are in the States. They visited his parents in Coalmont in June, and he returns soon to his former post.

## Items of News

THE last week-end in July, a Sabbath School and Home Missionary Convention was held on the Madison Campus. Home Missionary and

Sabbath School Secretary of the Southern Union, B. M. Preston, had the Sabbath morning service, and D. W. O'fill, Home Missionary and Sabbath School Secretary of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, the vesper service Friday night.

A group from Madison attended the meeting of secondary school teachers held at Southern Missionary College, Collegedale, Tennessee, on the twenty-fourth of July. The company included President E. A. Sutherland; Registrar, Miss Florence Hartsock; High School Principal, and for the summer, Acting Dean William Sandborn. The meeting was attended by a number from the rural units of the self-supporting group, among them Mr. Jaspersen, of Fletcher, who returned to Madison for a meeting of The Layman Foundation. He conducted the study at the early morning prayer service of Madison workers. He impressed the importance of each man knowing definitely his place in the Lord's work, and the value in character development, of losing oneself in helping others. Staying qualities and ability to cooperate are much needed for success in all Christian enterprises.

Roger Goodge, stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, writes late in June:

"Since my previous letter I have finished the clerk's course, spent three weeks in Troop Leadership School, and am now assigned to help train men in Medical Basic. They have given us methods in teaching and class psychology, which is information I can use in other places besides the Army, and all of which I enjoyed very much."

Sgt. Elmer Moore visited friends on the campus for a few hours the first of July. He has spent months as a member of a hospital ship platoon, first in the Pacific area, working from Camp Stoneman, California, and for the past ten months in the Atlantic area, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean ten times. His furlough gave him fifteen days plus travel time.

On the third of August Albert J. Jackson, member of the campus family, was laid to rest in Spring Hill Cemetery. Death came suddenly as the result of a heart attack. About two years ago, he and his wife moved to Madison from Hinsdale, Illinois. He leaves a wife; a son, Burton Jackson, of Hinsdale; two daughters, Mrs. J. C. Trivett, of Madison, and Mrs. Bayard D. Goodge, of Loma Linda, California.

Dr. Frances Dittes, head of Madison's Department of Nutrition, spent three weeks in Minnesota, dividing the time between relatives and a visit to the Mayo Clinic at Rochester. While she was away, two of her brothers, Henry Dittes and Ernest Dittes, both of Minneapolis, passed away within two weeks of each other.

E. E. Butterfield, of Vale, Oregon, was a visitor on the campus early in August. He is interested in educational work in self-supporting centers and visited a number of the units. He plans to locate in the South in the near future.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVII, No. 18 MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE September 26, 1945

## Climax of the School Year at Madison

THE week-end, August 31 to September 2, brought the close of another school year on the Madison College campus. A group of academic students completed their course; twenty nurses rounded out their four years' training and are eligible to the State-conferred R.N. diploma; and twelve young people completed four-year courses and received the Bachelor of Science degree.

The Consecration Service with which the week-end services began at Madison, is always an impressive hour. This year Pastor W. E. Strickland of the Nashville Seventh-day Adventist church, appealed to the young people to accept the words of encouragement spoken to Joshua when leadership of the Children of Israel became his lot. No group ever faced more momentous times than youth of today, or is in greater need of the instruction and the promise of the Lord:

"Arise, go over this Jordan. . . . Every place that the sole of your feet shall tread upon, that have I given unto you. . . . Be strong and of a good courage. . . . Only be strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law. . . . Turn not from it to the

right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest."

"Not self, but service," was the central thought of the response given by each member of the classes to a hushed congregation filling the auditorium. It is a sacred moment in young lives when they publicly place themselves on record as adopting a program that calls for forget-

fulness of self in service for the Master. It is for such service that Madison educates its students.

John Robert, a Madison alumnus, played the stirring "Warsaw Concerto" by Richard Addinsell; and Larry Creighton, also a Madison graduate, sang the beautiful words, "He Smiled on Me," written by Two-

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### HE SMILED ON ME

TODAY on the highway I met Him,  
He gazed up and smiled on me;  
Today on the highway I found Him,  
Jesus of Galilee.  
The very same Jesus who suffered,  
The very same Jesus who trod  
The valleys and banks of the Jordan,  
And His smile was the smile of God.  
—Daniel S. Twohig

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hig.

THE baccalaureate sermon was by C. L. Paddock of Nashville who wove his instruction around the admonition that a life of success must have a definite goal. When a lad, Henry Ashbaugh, late senator from Arizona, wrote on the flyleaf of his textbook that he planned to be a Congressman. George Washington in his youth wrote in his diary that he planned "to marry a



beautiful woman, become a wealthy man, and rule his country." Carlyle at the age of ten said, "Some day I shall write books." At twelve, Jesus knew His mission and said to His mother, "I must be about My Father's business."

Doubtless Moses was tempted at times to think it foolish to lead his people to the land of promise, but at such times the call of God sounded in his ears. When discouragement stared the Apostle Paul in the face, he remembered his experience on the way to Damascus.

The multitudes had followed Jesus all day. At nightfall He bade His disciples feed them. "Whence shall we buy bread for the multitude?" asked Jesus, to prove the faith of His followers. Andrew answered, "There is a lad here with five barley loaves and to small fishes." Jesus took these, blessed and gave to the hungry crowd. Fergus Hall tells of this little boy whose lunch contributed to the Lord, accomplished such wonders.

"Begin where you are today," said the speaker, "and make the world better and bigger for your having lived in it, according to your motto, 'Not for self, but for service.' Nothing is too good for Him. If you have really the heart to serve, Madison and your friends will be proud of you, and you will have a little heaven here to live in."

**T**HE Commencement address given Sunday evening by R. L. Benton of Washington, D. C., who recently returned from War Commission Service in Europe, had as a central thought the promise of God through Isaiah; "I will make a man more precious than fine gold."

Gold, the most valued of metals, is the symbol of excellence. God desires us to stand at the head, to be the best. Man places a high value on material wealth, but in the sight of God man far excels any of the temporal values.

The world is greatly in need of leaders, said the speaker, and leadership demands courage, a vision of the mission ahead, ability to stand for the right, ability to adapt one's self to various conditions and peoples, a non-partisan spirit.

Friends, relatives, and neighbors added to the pleasure of the occasion. Mamie

Uchida, who has been on the diet-and-nutrition staff of Hinsdale Sanitarium near Chicago since completing her classwork, returned for Commencement. Among welcome guests were Lt. Robert Gallagher, Madison nurse who spent nearly five years in the Service, and his wife, Capt. Sibyl Smith-Gallagher; and Orville Thompson on furlough, who witnessed the graduation of his sister Evelyn, member of the group of finishing nurses.

## A Call for Religious Education

**A**N editorial in the *Nashville Banner*, August 27, 1945, gives the following appeal from Yale University:

"From Yale University has come an appeal. Framed by a committee of 10 appointed a year ago, an appeal of unusual and challenging character has come from Yale University.

"The committee asserts that the need for greater spiritual and ethical values among the student body is such that a strong department of religion has become imperative to combat 'moral and intellectual anarchy' on the campus. Yale is urged to take the lead in providing wholesome religious life.

"Hitler, it was said, was 'the first modern man to grasp the profound significance of the decay of the Christian faith.' German guns are silenced, but a spiritual battle is yet to be won. The situation, it was asserted, constitutes nothing less than a crisis.

"'A study of prayer, faith and deeds,' it was admonished, 'will be no less profitable than the study of economics and agriculture. . . . Religion must be made significant on the campus and become an essential factor in college life at Yale and elsewhere. . . . We need the help that religion can give.'

"These are words both serious and timely coming from one of the nation's foremost institutions of higher learning, and well merit thoughtful and wide attention."

## Friendship Letters

**M**ISS Ruth Carnahan, former student and nurse, is a medical missionary in Gitwe Training School, Gitwe, Ruanda, Belgian East Africa. A letter written the middle of June was two months on the way here. She says:

"I am in charge of the women's work and the dispensary. I teach the women homemaking and sewing. I have recently been transferred from the Songa Mission. This is a beautiful mountainous country with a surprisingly pleasant climate. I am comfortably located in a five-room house. We lack some of the conveniences of American homes, and those who pioneered the work in Africa had much less than



we today, but I was amused when a friend in America asked if I had a 'hut' to myself.

"I was glad to receive the *Survey*. It is like a letter from home. Though I miss the associates I had at home, there is something about the work that takes the place of associates. There is a satisfaction in it. When I return to America I hope to take a laboratory technician's course. It would be helpful in the work here. I saw Miss Ruth Johnson (another Madison student and nurse) who was at Angora when I came to Africa, but methods of travel are so slow that I have not seen her since."

Writing from Army Air Forces Headquarters in Washington, D. C., Chaplain Roy M. Terry says:

## News About the Place

### Agricultural Division

THE season now closing has been an unusually good one from the standpoint of agriculture. Middle Tennessee has had rains at frequent intervals, affording good pasture for the stock and assuring abundant crops. Here, as elsewhere about the institution, the difficulty in securing efficient help has been a perplexing problem. Reports from the farm manager show that approximately seventy-five acres of wheat and barley produced 1400 bushels of grain. This was seven to ten bushels per acre short of the normal yield, due largely to rust caused by the rain.

This fall the barns will be full to overflowing with the hay crops,—alfalfa, lespedeza, and soybeans. And the silos will be filled with corn and sorghum. The prospect is for a yield of over 2000 bushels of corn. Practically all of these crops are used by the stock. Of horses, there are ten teams, and fifteen head of young stock. The dairy is milking forty-six registered Jerseys; the total number of cattle is ninety.

Peaches were an outstanding fruit crop this year, producing approximately 800 bushels. These were used by campus dwellers and the cannery. Earlier in the season, the strawberry patch produced \$1,700 worth of fruit. The vineyard yielded approximately 250 bushels of grapes. This was somewhat under the average, due to rains during the time of pollination. The plum yield was 100 bushels, and the prospects are that the apple crop will be large.

"I am interested in your problem of establishing self-supporting rural communities on the secondary education level. On my next inspection tour in your territory I hope to visit your campus in search of further information on these projects."

"Thanks for *The Madison Survey*. It has opened my eyes to the fine self-supporting missionary work being done in the Southland," writes a friend in New England.

A South Carolina reader of *The Survey*, sends a donation to the Publishing Fund with the message, "I enjoy the little paper."

