

The Madison Survey

Published by
Madison College
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

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Evaluating the Work-Study Plan for Students

MADISON is by no means the only educational institution that provides a work program for its students. Madison students divide the day between classroom duties and their work in some one of the campus industries. Its industrial departments afford practical experience in various crafts and trades which contribute materially to the education of the student body.

In various parts of the country, high schools are initiating a program of "earn-while-you-learn," and they are demonstrating the virtues of the system.

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has operated on this basis for twenty-five years and is an outstanding example of education for life beyond the years spent in college. At Antioch the student spends several weeks in classwork on the campus, and then an equal time in the employ of some industrial concern.

Some two hundred of the employers of students referred to as "the silent partners in this educational venture," replied

to the question, "Does it work?" *Antioch Notes*, issue of November 15, 1945, quotes from the answers of "newspapers, broadcasting studios, chemical and industrial laboratories, accounting firms, social service agencies, hospitals, schools, labor unions, government departments, engineering plants, and many other types of organizations," and their appraisal of these student-workers is inspiring. They place

emphasis on their "earnestness, integrity, intelligence, and humor," their "originality and initiative, and constructive contributions to the efficiency of their job, "their maturity in relation to life's problems," "wholesomeness of spirit," "greater emotional stability and practical judgment,"

"flexibility and aptitude for acquiring new skills, learning to think in terms of new vocabularies, and their creative attitude toward even the routine aspects of the job."

This is one of the finest delineations of the value of the cooperative work-and-study program for students that has appeared.

FOR THE NEW YEAR

"JUST one thing, O Master, I ask
today,
Now that the old year has passed away
And a promising new year, through grace
of Thine,
With all the dreams of youth is mine—
Just one thing I ask, and nothing more,
Not to linger behind, nor run before.
O Master! This is my only plea—
Take hold of my life and pilot me."
—Selected

THE article in *Antioch News* gives further quotations from employers as to the effect of the work-study program on the students in such sentences as these:

"The plan motivates academic study;" "helps students judge what is important;" "helps them to acquire social maturity;" "they learn how to work with other people, a skill which most college graduates acquire painfully or not at all."

"Without such a plan as Antioch College provides, the usual graduate is plunged from the regulated artificial set-up of the classroom, where all effort has been directed toward him, into the business world where he is of little importance, where he is thoroughly bewildered and often disappointed, a world for which he is most inadequately prepared," says this article.

FOR years Madison College has been demonstrating the value of this "educational venture" in its training of students for self-supporting missionary work. A student has opportunity to make good in the program on the college campus, where each day he is learning to master the skills required to operate a cafeteria, to care for the sick in a medical institution, to operate a farm with all its varied divisions, to run a steam laundry, to operate a steam-heating plant for a large institution, to carry the numerous jobs in a food-manufacturing plant and kindred industrial projects.

Madison has adhered to the program, often in the face of adverse criticism, because in its early days it had the assurance that this practical training "fits the student to go forth as a self-supporting missionary to 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. To this is added the knowledge of how to treat the sick and to care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established."

The year 1946 will bring new opportunities, new responsibilities. Never has it been more important than now that our young people be prepared to carry the gospel to the ends of the world. And much of this work, more and more of it in fact, must be done by those capable of maintaining themselves in any country and under all circumstances.

Madison College begins the New Year with courage. Its horizon broadens. It accepts as its own the words of the Lord to Joshua:

"Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Training Lay Churchmen

ANY father who has built up an enterprise or an institution, putting into it his life forces and interests, knows the real joy it is to have his son as he reaches maturity join him in promoting the enterprise. It is a sign of vitality and strength for an institution's management to have that kind of son. This member of the second generation has the benefit of his inheritance, plus the influence of the environment in which he was reared; and he is often able to carry to still greater heights the business or project begun by his father.

An outstanding objective of Madison College is the preparation of lay members of the church for self-supporting medical and evangelistic work. Forty years have been devoted to the accomplishment of this purpose. Each year adds to the responsibility. The coming year calls for a broader program than ever before, and various plans are developing to make this the strongest, most effective year in the history of the institution.

There has never come to the institution greater opportunities for training laymen and then planting them in strategic positions for missionary service. A large portion of the world long closed to gospel workers has suddenly opened. This serves as a call to Madison for greater vigilance, for a lengthening of its cords and

the strengthening of its stakes. This means giving more of the time and strength of the teaching faculty and greater opportunities in the industrial departments. Short, intensive courses are offered to Christian men and women who desire to enter the field as self-supporting missionary workers.

WITH this program in mind, it was a genuine pleasure to find one of the rural units ready to cooperate. Representatives of The Laymen Foundation met with the faculty board of management of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium at Fletcher, North Carolina. Fletcher has a large and well-conducted farm; it has a medical institution that fosters a strong program of medical missionary work; it is equipped and has the faculty to give instruction in several trades.

Above all other qualifications, Fletcher has developed the spirit of cooperation to the point that it voted to join with Madison, the mother institution, in this program of training men and women who leave the cities and who desire to locate in a rural community for Christian service.

For such people, Madison is offering a six weeks' course of intensive study, including a survey of the field, or an orientation course.

After completing this course, some find it profitable to spend a second six weeks in some specialized lines. Here it is that the school at Fletcher will join in the training. The initial course at Madison will be supplemented by additional instruction and work in a number of trades and crafts.

Further details will be given those who are interested. Write Madison College, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Passing of a Friend

IN the very early days of Madison, Dr. Newton Evans lived on the college campus. He was a professor in the medical department of the State University in Nashville, and at the same time he was medical superintendent of the little sanitarium at Madison.

Doctor Evans' intense interest in self-supporting missionary work was probably due in part to the fact that when he was a lad, his father and mother operated a school, in which his sister was a teacher, in the Bay Islands. It was that interest that led him to throw in his lot with Madison.

In 1912 he was called to California as president of the College of Medical Evangelists and to head in that institution the department of pathology. It was then that he urged that Dr. Percy T. Magan, one of Madison's founders, unite with him in the administrative work of the medical school.

Doctor Evans made a most valuable contribution to the education of young men and women for medical practice and medical missionary endeavors. For the past year he had been in failing health, but to the last his time and strength belonged to the institution that was as dear to him as a child. He passed away on the nineteenth of December. A host of friends mourn his decease.

Christmas Time at Madison

A PORTION of the Madison campus family went home for the holiday season. But the work of the institution goes steadily on, and a large proportion of the family remains to take care of patients at the sanitarium and to operate the other departments of the institution. For them the season was not without diversion and pleasure.

As usual, the tall arbor vitae evergreen on the campus lawn was lighted early, and each evening bespoke good cheer to all who approached the premises.

The day before Christmas two high-school students were pressed into service by the U. S. Postoffice on the campus. How their eyes sparkled and their hearts thrilled as they delivered letters and boxes and packages to the patients in the sanitarium! They had the privilege of playing the Santa Claus part, and they reaped Santa's reward.

In many a private home parents and children gathered about a Christmas tree

on the eve before or in the early morning of Christmas Day.

Christmas night the family gathered in Assembly Hall for a program of appropriate music and speech. The program was sponsored by the Dorcas Society, which was soliciting contributions of clothing and funds for sufferers in Europe. The tree was decorated with brilliant lights and donations in the form of currency and checks. Clothing came from all parts of the campus until it lay in heaps about the tree. Cash donations amounted to over fifty dollars. This feature of the holiday celebration came as the result of an interesting talk some weeks ago by Elder A. V. Olson, in the States temporarily after years of service on the continent of Europe. Prof. William Sandborn was master of ceremonies.

It is the custom in Nashville and vicinity for citizens of the community to go out caroling on Christmas Eve to gather funds for the maintenance of the Fannie Battle Day Home in Nashville. This year our campus family sponsored a motion-picture program for this worthy enterprise on Christmas Eve, which was interspersed with a brief recess, when the audience joined carol singers around the Christmas tree on the sanitarium lawn for the benefit of sanitarium guests. It was truly a happy occasion.

The Big Brothers of Madison Station and Old Hickory, during the holiday season, solicited funds for relief of the needy in our own Davidson County. This is one of the philanthropic enterprises of our community; and they tell us that during 1945 they expended a total of nearly \$500 for Christmas baskets, other food items, fuel, hospitalization and doctors' bills, clothing, school books, and miscellaneous items. We are happy to be called upon to assist such a worthy cause.