### Cannery

THE Madison Campus family is large, making an excellent market for the products of farm, garden, and orchards. This season the cannery has done an outstanding piece of work, and the commissary shelves now represent hours of labor and a canned product of high quality. There you will find approximately 1800 No. 10 cans of peaches and 1500 No. 2½. There is a corresponding supply of Garber pears, plums of excellent quality, grape juice, black raspberries, 275 cans in pints and quarts, 370 cans of red raspberries, 600 quarts of blackberries, and over 240 No. 2½ cans of pineapple. This last item is a new venture in the canning field, but it is a tempting product.

Walter Wilson, the institution's purchasing agent, and head of the campus store, has personally directed the activities of the cannery, which works in close cooperation with the agricultural department, supplemented by neighborhood farmers. He has had the assistance of such capable workers as Mrs. Rose Rosendahl, Mrs. Beulah Buchanan, and H. M. Mathews. That the cannery has done an excellent piece of work is evidenced by the fact that its products have met the approval of a food buyer of the N. C. & St. L. railroad to whose cafeterias we have supplied some canned goods.

### Madison Foods

THE shortage of help has been a handicap in all departments of the institution, Madison Foods included. Nevertheless, the food-manufacturing division of



the institution is having the largest sales in its history.

At a time when the feeding of the world and food problems in general are most acute, it is gratifying to Madison workers to realize that the One who provides for all our needs, has in these years prepared long beforehand for the difficulties we face today. One evidence of this is the introduction some years ago of the soybean to the United States, and the progress made by chemists and food manufacturers in utilizing this valuable vegetable source of protein. As the United States assumes even greater burdens in the feeding of the depleted nations of the world, the demand increases for foods that supply the protein needs of the human dietary.

Dr. H. W. Miller, widely-known physi-

### Construction and Repairs

CONSTRUCTION work has gone steadily forward on the campus under the leadership of W. H. Gorich whose chief project in recent months has been the new Hospital Wing. This is an addition to Madison Rural Sanitarium of a building in the form of a cross, one arm of which is 132' x 32'; the other, 64' x 32', two floors, west of Administration Building and connected with it at the point of the surgery. It will increase the size of the surgical department and add an O. B. delivery room, as well as quarters for patients.

Progress has been hindered by manpower shortage, but even so work has been uninterrupted during the spring and summer. At present, L. N. Nivison, a skilled mechanic, once a member of the Madison

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## Annual Convention Of Southern Self-Supporting Workers

AN interesting program is planned for the thirty-sixth Annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers to be held at Madison College, Tennessee, the 4th to the 7th of October. The opening session, Thursday evening, 7:30. Conference closes at noon on Sunday following.

Discussions will circle about the subject, "A Balanced Program of Living—the Key to Greater Success in Education, Health, and Evangelism."

Since government restrictions on travel have been lifted, this should make possible a large attendance of rural workers. A cordial invitation is extended also to other friends. To insure accommodations, please at once notify the secretary, Miss Florence Fellemede, Madison College, Tennessee.

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cian and surgeon who spent years in the Orient, now manager of International Nutrition Laboratories, a sister food-manufacturing institution at Mount Vernon, Ohio, visited Madison in August. Dr. Miller knows the value of soy milk and is especially interested in its manufacture.

Madison Foods, as one of the leading campus industries, affords unusual educational advantages to college students, at the same time giving them an opportunity to "earn while they learn."

College group, now living on the Cumberland Plateau, is here for two months' work on heating and plumbing installation, assisted by several other mechanics.

Madison is sincerely thankful that, under war conditions, it has been able to put up this addition to the medical department of the institution, which will materially increase the facilities for patients. Generous financial assistance by friends of the institution has made this improvement possible.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
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Vol. XXVII, No. 19 MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE October 17, 1945

## Conditions Our Schools Must Meet

### Democracy and Education

THE proper education of the children of the nation is the strongest factor the United States has for the maintenance of its democracy. The educational system of Germany is responsible for the war that wrecked Europe. It was a system that developed the ego to the point that it considered only itself and was willing to subject the rest of the world to its tyranny.

Although that system in the hands of Hitler and his military aristocracy missed the mark, failed in the accomplishment of its purposes, yet it should impress indelibly on the minds of the Allied Nations, and of us in the United States in particular, the necessity of so educating the children and youth of our land that they will be promoters of peace instead of war.

It is important that we foster an educational system that provides the much-desired condition of social security, not through the medium of gifts and the dole, but security through the natural means of self-support.

### At the Peace Conference

FEW PROBLEMS call for more serious consideration than the type of education which should be in operation in the United States. At the time of the Peace Conference in San Francisco, the United States Department of State invited forty-two of the most influential organizations of the country to appoint consultants to the U. S. delegates. Educational interests were represented by a consultant appointed by the National Educational Association.

It is a significant fact that, even before the formal opening of the Conference in San Francisco, the delegates from China proposed that specific plans be provided for the promotion of education. Delegates from ten other countries

joined in the request.

That education is the directing force upon which we must bank is recognized in the councils of states, countries, empires. It is no less important to the welfare of religious organizations whose duty it is to carry the gospel to the world.

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### COOPERATION

THE society that looks down upon a man because he wears overalls has forgotten the very basis of democracy. The man in overalls, who wants to make men in overalls masters over the whole of society, forgets that but for the men of science, the men with imagination, organization, and executive ability, men in overalls would be helpless in the great work of creating and ever-recreating our world.

—Dorothy Thompson,  
*Ladies' Home Journal*

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### What Veterans Want

THE relation of theory to practice in the educational system is under discussion. Veterans returning from war zones are asking what they will find in high school and college. Stanley Frank, writing for *The Saturday Evening Post*, August 18, '45, in an article entitled, "The G. I.'s Reject Education," reports a survey of veteran patients about to be discharged from two large hospitals, the Thomas M. England General Hospital at Atlantic City, and the Percy Jones General Hospital at Battle Creek, Michigan.

But slight interest was found in the educational offerings of the G. I. Bill. The author says:

"After returning from overseas, I spent several weeks living and talking with soldiers at the Thomas England and Percy Jones hospitals. All the men were combat soldiers—mostly infantry troops, with a sprinkling of aerial gunners—and none was a psychoneurotic whose distorted attitude might throw the picture out of focus. All their thinking was beamed on a quick return to the normal life they knew; and education had an insignificant place, if any, in the pattern they were trying to achieve."

The Paris edition of *Stars and Stripes* is quoted as saying, "The little red schoolhouse must change its tune."

### Schools Should Meet the Need

STANLEY FRANK continues, "The most tragic commentary on a lamentable situation is that education could be the answer to the most serious rehabilitation problem ever to confront the United States. . . . Education, to repeat, could be the strongest possible bridge to transport the young, confused soldier over the deep gap between military and civilian life. A school program can be adjusted to his individual requirements, which private industry, trying to meet competition, cannot do efficiently. Relieved of the responsibility of financial strain and social pressures, a veteran's emotional readjustment can be made easier in a casual academic atmosphere."

This is arguing in favor of the relief the G. I. Bill proffers to the veteran stu-

dent. A school of the Madison type offers a corresponding relief from financial strain to the student by its combined work-and-study program in an atmosphere that is both educational and religious. In this way Madison College holds out more than the usual attractions to returned veterans.

### Link Education with Life

CAPTAIN William Adams, in charge of educational reconditioning at the Thomas England General Hospital is quoted by Stanley Frank as saying, "There is not enough effort in the lower grades to make school interesting and attractive. . . . Incompetent teachers stifle, rather than stimulate, a child's curiosity in the world around him. The Army cannot be expected to develop a sudden interest in education among the men. It is too late by the time we get them."

This picture is applicable alike to civil and military life. Not only has teaching in the lower grades been subject to criticism as stifling rather than exhilarating, but high school and college come in for their share of this criticism.

Army methods of instruction have brought results which, without doubt, will lead to changes in the formal methods of the educational world.

Educators may be disturbed by the strong tendency of veterans toward the vocational world and a vocational program in school, but students are demanding a closer connection between school and the problems of life.

### The Madison System

THE practical type of education, with its coordinated classroom and manual-labor program, proves an answer to at least some of the objections brought against formal educational methods. It affords a basic solution to the social-security problem because, while in training, the student is developing ability to provide in a legitimate way for his own support. It is a college program that develops such desirable characteristics as self-control, the power of initiative, adaptability, cooperation, community spirit, and, linked with spiritual education, it fosters a responsibility for helping one's fellowmen in all phases of life. Students themselves testify



to the value of the Madison College program.

The future is bright for schools located on the land with their roots deep in the soil. An agricultural program is made prominent, with food production, health-food manufacture, and other industries filling an important place in their daily life.

A guiding philosophy in the educational system of which Madison is a type is that every adult student enters college with a definite objective. It then becomes the duty of the faculty to offer courses adapted to the individual needs of its students. It should offer intensive short courses, eliminating non-essentials and quickly fitting the student to put into operation the principles he has learned and the skills he has developed. He is daily doing things that will be a benefit in his future life.

War veterans are asking for this type of training. The setup at Madison is such as to meet his needs.

## Training in Usefulness

A FRIEND on the Pacific Coast sent a clipping from *The San Francisco Examiner*, issue of September 14, '45, with this caption. Capitals and italics are as they appear in the article. It reached the office soon after the lead article in this issue of *The Survey* was ready for the printer, and is so pertinent that it is quoted entire:

"IN NEW YORK CITY, where the 'work-study' plan of education has been in successful use for several years, the board of education has made a survey to determine anew from the pupils themselves how and why it benefits them.

"The 'work-study' plan is one in which the student attends formal classes part of the time, learning the theory of a vocation along with the essentials of a general education, and has a job the rest of the time in some private establishment in the same line.

"THE PUPIL LEARNS WHILE HE EARNS, ACQUIRING SKILL AND EXPERIENCE AT HIS JOB WHILE IMPROVING HIS MIND IN THE CLASSROOM.

"In a large number of instances, the 'work-study' job becomes permanent following graduation from school, with no interval of youthful and often unguided job hunting.

"The New York pupils were asked:

"*'Why did you join this course?'*

"Seventy-one percent replied that they had chosen the 'co-operative education' program—as it is also called—because they wanted the opportunity to apply practically the technical training

gained in school; because they felt assured of a better post-school position than if they lacked 'work-study' training; and because they would be better equipped to succeed in their chosen life work.

"That in itself describes the 'work-study' plan.

"Sixteen per cent of the pupils added that they had to work in order to attend school, and 'work-study' was a solution of that problem.