Karl Erickson spent several days with friends on the campus. He and his wife are operating a small rest home at Cel,

in the Valley of the Moon, North Carolina. Mr. Erickson is a graduate nurse from Madison. He stopped here en route to his father's home on the east shore of Lake Okechobee, not far from Palm Beach, Florida.

Commending Madison Nurses

UNDER date of December 3, 1945, Capt. James H. Semans, M.C., Chief Urologic Surgical Service, U. S. Army, wrote George Cothren, Madison Sanitarium pharmacist, concerning one of Madison's graduate nurses. He says:

"I wish to report the splendid accomplishments of one of your nursing students, George Bondranko. He has worked in two large wards filled with fifty patients with spinal cord injury and urologic complications.

"Mr. Bondranko's traits in this work were his unusual ability to get along with sick people, his trustworthiness, and his unusual capacity for work and good clinical judgment. Proof of this was shown by frequent remarks made by his patients. He left us with the intention of attending medical school. Much to our regret, the Army no longer authorizes the employment of civilian registered nurses. I congratulate you on conducting what must be a very sound training course for men nurses."

An article in the *Review and Herald*, issue of December 27, 1945, entitled "Layman's Work in Mexico," contains the following paragraph concerning Alfonso Baez, one of Madison's graduate nurses:

"This good brother went out into new territory and began his medical missionary work. He was soon appointed city coroner and has had very good success in a town called Cd. Maiz. Now he is busy building a simple little church in which the people can worship God in peace. He writes that God has sustained him thus far in his work, and his confidence in God is strong."

The Madison Survey

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The Education of Self-supporting Christian Workers Unit Needs and Student Training

ACCORDING to the Apostle Paul, the Church is likened to the human body with its many organs, each functioning in its sphere and each contributing to the efficiency of the whole. In this picture, each member has a definite responsibility, has a continuous job, and the health of the whole depends upon his faithful performance of his assignments.

In harmony with that idea of Christian relationship and service, Madison, as a training center for Christian workers, has encouraged groups to withdraw from this center and, on their own initiative, to establish and operate other units or community centers. There are some two-score such rural self-supporting community centers in this section of the Southland.

The promoters of these self-supporting centers are rural-minded. Each unit has a tract of land which forms the basis of its support. Each fosters a school for the children and a degree of adult education in connection with its community activities. Each is interested in a health program and

teaches by precept and practice those laws of life that contribute to physical and moral health. In many instances they have developed to the point that they operate a sanitarium for the care of the sick. This makes them a genuine asset to their community.

SUCH enterprises are born of sacrifice. They have no endowment but that of health and faith and courage and a vision of what their mission really is in this world. While leadership in the operating of a unit falls largely upon older shoulders, yet there is a place in each for the younger class of students when their experience and education prepare them to meet the requirements of unit work. This young-

er group is with us always; always they are on the way to some place of responsibility, and it is the pleasure of the management to anticipate their field of labor.

But there is another class for which Madison has aspirations. This class is composed of members of the church who, in the past, have confined their program of mission work largely to a Sabbath-day

DIVINE LEADERSHIP

"IN every human being Christ discerned infinite possibilities. He saw men as they might be, transfigured by His grace. Looking upon them with hope, He inspired hope. Meeting them with confidence, He inspired trust. Revealing in Himself man's true ideal, He awakened, for its attainment, both desire and faith."

—Education

service. They are men and women whose prime concern is the making of a living. They are giving their time and talents first of all to some form of worldly pursuit and the remnant of their time to the work of the Master.

There are thousands of such church members. They are conscientious men and women who are following the lead that has been set for them. But times are changing. The world faces a crisis. Many people are awake to the times and they have a right to feel that a crisis is upon us. The fact that great events are approaching which will determine the future of all men, lays upon these church members a heavy responsibility. There is something more important than for them to give their time and attention to worldly enterprises. They have children to protect and save and to educate for the Master. They must think and act. Often they themselves need education and direction.

For this class of mothers and fathers, the laity of the church, Madison has offerings. And to them it appeals. For forty years it has been developing a program that makes it a strong center of influence. In short courses for lay members it is seeking to encourage and educate men and women to undertake hard things for the Master.

IN closing a recent short course, Dr. Sutherland spent several hours with the class of twenty-five or more. He gave them a message dear to his own heart in regard to the Bible plan of life, which places every family on the land, a producer of its own necessities, cooperating with others of like faith in a program, the pattern for which was given by the Saviour in His earthly mission.

The Doctor and his students studied the

situation in the world, the increase of disease and strife in the cities, the labor troubles that are perplexing the nation and that will interfere with the Christian's program. They studied the principles underlying self-supporting unit work, the character needed to make it a success, the spirit of sacrifice that must pervade the work, and the blessings that come to those who participate in it. Like any gift that is prompted by unselfishness, it blesses both the giver and the recipient. Again and again the question was raised, "Why is it we have never heard these things before?"

THIS program of self-supporting mission service calls for wholehearted devotion, for a sacrifice in many instances of the comforts and possibly luxuries to which one has been accustomed. It is a call to a life of activity similar to that of the Master Teacher. But it pays. It comes as a result of a reformation in thought and practice. It is a step to be taken in preparation for the power that is to accompany the giving of the last message to the world.

If one considers the membership of most churches, two classes will be found. The one in the minority is devoting time and talent to self-sacrificing Christian service. The other, usually the major portion of the membership, is spending the better part of its time and strength in worldly pursuits, and but a fragment is devoted to the higher service of the soul.

To make a radical change seems hard; but we are in a warfare, a battle for truth that is a keener contest than World War II. Definite decisions must be made. And when the decision is made to give wholehearted service, God will lead as surely as He led Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, those pioneer fathers.

A Lesson in Teaching Democracy

How Schools Teach Democracy

AUTOCRATIC nations may have conquered on the battlefield, but the principles of autocracy are to be seen on

every side. Unless the rising generation is taught the value of democracy and how to practice its principles, we are in danger

of losing the most sacred heritage of this nation.

Writing for *Peabody Reflector*, May 1945, Supervisor H. T. Hays describes the method of "vitalizing democracy," which he and his associates put into operation in the schools of Davidson County, Tennessee—the county of Nashville and Madison. Following is a digest of the plan:

That the child might understand his relationship to his social environment, the social science teachers opened a new field of learning based on the study of government. The three aims in this race for an understanding of democracy were recognized as inspiration, information, and participation, the greatest of which is participation.

At the beginning of the school year, the geography and historical background of Nashville were studied. Nashville's form of government is the mayor-council plan, so the class was organized on this plan. After an election campaign, officials were elected.

NEXT, the early history and geography of Davidson County were studied. In order that students might understand the present court system, the first county court was dramatized, each man carrying with him his Bible as well as his gun.

Officers were elected, and each took oath of office in order—judge, clerk, entry taker, register, sheriff, surveyor, constables, and deputies. As the meeting progressed, plans were laid for the present Davidson County court system.

The class was then organized into the present county court, and officials were elected. On a certain day, everybody registered and paid his poll tax, and election officers were appointed. The class prepared the ballots. On the day appointed, the class voted and counted the votes and marked the tally sheets.

LATER the state government was studied, emphasizing the three departments. A governor, senators, and representatives were elected. The General Assembly met, passed bills, appointed

committees. A health bill was passed and signed by the governor. Then committees made a list of persons needing corrections.

The class sponsored an exhibit of articles relating to Tennessee history. This called for much reading of books and the study of pictures. The class gave a program the day the exhibit opened. The devotional was taken from Bible passages that deal with the duties of a citizen toward his government. Speeches were written by pupils on events in the history of the state.

This work was correlated with the study of English, geography, arithmetic, manual arts, fine arts, music, reading, and science.

There are no dull moments for such well-directed students when each member has an intelligent understanding of the government of his state and county. There follows a similar study of the federal government in connection with the course in United States history.

THIS practical method is being followed in many schools. A system of school government modeled after the city or the state government gives each pupil opportunity to participate.

Throughout its history, Madison has had a system of student participation in the government of the institution. The cooperation of teachers and students in this plan is most wholesome and beneficial. "The rules of governing the schoolroom should, as far as possible, represent the voice of the school." "Rules should be few and well considered." "Cooperation should be the spirit of the schoolroom, the law of its life." Self-control and self-discipline are vital factors in the education of youth for participation in a democracy.