"*Almost all the pupils reported that they liked their preparatory jobs: for a few, 'work-study' had been a means of ascertaining in school years at least one line of activity which they might have undertaken as adults and in which they would not be contented.*

"These young folk also reported that the combined shop and school experience was a means of developing 'PERSONALITY and CHARACTER,' of learning how to 'GET ALONG' among people of various backgrounds and ages, and of acquiring a 'SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.'

"Quite evidently, therefore, 'work-study' is a method of TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP, along with its other pedagogical merits.

"The school department of New York City has served its own community well in providing 'work-study' education as a part of its extensive curricula.

"It is serving the country well in letting other communities know that the plan is successful in operation and of demonstrated high public value."

## Campus Activities

### Sanitarium Improvement

CONSTRUCTION work has gone steadily forward on the campus under the leadership of W. H. Gorich, whose chief project in recent months has been the new hospital wing. This is an addition to Madison Rural Sanitarium of a building in the form of a cross, one arm of which is 132' x 32'; the other, 64' x 32', two floors, west of Administration Building and connected with it at the point of the surgery. It will increase the size of the surgical department and add an O. B. delivery room, as well as quarters for patients.

Progress has been hindered by manpower shortage; but, even so, work has been uninterrupted during the spring and summer. At present, L. N. Nivison, a skilled mechanic, once a member of the Madison College group, now living on the Cumberland Plateau, is here for two months' work on heating and plumbing installation, assisted by several other mechanics.

Madison is sincerely thankful that, under war conditions, it has been able to put up this addition to the medical department



of the institution, which will materially increase the facilities for patients. Generous financial assistance by friends of the institution has made this improvement possible.

### Food-Manufacturing Industry

**A** GAIN Madison Foods has made a carload shipment of nearly 65,000 pounds to the Pacific Coast, to distributors in Los Angeles and Seattle. This car contained Zoy Koff, the cereal drink, 350 cases of Kreme O'Soy Milk, and 1350 cases of the protein foods—Vigorost, Yum, Zoyburger, Not-Meat, Stakelets, and Soy Cheese.

It is now an established fact that we are not dependent on flesh foods for the protein content of the daily rations. Legumes and cereals are both contributors from the vegetable world; and the soybean, says Paul De Kruif, writing for *The Reader's Digest*, "contains protein very nearly as good as that in the best cut of beef." Supplemented with milk and eggs, it does afford a complete substitute for meat. The world is awaking to these facts and is learning to supply the table with a balanced diet without the use of flesh foods.

Paul De Kruif says further that in our effort to aid starving peoples in Europe and Asia, "we can send little of our own short store of the standard protein foods—meat, eggs and milk; and while we can ship wheat out of our gigantic surplus, wheat is lacking in body-building protein. But now chemists have provided the life-saving answer: they have converted soybeans into powerful protein food that is palatable. Plentiful soya plus abundant wheat can change Europe's famine ration into a diet meaning the difference between life and death for millions.

Madison is fortunate at such a time as this to be able to manufacture and market products that are helping in the solution of the greatest food problem the world has known.

### Campus News

Lt. Lyle Herrmann and his wife, known to former students as Marie Collison, paid a brief visit to friends on the campus the middle of September. They were on their way to Rhode Island. Dr. Herrmann is booked for the Pacific area via Panama. He has already spent prac-

tically two years in the Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, and elsewhere in medical work with the Air Force of the Navy.

Staff Sergeant Robert Santini, recently returned from hospital service in England, and his wife were campus visitors on the eighteenth of last month. At present they are living in Chattanooga. He is planning to continue his education as an X-ray technician.

H. J. Welch, the college dean, returned from Chicago a short time before the fall opening of the college. He spent the summer in the University specializing in the study of administrative and curriculum subjects. He led in a very profitable discussion of educational problems with the teaching faculty at its weekly conference hour.

Some weeks ago, H. Eklund, of White Plains, New York, had a brief visit with friends on the campus. He and his wife operate Rest Haven Sanitarium on Ridgeview Avenue, in White Plains.

Pewee Valley Sanitarium, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, about seventeen miles from Louisville, one of the group of southern self-supporting community centers, has made a number of radical improvements and still has a building program ahead. Patronage has overcrowded present quarters and they are remodeling some buildings and adding other new sections to meet the need. The middle of September, L. A. Butterfield, president of the operating organization, spent a few hours in counsel with officers of The Layman Foundation.

### Wanted—A Carpenter

Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, is a growing educational institution, one of the younger members of the self-supporting units of the South. It has a small medical unit which has already outgrown its building. During the summer, teachers and students have been cutting trees and sawing lumber for an addition to the sanitarium. Beginning the first of November construction should begin. The Academy has been depending upon two efficient carpenters living near Madison. These two men are not able to carry out their plan; and the Academy is now looking for a man, an efficient carpenter, who can take the lead with students and other inexperienced help. Three or four months' work of this type will be a great help to the Academy.

If the reader knows of any generous-hearted man, one who is sympathetic with the self-supporting missionary enterprises and who is willing to aid this school, he is asked kindly to send name and address to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, Madison College, Tennessee, member of the Academy Board and of The Layman Foundation. Both these organizations are deeply concerned in the enlargement of the sanitarium, as this is the chief source of cash income for the school.



# The Madison Survey

Published by  
Madison College  
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVII, No. 20 MADISON COLLEGE, TENNESSEE October 31, 1945

## High Lights of the Convention Out of the City—Back to the Land

THE first week-end in October representatives of the self-supporting rural units of the Southland, Madison College faculty, its students, and other friends, gathered at Madison for the thirty-sixth time in the capacity of a conference. These conventions afford opportunity for study, for counsel, and prayer. These people are deeply concerned over world conditions, over the responsibility lay church members should assume in the spread of the message of salvation to the ends of the earth in the present little time of relative peace.

The program of the self-supporting missionary workers is one of education by precept and by demonstration. It includes such avenues as schools on the elementary and secondary levels, and the colleges; extensive agricultural activities; sanitariums, hospitals, and other medical activities; and the manufacture and distribution of health foods. It emphasizes also similar activities in the rural home on a scale commensurate with the size and strength of the family.

AT the opening session President E. A. Sutherland of Madison College, who for forty years has sponsored this system of education, called attention to the need

of united effort, and of the power of a life consecrated to the service of God, if the work is to be done in this most momentous time in the history of the world.

It is most important that each member of the church know where he belongs. Not one should be standing "idle in the market place" when the Master bids everyone find his appointed place in the vineyard. A divine Power is holding the winds of strife until the work of God is accom-

plished. The sudden collapse of Germany, and then of Japan, is as much a miracle as was the deliverance of Israel from Egypt. Christians, instead of waiting until forced to flee from danger, should follow the in-

struction given the church. They should leave the cities and prepare to take an active part in the closing work in this world.

A great religious awakening is due. The world is looking for it. That movement will be carried largely by the lay members of the church. Men will come from the common walks of life, from the farm and the shop, and, under the power of the Spirit of God, will do a mighty work. This is a wonderful time in which to live. We are facing postwar problems which, in many

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WE have no time now to give our energies and talents to worldly enterprises. . . . Let every talent be employed in the work of God."

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respects, are more critical than the problems proposed by the war itself. For Seventh-day Adventists and other Christians to be unprepared to act their part will be fatal. Each man should be in his place, doing his appointed duty, and should never say that the work is too hard.

### The Educational Pattern

**A** DISTINCT TYPE of education is required to fit men and women for self-supporting unit work. A similar system is essential to the success of each unit. The following quotations outline in part the pattern that has been given for these institutions:

**A Rural Location.** "In various places, outside of cities, schools are to be established, where our youth can receive an education that will prepare them to go forth to do evangelical work and medical missionary work."

"God bids us establish schools away from the cities. . . . Such an education as this (training missionaries) can best be worked out where there is land to cultivate, and where the physical exercise taken by the students can act a valuable part in their character-building, and to fit them for usefulness in the fields to which they may go."

"The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. . . . The knowledge they have learned in the tilling of the soil and other lines of manual work, and which they carry with them to their field of labor, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands.

**Training in Agriculture.** "Study in agricultural lines should be the A, B, and C of the education given in our schools. This is the very first work that should be entered upon. . . . The youth who attend our schools need all the land near by. They are to plant it with ornamental and fruit trees and to cultivate garden produce.

"All kinds of labor must be connected with our schools. Under wise, judicious, God-fearing directors, students are to be taught. Every branch of the work is to be conducted in the most thorough and systematic way. . . . Let the teachers wake up to the importance of this subject, and teach agriculture and other industries that it is essential for students to understand."

**Reform in Methods.** "We are in positive danger of bringing into our educational work the customs and fashions that prevail in the schools of the world. . . . The plan of schools we shall establish in these closing years of the work is to be of an entirely different order from those we have instituted."

"In our educational work we are not to follow the methods that have been adopted in our older established schools. There is among us too much clinging to old customs, and because of this *we are far behind where we should be* in the development of the third angel's message."

**Unite School and Sanitarium.** "Many are suffering from disease and injury. . . . It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison School. The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand."

"In connection with our larger schools, small sanitariums should be established. Whenever a well-equipped sanitarium is located near a school, it may add greatly to the strength of the medical missionary course in the school, if the managers establish perfect cooperation between the two institutions."

**Teach Self-Support.** "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 in the field to which he is called. . . . Students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this, they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields."

Here in brief are some of the outstanding features of the schools whose object it is to train men and women, children and youth as the future missionaries to the world, equipped to follow the Master who went about doing good. Many such schools are needed. "*Every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order.*"

**T**HE South has been a fertile field in which to develop the self-supporting system of schools, because the South recognized its need and was liberal-minded, allowing schools of this type to operate without restraint. Contributions were made and experiences related by a number of teachers now engaged in the self-supporting school work: Leland Straw, of Little Creek School, Concord, near Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. Susan Ard, Chestnut Hill Farm School, Portland, Tennessee; and George McClure, Wildwood, Georgia.

### Health and Medical Work

**A**S leader of the Health and Medical Division of the program, Dr. Lew Wallace, Superintendent of Mountain Sanitarium, the medical department of Asheville Agricultural School, Fletcher, North Carolina, conducted the study as a round-table discussion.

Medical work as an integral part of an educational system, is found to be an "entering wedge," a "right arm." Relieve men's suffering and they turn instinctively



to you for other instruction and direction. There should be many small sanitariums. Each should be located on the land. It is an advantage to both school and medical institution if the two can coordinate their work.