My Opponent Is My Helper

LIFE would not be worthwhile if you didn't meet discouragements now and then. Difficulties develop a man. Any man with a backbone dislikes cheap and easy success. Any success that comes at no cost of courage, discipline, or training is likely

to go as easily as it came.

Discipline means going on past the point when things are hard, pushing on in the face of obstacles, in spite of an inclination to stop to rest, in defiance of the request of the family to come home early. It means mastery of the situation rather than to be mastered by circumstances. "He who wrestles with me, strengthens me."

—A. M. Burton

A Sad Event

LAST week, our hearts were saddened by the untimely death of a former student, Billy Harris, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Harris, of Nashville. Billy was nearly eighteen years of age and had been president of his high school graduation class on the Madison College campus just last September. He was a devoted Christian lad and was aspiring to the ministry, having enrolled in the theological course of Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, following his graduation here.

Billy had won the affection of students and teachers alike by his kindly manner and his deep religious conviction. He was afflicted with a serious heart ailment, and his aspirations were not realized. He passed to his rest on Wednesday, January 9, 1946, at the Madison Sanitarium. Funeral services were held in the chapel on the campus, where a host of friends paid their last respects.

The male members of the Harris family, consisting of the father and three sons, had formed a quartet called the Harris Harmony Quartet, which had often brought comfort and cheer to audiences in this community. The quartet is broken; but the fragrance of Billy's life flows on, beckoning others to follow as he leads the way.

Foods to Ethiopia

SOMETIME ago, at the request of the housekeeper in the household of Haile Selassie, samples of Madison foods were sent to the Emperor of Ethiopia. Problems of diet are discussed there, and the foods

were tested; and, as a result, in mid-January an order came for Stakelets, Kreme O'Soy Milk, Zoyburger, Not Meat, Vigorost, Yum, and Soy Cheese, to be shipped to His Imperial Majesty at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, via the Ethiopian Legation, Washington, D. C.

From Correspondents

LATE in December a letter came from Ivan Teel, a Madison graduate nurse who is now residing at Hickman Mills, a suburb of Kansas City, Missouri. After completing his training as a nurse, he spent several months in private duty in Miami Beach, Florida. Following his induction into the Army in July, 1941, he spent ten months in the Station Hospital at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. From there he was transferred to the Station Hospital at Camp Rucker, Alabama, where he remained until discharged the last of November. His wife is a nurse, and he contemplates taking the medical course.

Thomas H. Biggs, formerly a Madison student, later a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, California, is now located at Longview, Washington. Late in December he broke a long silence by writing that he had been impressed to send a donation to help in the work of his alma mater. This adds to the fund being raised for equipping cottages on the campus for the convenience of veterans returning for college work.

A *Survey* reader living in Los Angeles, asking for the change of her address on the mailing list, says, "After being a reader of your little paper these many years, to be without it is like doing without the visits of a dear friend."

Among visitors in late December was Mrs. Gladys Kaye, of Lebanon, Kentucky, who spent several days studying the situation at Madison and the opportunities it offers those who are fundamentally interested in medical missionary work.

The Madison Survey

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Watch Your Steps

CITIZENS of the United States, representing men from every country on the globe, have had reason to be proud of their home in this "Land of the Free." To maintain the principles which have made our country great, millions of our young men have fought the aggressor nations to prevent the substitution of an autocracy for our government by and for the people.

For centuries, Europe has been a seething pot. To escape oppression, the Pilgrim Fathers started a movement which, in time, exceeded the exodus of Israel out of Egypt. From a small beginning, the population of the United States, by births plus immigrants, has reached approximately 140 million.

The forefathers settled along the Atlantic Coast, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia. In the closing years of the 18th century they were filtering through the gaps in the coastal range, into what became the states of Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee, and Kentucky. They were a sturdy race of individualists who resented the domination of England and fought for independence, not because of

the oppression of taxes, but because they denied the right of anyone to levy on them without giving them a voice in the government.

THE Washingtons, Jeffersons, Hamiltons, Hancocks, and more of this type, formulated a representative government with three interlocking departments—law-making, judicial, and law-enforcing. This set a pattern for state governments, in each of which the voice of the people was the basis of law and order.