A sanitarium is not only a curative agency but it should be a strongly educational factor in the community. A sick world needs the inspiration, the encouragement that come from association with Christian men and women, physicians, nurses, dietitians who have an optimistic view and can point the discouraged to the Source of all strength—physical, mental, and spiritual.

Interesting experiences in the field of medical missionary work were related by a number of representatives from the units: Mrs. Walen from Cottage Rest Home at Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Frazee concerning the out-work of Wildwood Sanitarium; Mr. S. B. Goodge, of Little Creek Sanitarium, and Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, of Pine Forest Sanitarium, both of which are enlarging their quarters for the care of the sick; Miss Lelia Patterson, a veteran in community service of Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina.

### Take Heed to Thyself

A SOLEMN WARNING was given the convention group by President E. F. Hackman, of the Southern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in whose territory many of the self-supporting units are operating schools and medical institutions. His lesson was based on the words of Moses in the fourth chapter of Deuteronomy. Moses at the age of 120 years was approaching the end of his career. He had been leader, teacher, lawgiver of the children of Israel for forty years as they wandered in the wilderness. The older generation which had part in the miraculous deliverance from Egypt; that had received the law at the foot of Mount Sinai; and which had witnessed manifold evidences of the direct leadings of the Lord—that generation had been unable to go through to the promised inheritance. It had died in the wilderness.

The younger generation knew of these events only by hearsay. The story could easily grow dim in their minds, and they

were in danger of missing their goal. And so as a parting admonition, Moses said to them, "Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life; but teach them thy sons and thy son's sons."

As the younger generation in those days failed to complete the work begun by their fathers, so today we of the younger generation may fail to follow the instruction given us concerning the principles and methods that make for success in the work of the Lord. We are standing at the threshold of a new world. There is a stupendous work to be done in a short time by those who are looking for His second coming.

TO YOU who are gathered here, I would say, Forget not the self-supporting work and the providences that have attended its growth. It is already an important work, and it is destined to become greater. Do not forget your individual responsibility. You are children of destiny. The whole church is to be aflame with enthusiasm for the work of this hour," said the speaker.

"As you return to your units, it must be with greater courage, greater wisdom to do the work assigned you. I wish that the spirit of devotion shown by the men who went out to fight for democracy, could be ours.

"An officer was sympathizing with a soldier who had lost a leg in the European war. 'Sir,' said the lad, 'I did not lose it; I gave it.'

"That is the spirit we need in this work for the Master. May the Lord put in our hearts a burden for souls. May the Lord bless the units; unite us in the bond of love; fill us with the spirit of hope and courage."

### Every Layman a Soul-Winner

THE program of the Division of Lay Evangelism was directed by Dean Welch, of Madison College. Personal consecration, close association with the Lord, were emphasized by Pastor Strickland, of the Nashville Seventh-day Adventist church, and by W. D. Frazee, chairman of the convention. Said Mr. Strickland:

"The Son of man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work." Mark 13:34.

"To every man is the commission to save souls. Men who have the love of God in the heart will



not attempt to drive others into the kingdom. The heart of love wins souls. Soul-winning is more than preaching doctrines, more than scattering literature. When Jesus comes, He will ask, 'What have you done for these my brethren?'

"Deeper consecration is needed; praying men are wanted. The best help that ministers can give the members of our churches is not sermonizing, but planning work for them. Give each one something to do for others. Let all be taught how to work."

### For Lay Church Members

ALL discussions centered about the activities of lay members of the church. From one angle and then from another, the problem of training laymen and setting them to work was presented. It is a complex problem, and yet one that presents a distinct challenge to Madison and its rural units.

**Elder Hackman speaking:** "My vision of Madison is that it is to be a city of refuge for laymen who desire to leave the cities and find their place in the Master's service. Thousands of these lay people can do as well as the ministers. For years we have been waiting to see the layman arise. Some force must start this movement."

**Dr. Sutherland questions:** "What can we do to make Madison's short courses more effective in the preparation of laymen for Christian service?"

Answers came from various sources. Laymen need to study the fundamentals of the gospel message for this time. The prayer life must be deepened.

They should learn to give Bible studies. The principles of medical missionary work which Madison is well prepared to offer, should be included in the course. There is need of instruction in gospel salesmanship in order profitably to handle literature.

Everyone needs the elements of agriculture, for we must be able to produce our food from the soil. Along with this, men should learn the use of simple machinery, the building of houses, and kindred skills.

Madison is prepared, as possibly no other school is prepared, to give such courses. Another element in its favor is its location in a section of the country where land can be procured easily; where, as one speaker stated, a thousand families could be located and scarcely touch shoulders, and where they might be a benefit to the community.

### Agricultural Topics

THE agricultural men held an interesting session with Adolph Johnson, head of Madison's gardens, in the chair. The importance of rural life, the out-of-the-city movement, is a challenge to thousands today as they see the approach of labor troubles in the large centers, the shackles that restrict freedom, and the imminence of laws that will curtail the liberties of workmen.

There is no time to trifle with the situation. Men must make quick decisions. In this, Madison stands ready to give assistance.

**QUESTION:** "If we leave the city, what shall we do? Where shall we go?"

As a school, Madison trains adults for self-supporting missionary activities. That it has had a degree of success in this, the rural units bear witness. Training for self-support is a vital feature in Christian education. We are told that it is one of the most important things that a school can teach. The force of this statement assumes deeper and still deeper significance as time passes.

Madison provides facilities for student self-support, for he who plans to be a self-supporting missionary needs to have that experience while he is in training. The plan calls for the closest cooperation between those who teach in the classroom and those who lead in the industrial program.

The challenge comes to Madison and to the rural units, to lead in a forward movement that will assist laymen to find their rightful place in Christian service. This will change the existing situation. We are told that "not one in a hundred among us is doing anything beyond engaging in common worldly enterprises." It is time for thousands to find a home on the land where they may be as kings and queens.

MEN left the convention with the feeling that it had been a profitable meeting, but with a solemn conviction that the future must see them more active, more sincere in their endeavors, more determined to do all that the times indicate should be done if, as Christians, we live up to our privileges.

### NOTICE

OF special interest to missionary-minded lay church members is the third short course which begins November 1, 1945.

Six weeks of intensive study. Methods of medical missionary and evangelistic work. Instruction by specialists in each field.

Registration fee, \$5.00. Expense of board and room may be earned.

Address The Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

# The Madison Survey

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## A Work-and-Study Program

FOR years Madison College has operated on a work-and-study plan for students because its philosophy of education calls for a balance of intellectual and physical activity. Its philosophy also provides for social security—in youth, in maturity, and in old age—by educating youth for self-support, not in the commercial world, but in those basic industries of which agriculture is the center.

This philosophy is fundamental to the democratic way of life. It places the family on the land, with ability to maintain itself by the intensive cultivation of a small acreage. It is akin to the plan described in the Old Testament, the plan divinely appointed for the children of Israel when they became residents in Canaan.

A work-and-study method is in operation in a number of schools, but Madison College has an advantage in some ways over most other educational centers. It maintains an industrial system, a group of campus industries, which enables mature students to earn their school expenses while they are in training.

During the years of World War II, the college student body was much reduced from its prewar attendance; but the institution maintained its shops, its agriculture, and other fields of activity, in order to have the proper setup when the conflict should cease, and when the

young people are again free to continue their education.

In this way, Madison College was demonstrating its faith in the part that a practical education must play in the preparation of men and women for genuine efficiency as United States citizens and as Christian workers.

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### THE PROMISE

*By Flozari Rockwood*

A BRILLIANT star appeared up in the sky.

It flashed a message out across the land:  
The Son of God is born to save mankind.

To rule the world with love so man can  
find good will and peace;

Through Light, let it expand into each  
heart.

Its glow shall never die.

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THE training offered by the United States Government in its effort to overcome the deficiency in the education of its draftees, who were the product largely of the public schools, has made a profound impression on leading educators. Today this question is raised, "Can schools really teach the GI way?" Edgar Dale, of Ohio State University, in *Tennessee Teacher*, September, 1945 issue, discussing this question, gives some reasons for the Army's success in training the GI.



In the first place, instructors were carefully selected for their high degree of intelligence. They were given a short, intensive training in methods of instruction. "The curriculum underwent constant revision," in order to keep it up to the moment's need of the student as demonstrated in the combat zone.

In its program of training GI, every possible teaching technique and tool was made available that the instruction might be vivid and practical. These tools included films, the radio, posters, manuals, and audio-visual talents from the educational field. Instruction was given to small classes and was largely of an individual nature.

This is Edgar Dale's way of saying, "It can be done," if the problem is properly attacked and if it is entered into with the right spirit.

So important is the postwar problem that educators need the fire and zeal that characterized those who faced the war and knew that they must win or die. Teachers in a Christian training school should have that enthusiasm, *plus*; for theirs is a spiritual conflict which is mightier than that of fighting nations.

### A New Pattern

*THE Pathfinder*, October, 17, 1945, says, "An educational revolution is cutting a new pattern of learning in the nation's schools.

"Instead of emphasizing theory only, educators now are molding courses around practical application to fit students for the work-a-day world.

"This new departure grew out of World War II, which found workers ill-trained for skills the military needed. To plug this gap, the Army did a training job with audio-visual equipment and skilled technical instructors, that made educators' eyes pop.

"Result was an example in learning that now has set educators abustle in putting into public schools realistic peacetime training courses of commercial, practical use."

In substantiation, it states that in California, new shop courses have been added.

In the State of Washington, "city school pupils study expanded business courses part-time, spend the rest of study hours at part-time jobs, for which they receive study credits." In Texas, similiar learn-and-earn courses are in operation. In that state they are learning the methods of buying and selling in grocery, hardware, shoe stores.

In Indiana, "rural electrification has prompted rural and small-town high-schools to offer training courses in electricity and electrical appliances." In New Jersey, "answering student interest in business, office training is stepping up work with mechanical office equipment."

An interesting fact in this bit of history is that each school offers courses along those industries which are vital to and of special interest in its own community. There are practical courses which are of equal importance in many places. For instance, quoting *The Pathfinder*, "in some 8,000 scattered high schools, students now are taught how to drive, service, and make minor repairs on automobiles."

### The Madison Setup

MUCH of this work-study calls for a close cooperation between the school and some nearby industrial plant or business firm. Madison students, however, do not need to go beyond the grounds of the institution to find their laboratory work in such industries as farming, gardening, fruit-raising, dairying, carpentry, cement-block-making, electrical installation and upkeep, heating-plant operation, printing, laundering, health-food industry—manufacturing, packaging, shipping, baking, salesmanship—cooking nursing, weaving, business-office work, stenography, and a wide range of sanitarium and hospital work.

Here, therefore, is a program broad enough to give wide range to students of varying ability and to fit them for Christian service in self-supporting rural community centers. For forty years Madison has been sponsoring such enterprises and preparing workers to establish and operate them.



Proficiency in these lines fits men and women for service in the homeland, and likewise for efficient service in many foreign lands. The opening of distant fields to Christian workers presents the greatest challenge to lay church members of different ages to prepare themselves, and to answer the call for workers who can operate on a self-supporting basis while ministering to the needs of others.

The labor situation which must be faced by city dwellers should lead to quick decision. Many up to the present time have been content, but they should now see the necessity of a change in location and a change in occupation. To this class, Madison College offers unusual opportunities.

## A Citation

FROM the War Department comes the following announcement concerning Robert Jasperson, former Madison College student, just home from service in the European area. The father of Sergeant Jasperson, Arthur A. Jasperson, is business manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina, largest of the self-supporting rural units of the Madison group. His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson, is principal of the high school. Robert spent his youth in the atmosphere of a progressive educational and medical institution, and early assumed his share of campus responsibilities. With his background, he entered the Army. The citation reads:

"Staff Sergeant Robert A. Jasperson, Medical Department, Headquarters Company, XIX Corps, United States Army, is awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, from 12 June 1944 to 8 May 1945 in connection with military operations against the enemy. Throughout this period Staff Sergeant Jasperson has skillfully directed a medical detachment serving for more troops daily than for which originally established, insuring thoroughness and efficiency in all matters accomplished. Despite the difficulties encountered in combat operation, Staff Sergeant Jasperson has enabled constant and

willing medical service which contributed materially to the health and welfare of the troops concerned and to the efficient operation of the Corps. The untiring effort, diligence, and sincere devotion to duty consistently maintained by Staff Sergeant Jasperson reflect great credit upon himself and the Military Service. Entered Military Service from North Carolina."

## News From Friends

Fay Littell, graduate nurse from Madison College, with his wife and young daughter, recently left their Tennessee home near Nashville to enter the College of Medical Evangelists at Loma Linda, California. October 6 he writes:

"We had a delightful trip out here, and have found comfortable living quarters. We have just visited Bayard Goodge and family. They are fine. He is beginning work at the Los Angeles division of the medical school.

"Victor Seino is here and beginning school. He took Sabbath dinner with us at the home of Mrs. A. J. Stagg, whom we knew in Nashville. Wayne Ramsey, who used to be at Madison, is entering the freshman medical class also."

After receiving the folder mailed recently appealing to city-dwellers, a *Survey* reader in San Bernardino, California, writes:

"Kindly forward details concerning Madison's practical courses for lay church members. Advise also if these courses can be taken by correspondence. We and some of our friends are trying to arouse an interest here in the self-supporting work and in the back-to-the land movement."

A friend writes from Butte, Montana:

"Upon receipt of your 'Message to Lay Church Members,' I could not resist the temptation to write. *The Madison Survey* has been very helpful to me as church elder, and has inspired me to 'lengthen my cords' as a lay worker. Your attractive circular on medical missionary work arrived as we were in the midst of a program designed as an appeal for Christ in our city."

Headquarters, United Kingdom Base, APO 413, U. S. Army, sends the following concerning Sergeant Lawrence Bidwell:

"Shirvenham, England—The U. S. Army University Center in England, designed to give soldiers a chance to get college instruction while waiting to return to the United States, has started its first semester here with an enroll-



ment of 3,611 students, including Sergeant Dwight L. Bidwell, 28, of Madison College, Tennessee. Sgt. Bidwell, a member of the 9th Armored Division, is studying liberal arts. He formerly attended Madison College, and also resided there.

"A selection of 300 courses is offered in the fields of liberal arts, science, engineering, fine arts, journalism, education, and commerce. Each student is allowed to register for three courses, and his hours of instruction will be equivalent to a summer semester at a civilian institution. Courses are taught for the most part by civilian educators for the United States, authorities in their respective fields."

Writing from Manila under date of September 29, 1945, Daniel Hasso says:

"When I left Madison in June, '43, I promised to write you a letter, and this is two-year-overdue fulfillment of the promise.

"After leaving Madison I canvassed in North Carolina for the summer and had good success; then went to E. M. C. for a year, and have been in the Army for a year. Everywhere I go (and the Army keeps us going), I find former Madisonites, and it is evident that a very high percentage of them have caught the spirit and mission of Madison and are planning to carry out the purposes of Madison in their life's work.

"I have been in the Philippines for five weeks. For some time I was near the town of Angeles, and there I met the son of Elder Stewart. I am in Manila now; and when I am able to go to church here, I will no doubt see some more former Madisonites."

## Mrs. Laura Alden

OCTOBER ten another one of Madison's early workers was laid to rest in the College lot, Spring Hill Cemetery. Laura and Charles Alden were students of the original Madison group while they were still teaching in the Emmanuel Missionary College, Michigan. When this group of teachers came to Tennessee, Professor and Mrs. Alden came also, and were members of the first faculty of what is now Madison College.

After a year at Madison, they established a rural school of the self-supporting type on the Highland Rim beyond Goodlettsville, Tennessee, known as the Oak Grove School. It ministered to that entire community, educating the youth, caring for the sick, encouraging and instructing families in advanced methods of agriculture, fruit-growing, and dairying.

Later, Professor Alden was in charge of Davidson County Agricultural High School, and Mrs. Alden was a member of

the teaching staff. She taught on after Professor Alden laid down the burdens of life. In September, she closed her house, planning to visit relatives for a few months. While with her brothers, Ralph and Robert Ashton in Mount Vernon, Ohio, she had a stroke which caused her death.

On the tenth of October, her five children—Scott Alden, of Washington, D. C.; John Alden, of Louisville, Kentucky; Frank Alden, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Marie Alden Elliott, of Springfield, Tennessee; and Bob Alden, from an army camp in Georgia; two of her brothers, Elder Ned Ashton, of Washington, D. C., and Charles Ashton, of Austin, Minnesota; and a host of friends attended the services and laid her to rest beside her husband.

Another of the pioneers in the self-supporting work of the South has laid her burdens down, but the influence of her godly life will be reflected for years to come in the lives of the young people who were privileged to sit in her classes.

## Campus Items

A welcome visitor was V. E. Robinson, Normal Director of Malamulo Training Institute, Malamulo, Nyasaland, Africa, who, with his family, is home on furlough, the first time in nine years. It was his first visit to the campus in twenty-five years. As a lad, his home was in Bordeaux, suburb of Nashville; and he, with his parents, made frequent trips to Madison. He addressed the student body and twice conducted the early morning prayer service for faculty and workers. He gave thrilling experiences based on the work of students in the Institute who are trained to establish outpost centers for the education of the natives.

For over two years Dr. David Johnson, of Madison Sanitarium staff, served with the American forces in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. He reached home early in October, and as soon as he is formally discharged will resume his work in the Sanitarium. Mrs. Johnson and their young son have lived here during Major Johnson's absence.



# The Madison Survey

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## The Madison College Farm

### A Fundamental Factor in the Rural Setup of an Educational and Medical Program

THE chief gardener and the head of the Agricultural Division of the Madison institution, Adolph Johnson, gave *The Old Hickory-Madison News* a brief description of the college farm, from which a few paragraphs are condensed.

Mr. Johnson first describes the original four-hundred-acre tract of worn, slave-worked land with its limestone ribs protruding in many places, which have been greatly changed by the application of Scientific methods of agriculture. The acreage also has been increased by the purchase of the adjacent Wilson farm, Union Hill, and the Ridgetop fruit orchards.

The Agricultural Division has four departments, each headed by a teacher who not only stands before classes but who spends a large portion of the day wrestling in a practical way with the problems that confront the ordinary farmer. There is a keen spirit of cooperation between the departments. As special operations come into season, the corps of

student workers swings back and forth as the need demands.

If there is any department around which all others rotate, it is the dairy. Most of the farm produce is consumed by the 90 head of registered cattle. The first registered stock that is still represented in the

college herd, two heifers from strains well known to Jersey breeders, was secured by Dr. Floyd Bralliar from the Duncan farm near Nashville. In 1925, C. L. Kendall brought with him from Arkansas twelve registered cows and a male. One cow of this group was a full sister to the butterfat champion of Canada; another was a descendant of the old champion who won her first prize before the Bab-

cock tester was perfected and butterfat production was determined by churning the milk and weighing the butter. The Fawnette branch of the college herd is bidding high for the first place in the production of this herd.

The dairy of 57 fully accredited cows

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#### THANKSGIVING

GIVE thanks unto the Lord, for He is good;  
For His mercy endureth forever.  
Let the redeemed of the Lord say so,  
Whom He hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy.

Sing unto Him, sing psalms unto Him;  
Talk ye of all His wondrous works.  
Glory ye in His holy name;  
Let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord.

*Psalms*

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is a member of the D. H. I. A., with a herd average record of 365 pounds, which is steadily growing. Last year two young bulls were purchased from the Randolph farm in New York. The nearest dam to these has a butterfat record of eight hundred pounds. Sanitarium and college are the largest customers of the dairy. Surplus milk is sold in Nashville.

The year has been an excellent one for field crops. Corn is good, and the barns are filled with hay. Two silos, with a combined capacity of 150 tons, are being filled. The fruit department has finished an eventful season with its strawberries, grapes, plums, peaches, and apples. There are 438 fruit trees near the campus and 1200 apple trees in the Ridgetop orchard. The yield this year was approximately 3,500 bushels of tree fruits and grapes. About one-third of this crop was canned, 300 bushels of apples were put in cold storage for winter use, and the surplus was released to the neighbors.

The purpose of the college garden is to supply fresh vegetables to the sanitarium and college cafeteria. During the war, hand labor has been difficult, often impossible to secure. Ordinarily we grow about 25 acres of truck crops, with over thirty varieties of vegetables. We were thankful this summer for help given by school boys of Madison, Old Hickory, and Dupontonia. Many of these boys stayed with us until school reopened.

College classes in agriculture are again in session. Students have come from Michigan, the state of Washington, and other distant points. Since the close of the war, many former students have written of their hope to return as soon as they are released.

**Note:** Madison not only furnishes work and education to young men and women in the field of agriculture; but its farm, gardens, and orchards are a demonstration to those who come from the cities and who look for instruction and inspiration as they face a self-supporting program of activity in the Southland. —Ed.