As time passed, trade routes were established. Broad acres of the Central States produced abundant crops. Manufacturing establishments increased in number. Our contact with the world beyond our own borders was largely through the avenues of commerce.

Fifty years after independence was established, the inter-state conflict decided the relationship of state to federal government. Since the middle of the past century, growth and expansion have been great, with increasing confidence that a continent separated from Europe by one great ocean and from the Orient by another still greater body of water, was forever beyond the reach of invasion or intrusion.

WRITE it on your heart that each day is the best day of the year. There is no tomorrow, you know; there is no yesterday. There is only the eternal NOW. So make the most of your happiness now while you can.

—Selected

IN the early days of the Christian Church, the Apostle Paul wrote that the mystery of iniquity was already at work. Likewise in the early history of our new nation, the principles underlying democracy were soon subject to the influence of opposing forces.

Prophecy pictures the birth of the United States as "a beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon." (Rev. 13) It has been a nation known to all the world as the home of protestantism and democracy, a land of civil and religious liberty. But time sees a change. The gentleness of the lamb is followed by the roar of the dragon, otherwise known as the voice of autocracy.

THIS change is a subtle one. The transfer may seem to come by force of circumstances. Too often the results are recognized only after it is too late to remedy the situation. But many today are conscious of the altered pattern. On every side we are facing internal struggles, a conflict between industrialists and labor, an insatiable desire for higher pay. Difficulties are met by increasing government control. Individual initiative and responsibility are no longer in the lead.

The masses seem paralyzed and unable to exercise the rights of citizenship, but are controlled by the imperialistic spirit of organized labor and syndicated capital.

The lack of cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the government breeds uncertainty. There is a growing necessity for military force to maintain order. Meanwhile we are watching the struggle on the part of representatives of the leading nations to formulate plans that will bring and maintain peace.

While all this is going on, the hearts of men are filled with fear. Those who are supposed to have the information, speak of an impending World War III. This, with the addition of atomic energy added to the venomous weapons of war-

fare already in use, forecast the fall of twentieth century civilization.

AN editorial in *Life Magazine*, January 21, 1946, commenting upon perplexing problems in government administration, makes these significant statements indicative of contemplated changes in United States democracy:

"Many able senators and representatives know that if Congress is to survive, it must reform its own methods and procedures. For many months a joint committee has been studying how to do this, and it will shortly present a report. That report, and its legislative consequences, will constitute the greatest challenge to democratic government in many years and for years ahead."

When it is possible for the time-honored Judicial Department to be changed at the will of a single man; when the legislative branch of the government is threatened; when more and more authority is assumed by the executive head; when it is necessary for military forces to take over businesses and large plants; when civil authorities are church-dominated, then it may be known that prophecy is fulfilling.

IN such times as these, the large cities, with their complex race problems, present the most favorable conditions for discontent and strife. They are the hotbed of strife and imperialism, which is responsible for the fierce struggle between capitalists and the labor unions. They are the Babylon from which men and women of faith must escape if they cherish freedom.

Students of the times see drastic changes coming. It is high time to awake out of sleep. The call to come out of the cities is one of the important messages. We are hearing it often. It is time to step quickly. Besides political autocracy, still another force is assiduously at work to destroy protestantism and democracy in the United States. This problem will be discussed a little later.

Take the Children Out of the City

We are sadly destitute of faith and love. Our efforts are altogether too feeble

for the time of peril in which we live. The pride and self-indulgence, the impiety and

iniquity by which we are surrounded, have an influence upon us. Few realize the importance of shunning, as far as possible, all associations unfriendly to religious life. In choosing their surroundings, few make their spiritual prosperity their first consideration.

Parents flock with their children to the cities, because they fancy it easier to obtain a livelihood there than in the country. The children, having nothing to do when not in school, obtain a street education. From evil associates they acquire habits of vice and dissipation.

The parents see all this, but it would require a sacrifice to correct their error, and they stay where they are until Satan gains full control of their children.

Better sacrifice any and every worldly consideration than to imperil the precious souls committed to your care. They will be assailed by temptations, and should be taught to meet them; but it is your duty to cut off every influence, to break up every habit, to sunder every tie that keeps you from the most free, open, and hearty committal of yourselves and your family to God.