## Advocating an Out-of-the-City Movement

**D**URING the forty years of its existence, Madison has taught by precept

and example the value of living and working in a rural environment. It teaches that every school, every institution for the care of the sick, should be on the land and have access to acres for cultivation.

The philosophy of Madison is that the proper place for the family is on the land, and that thousands of Christian families should be working for the Master from a rural base, that crops may be eloquent for the Lord when the land is properly cultivated; that physical and spiritual health will be enhanced. Madison is not alone in thinking that the time has come to leave the large cities. The atomic bomb has set men to thinking seriously of the future. The split atom has set hearts to throbbing for fear of what may come upon the earth. It causes busy men to think as they have not thought before.

The press throughout the country carried an Associated Press article late in October, which many have read. We quote from *The Knoxville (Tennessee) Journal* of October 30:

"A suggestion that in this atomic age America may have to break up its big cities and scatter them over the landscape, was laid before senators today. Dr. William F. Ogburn, sociologist of the University of Chicago, summed it up thus tersely:

"If an agreement not to use the bomb fails, then there is another way out: namely, to scatter the urban population."

"... He suggested specifically that 'it would not be a bad idea to have social scientists work in finding out all about how our urban population from very large cities might be dispersed, slowly or rapidly, to greater or less degree.'"

The article continues:

"The 'industrial revolution' caused by steam-created cities, changed agriculture from subsistence to commercial farming, built a new economic system with many new economic organizations, destroyed social classes and created new ones, redistributed wealth, revolutionized warfare, realigned the great powers, abolished the household economy, and reduced greatly the social functions of the family.

"The 'scientific revolution' following nuclear fission of the atom may change our society and its institutions even more."

Christian men and women, the laity of the church, should not wait for legislation to move them. It is their privilege to foresee coming events and change their habits of living and their mental attitude because it is right to do so. There is a blessing in doing voluntarily the right



thing at the right time. And now is the time. There is a higher motive in obedience than merely to save one's self. The Christian says, "Here am I; send me into the world for service."

## Pine Forest Academy

### A School in the Woods

PINE Forest Academy—Post Office, Chunky—seventeen miles from Meridian, Mississippi, is one of the younger of the group of self-supporting rural centers affiliated with Madison College. Its buildings are located in the heart of a grove of pines. It is away from the city, with things of nature on every side.

A month ago, notice appeared in the *Survey* that a carpenter was needed to put an addition to a little sanitarium on the school campus. Within a few days, Matthew Brownlee and his wife visited his brother, John Brownlee, who is one of the construction crew on the hospital wing on the college campus. In another few days, they were at the Academy, and he had begun work. For months previous, trees had been felled and made into lumber by the teachers and students. Steadily the work is going forward.

Representatives of The Layman Foundation met with the faculty on the sixteenth of October and with the Board of Directors the same evening, at which time definite plans were adopted for the sanitarium addition and other matters considered in relation to the work. The officers of the Louisiana-Mississippi Conference and The Layman Foundation have cooperated in making the academy possible; and the joint meeting was attended by R. S. Blackburn, secretary - treasurer, and L. M. Pettis, educational secretary. The Layman Foundation, in cooperation with the Conference, contributed liberally to the erection of buildings. A small sanitarium has been in operation for two years or more; but it became too small to meet the needs of the community, and The Layman Foundation finances the addition as a loan, to be returned by the operators from their earnings. The plant complete will cost approximately \$12,000, and it is so arranged that it can be enlarged as patronage grows.

Following the pattern of these schools, Pine Forest Academy has its farm of 375 acres, on which students participate in the raising of garden and fruit and feed for the stock. Students carry their share of the work in the canning of fruits and vegetables, in housework, cooking, laundering, and the care of patients. There is a work-and-study program: and the financial credit they receive for manual labor applies on school expenses.

The principal of the academy, A. J. Wheeler, his wife, and his sister, Miss Eva Wheeler, were once members of the Madison faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Melendy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hendershott, and Miss. Hazel King are former members of the college campus group. Paul Bergman and his wife are also teachers. The student body consists of bright-faced, active young men and women who are crowding the learning capacity of the academy to the limit. They are learning everyday to meet the problems of life in a normal way.

Pine Forest is another demonstration of self-supporting unit work in the South. Madison points to it with pride. A group of Christian men and women are pooling their talents. This makes possible an educational and medical work, located on the land. The enterprise is a blessing to the community, to the youth, and to the teachers.

Thousands of families crowded into the cities should be doing a similar work. It would mean health of body, mind, and soul to the participants. The South is a favorable section of the homeland in which to operate these institutions.

## Visitors

EARLY in October, Miss Gene Bee, dietitian in Citizens' Hospital, Taledega, Alabama, spent three days on the campus with Dr. Frances Dittes, dietitian of Madison Sanitarium and member of the Madison College faculty. She was seeking information, recipes, and instruction as to the use of the soybean products of Madison Foods. She desires to use them in her hospital. She expressed appreciation of the Madison dietary setup and went to her home equipped to try out these foods.



Each year students from Scarritt College for Christian Workers visit Madison. In October Miss Ellen Studley, professor of missions, accompanied by a group of twenty-four missionaries home on furlough, and Scarritt College teachers, spent the day on the campus. They took dinner at the college cafeteria, then spent an hour or more discussing the nutritive value of the soybean, the use of soy milk for children when cow's milk is not available, and left with copies of the late issue of *The Health Messenger* and other literature. Miss Studley is asking that two of her home economic majors who are booked as missionaries to China and India, be permitted to spend a few days with us, discussing simple methods of producing these foods in the home in order to qualify for this work in their mission assignments.

Still earlier in October, Dr. Wung Chio, upon whom Cornell University recently conferred the Ph. D. degree and who is touring the colleges of the United States and Canada at the expense of Cornell, spent one day at Madison, which was included in her itinerary. She is particularly interested in Madison's work-and-study program and its vegetarian dietary as they may be applied in China.

The doctor has opened several Chinese normal schools for girls; and on her return to the Orient next spring, she plans to assist the government in other schools where students may have work to meet expenses. These students are to be prepared to operate small dispensaries, using preventive medicine methods and placing emphasis upon the nutritional improvement of the Chinese. She expressed her satisfaction in finding here so much of practical value for work in China.

Late last month, Dr. Margaret Johnson, professor of nutrition, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, brought five teachers and students for a day's study on the college campus. This group is especially interested in the use of the soybean and the manufactured foods at Madison. They returned home loaded with literature, soybean products from the

Food Factory, and a bouquet from Mr. Walker's garden of flowers.

## Campus News

Before visiting Madison, M. C. McFeeters wrote from New Florence, Pennsylvania: "In Assuit College of the American Mission in Assuit, Egypt, we hope soon to establish a course in vocational agriculture for teen-age boys. They will spend approximately a half of each day in study, and the other half in working in the dairy and on the farm. I have been told that Madison College is carrying on a program which will give us very valuable pointers." Dr. McFeeters spent several days with the various heads of departments of the institution.

Louis Hardy, formerly of Missoula, Montana, recently released from Navy service in the Pacific, on board a destroyer from Guadalcanal to the end of the war, visited friends in Nashville and on the college campus on the twenty-fourth of October. He was accompanied by his wife. They were en route to her home in Cleveland, Ohio.

The week end of October 20, the Young People's Society of Seventh-day Adventist churches of Middle Tennessee held an all-day inspirational program on the campus with the students of Madison College. Groups of young people came by auto and otherwise from surrounding communities. Among the speakers were R. L. Odom, editor of *Watchman Magazine*; Southern Publishing Association, Nashville; and C. H. Lauda, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

For the first time in twenty-five years, Captain Edward T. Hirst, of Middleboro Sanitarium, Middleboro, Massachusetts, returned to Madison for the Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting workers. More than once he told friends that the inspiration he received as a student at Madison had guided him through the years and led finally to his establishment of a sanitarium now operated by himself and his wife.



# The Madison Survey

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## Physical, Spiritual Help on Land

THERE was a time when doubting friends advised the promoters of Madison that it would be the height of folly to attempt to operate a sanitarium and hospital outside the city. The Madison College campus is ten miles from Nashville. In those days the road was macadamized and consisted of a succession of low hills and intervening valleys. "Patients will die before they get out there," said the doubting Thomases.

These people are not to be condemned because they could not envision the changes which a few years would bring, when the automobile revolutionized transportation and covered the country with a network of fine highways. Twenty minutes takes one from Madison to Nashville by auto on Gallatin Pike; thirty minutes will cover the same distance by bus over Dickerson Pike; and a million-dollar bridge across the Cumberland River, with a boulevard leading to it, puts Madison Sanitarium within fifteen minutes' drive of the cities of Old Hickory and Dupontonia.

In the last twenty years the attitude of patrons and friends has very materially changed. People now seek the quiet of a rural medical institution. The atmosphere of Madison is a wholesome, vitalizing factor in recovery.

### Farming as a Medicine

THE normal place for man to live is in close touch with nature. And now we find that the United States government, with its war-worn veterans, is placing many of them on the soil as the quickest, surest way back to health.

Frank Judson, now living at Escondido, California, one-time

member of Madison faculty, head of its Agricultural Division, recently sent a clipping from the November issue of *Farm Journal*, from which the following paragraphs are taken. The article is entitled "Farming is Good Medicine."

"When you've flown in bombers through flak-filled skies, fighting fear and fatigue

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**K**EEP us, O God, from pettiness;  
let us be large in thought,  
in word, in deed.  
Let us be done with faultfinding,  
and leave off self-seeking.

May we put away all pretense and  
meet each other face to face—  
without self-pity and without  
prejudice.

—Mary Stewart

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until body and nerves can take no more, the best way to regain your health and composure may be to slow down to the gait of a team of horses hitched to a manure spreader.

"Maybe you never thought of farming as a rest cure, but it was just what the doctor recommended some time back for an Army Air Forces sergeant, who finally climbed off the manure spreader at the A.A.F. convalescent hospital at Pawling, N. Y., his health completely restored, to go off and bomb the Japs as he previously had bombed the Nazis.

"Cures like that are commonplace at Pawling, 60 miles north of New York City, where a 660-acre farm is as much a part of the healing equipment as the heat lamps, the exercise machines, and all of the complicated mechanism medical ingenuity has devised to repair the physical and mental wounds of war."

"What is true at Pawling is true at many other service hospitals, not only for fliers, but for members of the other services," says this article.

"Digging post holes and setting up a line of fence proved just the thing another soldier needed. He had lost 95 percent of the use of one arm as the result of a fractured elbow, and he was not improving under conventional treatment.

"At first the work was hard and the soldier was clumsy; but in three months he had recovered almost the full use of his arm—and better yet, a bright outlook on life. . . .

"Neither rank nor previous experience in farming have much to do with the patients' inclination to work on the farm. The farm has had them from privates to colonels (a rather famous colonel, too). It has had boys who farmed right up to the day they stepped into uniform; and it has had boys straight from Brooklyn, who had never heard that a cow gets up one end at a time."

**T**HE philosophy of health from the soil is well put by one of the psychiatrists at the hospital, who says,

"There are many reasons why a man may want to be assigned to a farm. In the case of a farm boy, it's a search for something familiar. For many, whether from farms or city streets, the soil spells security. For others, farming satisfies the urge of creation."

**A** FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE in the search for health is explained by the man in charge of the Pawling hospital farm:

"Give them something to take care of, get them where they're quiet, have them develop an

interest, or keep shifting them around until they find it, and they're happy."

Omitting further details, the closing paragraph of the article shows that the cure of the soil is far beyond the experimental stage:

"So far the farm has handled about 900 of 12,000 patients who have gone through the Pawling hospital. These men, who fought in the sky, have found that one good way to get back to earth is to get back to the soil, and the road to peace begins with the peace and quiet of the farm."

### From Another Angle

**T**HERE is another angle from which to view the back-to-the-land message. Return to the soil is indeed an open avenue to good health and cheerful spirits. It is even more than that. The man who finds a home on the land because he desires to be in harmony with the will of his Creator, finds opening before him a wide vista of usefulness. It becomes his privilege to unlock many of the secrets long hidden to city dwellers. As a progressive farmer, he has the right to raise crops that themselves are eloquent for the truth and the Author of truth. He may, by his wise and simple life, change the complexion of the community of which he has become a part.

To laymen of the church comes this instruction:

"Christian farmers can do real missionary work in teaching how to till the soil and make it productive. Teach how to use the implements of agriculture, how to cultivate various crops, how to plant and care for orchards. . . .

"False witness is often borne in condemning land that, if properly worked, would yield rich returns. The narrow plans, the little strength put forth, the little study as to the best methods, call loudly for reform. Let proper methods be taught to all who are willing to learn, keep up the culture of your own land, and let your harvest be eloquent in favor of right methods."

And thus it is that the man on the land may become a co-laborer with his Master, a blessing to his fellowmen.

### As Seen by Others

**F**ORTY YEARS ago when Madison as an institution was born, its post office was the little village known as Madison Station, with its corner grocery and post office combined. The intervening years have seen rapid growth. Madison, the village, is now quite a town, a suburb of the city of Nashville. Not long ago the



community organized the Madison Chamber of Commerce. Its ambitious citizens put out an attractive folder, two pages of which are devoted to enterprises on the college campus. Accompanied by a full page of campus views, the Chamber of Commerce booklet gives the following write-up:

### Madison's Well-known Institution

"Madison's most renowned single feature is the Madison College and Sanitarium.

"Madison College is a senior college, accredited by state association, and by the state itself. In this school, the students work their way through, and their training is a matter of deadly earnestness for themselves and the faculty. These students—male and female—get fine workaday experience as self-sustaining beings in several of the sciences and manual arts; and they are taught to be creators, producers and conservators. The bachelor of science degree is awarded to students completing their courses.

"Madison Sanitarium is a hospital of 150-bed capacity, accredited by the American College of Surgeons and the American Hospital Association. It has won renown throughout the country—and the world—for the efficaciousness of its treatments and the general competence of its medical and surgical departments. Patients come to Madison Sanitarium from all parts of the country.

"The College and Sanitarium are situated on 800-odd acres of land fronting on the Cumberland River. This land is made to produce virtually all the food-stuffs consumed by students in the college and by patients in the sanitarium. The girls can and otherwise process the products of field, bush, and tree; and the boys are the husbandmen. The food factory—not a commercial enterprise—processes various health foods from soybeans and other crops, similar to the Battle Creek products."

### From China

SOME of Madison's sons are coming home from the combat areas; but others are going on farther. October 10, Cpl. Ned Zacharias wrote from Shanghai, China:

"I've traveled quite a distance since my previous letter. I came here from New York via Gibraltar, Calcutta, Kunming, and Liuchow; from New York to Calcutta by Navy troop transport; then by Indian railway, and by plane the last part of the journey, reaching here the twenty-eighth of July.

"Our missionaries are back in Shanghai. The clinic is carrying on a fine work under Dr. Chen. The sanitarium was occupied by the Japs, and is in bad condition. I like China better and better, even to the point of considering coming back here to work. I am now clerk in the medical supply depot.

A FORMER Chinese student, Francis Woo, now first lieutenant with the Third Amphibious Corps, U. S. N., writes from Tientsin on the sixth of October:

Finally I am on Chinese soil again after an absence of nearly ten years. Leaving the States on the third of September, we arrived here three days ago. The first stretch of the journey, from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor, was a comfortable ten hours, with all the luxuries of home. We visited a number of places in Honolulu. Meeting old acquaintances there and making new friends is a memory long to be cherished. A ten days trip by air put us on Guam. During our ten days there, it rained every day. Our memory of that island is rain, more rain; mud and more mud.

"The stretch from Guam to Taku, North China, was made by ship. We stopped at Okinawa, a beautiful island; but the scars of war are everywhere. Tientsin is as glamorous as ever. The money we are using at present is issued by the provisional government and has an exchange value of from \$1,800 to \$2,100 to one United States dollar. You can understand it when I say that breakfast costs me \$200, and dinner, \$1,200, or more; and for a small face towel I paid \$200.

"We have just witnessed the surrender of the commander of the Japanese troops in the Peiping-Tientsin area to our general. It was indeed a most impressive and solemn ceremony."

### Looking Toward the South

CONVINCED that the time had come to seek employment elsewhere than in an industrial plant in a big city, Clarence Hoover, his wife and children, motored to Madison from New Castle, Pennsylvania. After they had spent a few days here, Doctor Sutherland advised that they visit Hurlbutt Farm at Reeves, Georgia, in order to acquaint themselves with the unit plan of work.

They expected to return for a short course of instruction at Madison before locating definitely. However, on reaching Reeves, the location of the Scott Sanitar-



ium, they found George Juhl facing the harvesting of his fall crops practically alone. They yielded to his persuasion, were located as a family in one of the cottages on the campus, and immediately took their place in the program. Their children are already attending the church school operated on the farm.

The faith of this man and wife as they told the story of their preparation to come South, the disposal of their home, and their journey into an unknown field, reminds one of Abraham to whom the call came when he was living in Ur of the Chaldees.

## Recent Comers to Madison

AS AN expediter, or stock chaser, in a General Motors AC Spark Plug Division, Holden Turner had a comfortable home in the city of Flint, Michigan. A study of the Bible, together with the turmoil of the city with its impending strikes, brought the conviction to him and

his wife that they should leave their present surroundings and locate where the children could have Christian training, and where they themselves could devote their time and talent more directly to the Master's service.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner spent a week end at Madison. Two weeks later they moved down to the Southland. He has work in Madison Foods, and Mrs. Turner, who has had teaching experience, is associating with Mrs. Spalding in the home school, which cares for and teaches the young children whose parents live on the campus.

It takes grit and determination to step out in the face of advice offered by friends and relatives. But in these days, statesmen, business men, writers, are suggesting that a mass movement from the cities may be necessary if the manufacture of terrifying war weapons continues. A wise man will make the change before driven to it.

"Give instruction to a wise man and he will be yet wiser."

## Begin College Work This Winter

MADISON COLLEGE, Winter Quarter, opens January 3, 1946. Some who were unable to enroll in the fall should plan their educational program with this date in mind. This will meet the needs especially of returning service men whose release came after the beginning of the regular school year.

There are offerings in the fields of Dietetics, Agriculture, Pre-Nursing, Lay Evangelism, Teacher-Training, and Industrial Education. Among these courses there is something for you who look forward to practical Christian service:

Lay Evangelism	Daniel and the Revelation
American History	Principles of Geography
General Psychology	Classroom Organization and Control
General Biology	Materials and Methods in Teaching Art
Physiology and Anatomy	Childhood Education and Nursery School
Business Law	Fundamentals of Nutrition
Elementary Sewing	First Aid (Standard Red Cross)
Gardening	Farm Poultry Care
Printing	Trade Analysis
Acetylene Welding	Aeronautics (Air Navigation)
Photography	Pilot Flight Training
	Introductory College Mathematics (Algebra)

Students at Madison carry a work-and-study program. This makes possible a practical education to any young man or woman who is willing to earn his way in the campus industries. Special opportunities are open to young married couples and to mature men and women whose education has been interrupted. For catalog and further information, address,

MADISON COLLEGE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
Madison College, Tennessee

# The Madison Survey

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## The Shadows Cast by Present Happenings

### The Last Crisis

THE following paragraphs from an article entitled, "For the Coming of the King," so clearly interprets events that are daily brought to our attention by the radio and the press, that one can but ponder seriously as he reads:

"The days in which we live are solemn and important. The Spirit of God is gradually but surely being withdrawn from the earth. Plagues and judgments are already falling upon the despisers of the grace of God. The calamities by land and sea, the unsettled state of society, the alarms of war, are portentous. They forecast approaching events of the greatest magnitude.

"The agencies of evil are combining their forces, and consolidating, strengthening for the last great crisis. Great changes are soon to take place in

our world, and the final movements will be rapid ones.

"The condition of things in the world shows that troublous times are right upon us. The daily papers are full of indications of a terrible conflict in the near future. Bold robberies are of frequent occurrence. Strikes are common. Thefts and murders are committed on every hand. Men possessed of demons are taking the lives of men, women, and little children. Men have become infatuated with vice, and every species of evil prevails.

"Justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity can not enter.' Isa 59:14. In the great cities there are multitudes living in poverty and wretchedness, well-nigh destitute of food, shelter and clothing; while in the same cities are those who have more than heart could

#### A PRAYER

##### for the New Year

O LORD, in this Thy book of Time, to write Thou biddest me. But I am full of fears That on each page, so fresh and clean and white, My feeble hand may pen but stains and tears.

So, Master, take my hand in Thine and guide What I shall be and think and say and do Each day this year, from dawn to eventide. Be Thou the Author, and the Penman, too!