Instead of a crowded city, seek some retired situation where your children will be, as far as possible, shielded from temptation, and there train and educate them for usefulness.

—An Appeal

Air Medal Award

Second Lt. John R. Wilson, known to his friends as Robert Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilson, of Madison College, was posthumously awarded the Air Medal at Smyrna Army Air Field for "sustained combat operations over Germany."

The Nashville newspaper reporting the ceremony states that "the Air Medal was received by his father, engineer of the Madison College faculty. Lt. Wilson entered the Army in 1942, beginning his air cadet training at Madison College. He went on overseas duty as a flight pilot in

the Air Forces in the fall of 1944. He was killed on a strafing mission over Germany."

The Victory Garden Man

THE member of the Madison College group who is well known for his nature lectures and his teaching in the Victory Garden movement is Dr. Floyd Bralliar.

"Get your seed catalogues out," says *The Nashville Tennessean*, January 28, and start planning that vegetable and flower garden, because Dr. Floyd Bralliar, garden editor for the *Nashville Tennessean*, is already planning some tricks for helping you make it the best garden yet. Tomorrow morning he will conduct the first class in the *Nashville Tennessean's* second annual Garden School, to meet each Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at Watkins Institute. At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Dr. Bralliar will instruct Negro gardeners at the community center hall of Andrew Jackson Courts."

The *Tennessean* of January 11, reported that a Nashville man, Jim G. Brown, was awarded \$1,250 by the National Victory Garden Institute as the champion gardener in the United States, and a Nashville high school boy was awarded \$50 as the best in his class. Both men were winners in the *Tennessean's* Victory Garden contests for three consecutive summers. The grand championship prize was awarded in New York City. It pleases Madison to note that "both winners have declared that they used as their chief gardening guide the columns of Dr. Floyd Bralliar, garden editor of the *Nashville Tennessean*."

Added Workers

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Holmes, of Fairchild, Wisconsin, are painting and modernizing the sanitarium building at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Thompson, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have recently joined their daughter and her family, who came south a few months ago for the education of their children and located on Hurlbutt Farm at Reeves, Georgia. What is known as the stone house on the campus near Scott Sanitarium is to be completed by Elmer Davis as a home for himself, his mother,

and his little son. Mr. Davis once spent several years at this unit. He is an efficient mechanic, and his mother will assist in the sanitarium.

Madison is happy to welcome into its midst Albert Dittis, M.D., and his wife and little daughter. It is a home-coming for both Dr. and Mrs. Dittes. Dr. Dittes has just completed at the University of Wisconsin a refresher course for overseas medical men. He reached Madison the first of February and joins the medical staff of Madison Rural Sanitarium.

Ogden Aaby has returned to Madison. He is teaching in the Commercial Department of the college, and is assistant in the Accounting Department. Mrs. Aaby is a college student.

Late in December, Mrs. Gladys Kaye, of Lebanon, Kentucky, visited Madison to learn first hand the manner of life in the institution. The middle of January she returned as secretary to the treasurer.

Campus News

Glen Alpine Rest Home, Morganton, North Carolina, is making an urgent call for a graduate nurse. A family, some member of which can meet the medical specifications, may find this a desirable rural location. For details, write C. B. Howe, Glen Alpine Rest Home, Morganton, North Carolina.

Dr. E. A. Sutherland and group recently spent two days with the workers at Chunky, Mississippi, in the interest of the new addition to the little sanitarium. The Layman Foundation is making a contribution to this promising enterprise.

The Hurlbutt Farm and Scott Sanitarium, of Reeves, Georgia, near Rome, have acquired a valuable addition to their working force in the persons of Prof. E. E. Butterfield, of Vale, Oregon, and his wife. Recent word from Reeves tells us that the floods of early January totally destroyed

ninety acres of soybeans, a severe loss to the struggling little group. This loss was due to the fact that they could not secure a combine to do the harvesting at the maturity of the crop.

Saturday evening, January 12, a movie-talkie on Daniel 2 was shown at our chapel. This is a very clear exposition of the prophecies depicting the rise and fall of nations in early times. We are promised others of like nature.

The family is made happy by the return of soldiers who appear on the campus from time to time. Among recent arrivals is Thomas Browning, whose wife and little daughter have lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kinsey, near the campus, during his two years of service in the Pacific.