Write courage, Lord, for trials that must come. And gratefulness for blessings that are sure. Inscribe that scroll with loyalty to home, And steadfast choice of values that endure.

—Margit Strom Heppenstall



wish, who live luxuriously, spending their money on richly furnished houses, on personal adornment, or worse still, upon the gratification of sensual appetites, upon liquor, tobacco, and other things that destroy the powers of the brain, unbalance the mind, and debase the soul. The cries of starving humanity are coming up before God, while by every species of oppression and extortion men are piling up colossal fortunes."

Referring to conditions in the cities:

"Men are piling up magnificent buildings, but how foolish in the sight of the Ruler of the universe is their planning and devising. They are not studying with all the powers of heart and mind how they may glorify God. They have lost sight of this, the first duty of man. . . .

"There are not many, even among educators and statesmen, who comprehend the causes that underlie the present state of society. Those who hold the reins of government are not able to solve the problem of moral corruption, poverty, pauperism, and increasing crime. They are struggling in vain to place business operations

on a more secure basis. If men would give more heed to the teaching of God's word, they would find a solution of the problems that perplex them."

### Foretold in Prophecy

PROPHETS of old foretold these events. The first eight verses of the twenty-fourth chapter of Isaiah tell the story. The first chapter of Joel tells it. Read also Jeremiah's predictions in the fourth chapter.

Two classes of people will face the times ahead. One class is heedless of warnings. On the other hand, "It is impossible to give any idea of the experience of the people of God who shall be alive upon the earth when celestial glory and a repetition of the persecutions of the past are blended. By means of the angels there will be constant communication between heaven and earth. . . . God's people are to be distinguished as a people who serve Him fully, wholeheartedly, taking no honor to themselves, and remembering that by a most solemn covenant they have bound themselves to serve the Lord, and Him only."

## Schools for Today and Tomorrow

IN THE TRAINING of self-supporting workers for rural communities of the Southland, or elsewhere for that matter, it is fundamental that the school be located on the land and that the principles of agriculture be very generally taught. The health of the individual is to be guarded and as a means to that end, diet and nutrition are important features of the curriculum.

Men and women who enter upon this type of Christian service need to be qualified to meet with their own hands the necessities of life—to build their own houses and furniture, prepare their own clothing, raise their own food. It is the business of the training center for such workers to provide facilities for perfecting students in the arts and crafts that will minister to their support and promote efficiency in their work.

For an educational system of this type, Madison has long and tenaciously stood.

It is encouraging to find others thinking in parallel lines. The president of Kentucky University, located at Lexington, Dr. H. L. Donovan, in a contribution to *The Peabody Reflector*, October, 1945, issue, deals with the subject of the school curriculum in such a straightforward, masterly way that it will be appreciated by the workers in all schools. His introductory statements are—

### Curriculum Reform Necessary

WHAT children are taught makes a very great difference. You can make any kind of personality you may desire by controlling their intellectual diet. What you feed his mind will determine whether he becomes a little devil or a human being of high virtue and good citizenship. Therefore the curriculum is just as important for the mind as a balanced diet of food is for the body."

We have talked of vitalizing the work in the classroom. Some may be astonished at Mr. Donovan's opinion that—

"Curriculum reforms are long past due.



From 40 to 60 per cent of the content we teach in our schools today, from the first grade through the graduate school, is obsolete, meaningless, barren, useless chaff. We are caught in a vise of tradition, and we continue to feed to children and youth these materials that have little meaning for them and less worth. Much of the material in the textbooks belongs to a world that is dead and will never be resurrected again. We must meet the challenge of vitalizing the curriculum for the schools of tomorrow."

### Training the Morals

THE first reform I would introduce would be to place greater emphasis on moral and spiritual values," says Dr. Donovan.

He states that the schools of the United States are the outgrowth of the Protestant Reformation, and the study of the Scriptures was fundamental. The religious motive was strong, "but with the passing of time, the development of science, and the coming of a mechanical age, less and less interest was placed on moral training."

"If this world is to endure, men must discover a new wisdom. The great issues of character and life are the things that count. 'Basic integrity, loyalty to ideals, concern for causes vastly worth-while and enduring, commitment to the highest, compassion for the lowliest, sincere devotion to liberty, justice and righteousness'—these are the things we shall have to teach the child if he is to be father to the man we would have possess the earth."

"We have grown too careless about respect for human life, the sacredness of contract, truth, honesty, honor, fidelity, integrity, loyalty, and forthrightness. Let us place a new emphasis on love of work and pride in work well done; on industry and application; on duty and obedience; on unselfish service. Let the virtues of kindness, gentleness, patience, sincerity, simplicity, sympathy, love for one's neighbors, and reverence for God come again into popular acclaim."

### Correct Attitudes

TRAINING in morals is a process of developing right attitudes. Dr. Donovan quotes Joseph Jastrow: "It is infinitely more important to have right emotional attitudes, wholesome inclinations, sound morals, than to be learned, well informed, intelligent, clever, or wise." And he continues:

"Of this I am certain, the school in its program for the cultivation of the emotions will have to keep before children the Biblical injunction: 'Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are

pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things.'"

### Health Education

IT takes a war to make us conscious that we have neglected the health of our people. . . . From a fourth to a third of our people are born, live, and die without the benefit of a physician. . . .

"If moral development is the first essential of the school, then health and physical culture are certainly the second objective."

Madison and the rural self-supporting school system of the Southland are endeavoring to meet these specifications by placing emphasis on character development based on Scripture instruction; a health program made practical by the combination in the daily life of a balance of manual and intellectual work and a wholesome, well-balanced diet; and a self-sustaining citizen as the result of skills in some arts and crafts and agricultural pursuits.

Into each community entered by these unit workers there is developed a school to educate the children and youth, a program of adult education which, combined with the schoolroom instruction, serves to bring the better manner of life directly into the homes, a medical department that is primarily a teaching force; and an agricultural setup that bears witness to the possibilities of the soil.

This group of ambitious Christian workers is keenly appreciative of any help they can get from the experiences of others who are seeking to vitalize the curriculum and revitalize the methods of instruction.

### Items of News

Major Donald D. Van Meter recently arrived in Nashville on terminal leave from Italy, where he has served his country for two years—first as commanding officer of a medical supply post, and later as executive officer of the 61st Station Hospital near Foggia. Because of Major Van Meter's unflagging efforts, the 61st Station Hospital was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque; and the presidential citation stated, "For superior performance of duty in the accomplishment of exceptionally difficult tasks in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations." Major Van Meter is a former student of Madison College. He has joined his wife (nee Lora Mae Nivison) and two sons, who have resided in Nashville awaiting his return.

Pfc. Rodney Dale, of Redfield, South Dakota, was a recent visitor on the campus. He had



a thirty-day furlough in the summer, with the idea of being redeployed to the Pacific area, when V-J day came. He fought in the infantry of the Seventh Army up from Marseilles, France, and through the Vosges Mountains into Germany. He is now stationed at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, and hopes to be released by March of next year.

Mrs. Jennie Hansen-Andross of Phoenix, Arizona, spent two weeks on the campus, visiting her mother, Mrs. Nis Hansen, Sr., who is hostess at Mother D. Lodge, and her brother, Nis Hansen, Jr., and family. She was met here by her husband, Elder C. E. Andross, and his parents, Elder and Mrs. E. E. Andross, who had been to Michigan in attendance at the Fall Council. Together they returned to their field of labor in Arizona. Mrs. C. E. Andross and other members of her family were students of Madison College in earlier days.

Some years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Holmes were members of the campus family. In the early days of the work, when the rural units were in their infancy, they spent some time in Cuba as self-supporting workers. In recent years, they have been living in Fairchild, Wisconsin. On the fourth of December, they reached Madison; then went on to Lawrenceburg Sanitarium in the southern part of Tennessee. They will take over the job of modernizing the sanitarium between now and April; and in the meantime they will decide on a permanent program of work in the South. We welcome these good people back to the Southland.

Elder A. V. Olson, president of the Southern European Division of Seventh Day Adventists, throughout the years of the war and before, paid Madison a brief visit. He gave a thrilling report of the progress of the work in that war-torn field, relating many incidents of providential deliverance and the deep appreciation of the destitute people of Europe for the tons of warm clothing sent.

## From Correspondents

**A missionary** in Mexico addresses *The Madison Survey*:

"I am interested in agriculture; I am interested in the medical missionary work; I am interested in the manufacture of health foods. Some day, perhaps in connection with our school here, you folks will be sending down 'food experts,' to manufacture these foods in Old Mexico.

"I want to say that I appreciate *The Survey* and always find some valuable material in it."

**A minister** in New York State writes:

"I have had no acquaintance with Madison except through *The Survey*. My youngest daughter, a graduate from Wheaton College in Religious Education, will graduate soon from Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore as a nurse. She is looking for some such work as you are

of going into rural mountain work in Tennessee, doing, if the way opens. She has been thinking but as yet does not know just how to go about it, and is waiting on Christ to open the way."

**From Montana** a friend writes:

"Upon receipt of your attractive circular, 'A Message to Lay Church Members,' I could no longer resist writing. It arrived as we were in the midst of a program for city mission work."

**A worker** in Toledo, Ohio, writes to inquire if we have extra copies of *The Madison Survey* of August 29, containing the article entitled, "A Lesson From the Atomic Bomb," and the issue of October 31, containing the out-of-the-cities articles. "I would like as large a number of these as you can spare."

**A former student**, a graduate from the Dietetics Department, now a dietitian in one of our sanitariums, writes:

"As time passes I appreciate more and more the fact that Madison educates one not for a profession alone, but to face life, to be self-supporting, and to enjoy a fuller life of greater service to his fellowmen."

**With a check** to assist in publishing *The Survey*, a physician in a State University Hospital writes:

"Just a small bit to help on my subscription to *The Madison Survey*, whose visits are so to THE MADISON SURVEY, whose visits are so welcome."

**Madison Foods**, the food-manufacturing division of the institution, puts out a folder at irregular intervals. Early in November the manager of a health-food store in a large eastern city wrote:

"Just received your latest *Health Messenger*. It is excellent. Do you have them for general distribution? I hope to get down your way sometime."

The tendency of human nature is to go along the line of least resistance. Everybody knows that. Here is a little stream that goes flowing down through the meadow. Then some one comes along and builds a dam in it. Resistance is created. But something else is brought into being too. That something is power. If you want power, you must have resistance—obstacles, in other words.



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