Howard Nix reached the campus a few days ago. His wife, known to friends here as former Carrie Vanderbilt, has been a member of the sanitarium nursing staff during his absence. Lawrence Bidwell has also arrived. He and Howard Nix have worked side by side during their two years in the European area until the last three months, when Mr. Bidwell was sent to England for a quarter's work in the university. They returned at about the same time to resume college work.

After a prolonged illness, Mrs. Dora Nester, of Maryville, Tennessee, passed away at Madison Sanitarium on the twenty-second of January. This is the second death among the members of Madison College Alumni Association. Mrs. Nester is well remembered by campus dwellers as a genial, gentle woman, deeply interested in educational problems and in the interests and objectives of Madison College. It was her wish to spend her last days at her alma mater and to be laid to rest in the college lot in Spring Hill Cemetery.

Division heads and their department supervisors have a study period once each week, under the direction of William Sandborn, of the college Department of Industrial Education. The group is analyzing each line of work and determining the best methods of teaching students under their direction for the purpose of increasing department efficiency.

The Madison Survey

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Meeting of Constituents and the Board of Directors Madison's Organization

THE institution familiarly known as Madison is operated by a legal organization—Rural Educational Association—which carries on the business of the college, of Madison Rural Sanitarium, of Madison Foods, and all other campus activities. A company of seventy-five men and women comprising the constituents of this organization met in annual session in the forenoon of the fifth of February. That meeting was followed in the afternoon by the annual session of the Board of Directors, a group of twenty-three representing the faculty and commissioned workers, together with a number of union and local conference men.

As a self-supporting institution, the heavy responsibility of conducting Madison is borne by the commissioned workers and faculty who teach the classes, operate the industries, and who are responsible for the financial status of the institution. Members of this group, who are also Board members, constitute the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee holds a meeting each week, and in some cases oftener. It operates through a number of committees, each composed of a group of individuals closely associated in the conduct of some phase of the campus activities. To illustrate: At the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee, reports and

recommendations are received from the Agricultural Division, the Division of Business and Finance, the Sanitarium Managerial Committee, the Educational Committee, and so on through the operating divisions and departments of the entire place.

LIFE in the cities is false and artificial. The intense passion for money getting, the whirl of excitement and pleasure seeking, the thirst for display, the luxury and extravagance, all are forces that, with the great mass of mankind, are turning the mind from life's true purpose. They are opening the door to a thousand evils. Upon the youth they have almost irresistible power.

—Country Living

A DEMOCRATIC SETUP: Jethro the Midianite, coming to Moses in the Wilderness, found him burdened by the multitude of details brought to him from all over the camp of Israel. He advised Moses to select men to handle matters in groups or committees of tens, of hundreds, and thousands. This is a workable, democratic plan of organization which Moses adopted. The principle is applied at

Madison. It throws upon each group of workers a definite responsibility. Each has its own financial setup, directs the expenditure of its own earnings, contributes to the general welfare of the institution as a whole, but always by vote of the members concerned.

CO-OPERATION: The larger and stronger divisions which have the larger earning capacity also have the heavier burdens of their own to meet, but from their surplus they contribute to the necessities of the smaller members of the family group in case of major repairs and improvements. Weekly assessments, portioned on the basis of gross income, constitutes the funds from which the service departments, such as Central Heat, electricity, water, road upkeep, and similar expenses, are met.

In like manner, the institution has a fund from which to care for its people who need sanitarium treatments, one for the care of those who have grown old in its service. Each division has reserves set aside from the daily earnings, upon which it can draw for major expenses in the way of equipment and repairs. In case of an accident or when an unexpected expense is demanded which exceeds the funds of the division concerned, that expense must be raised by assessing the other divisions.

This co-operative spirit is well illustrated by the attitude of all the earning departments which, through the lean years caused by the war, by assessment, subsidized the Educational Division. In that way the storm was weathered, a hard time that otherwise might have closed the college.

GIFTS: This is the system of organization by which Madison operates. To this must be added the kindness and generous donation of friends who, having faith in the enterprise and the plan of education in operation, have furnished the larger buildings and equipment. Such gifts are made with the understanding that they contribute substantially to the program that educates young people for Christian service. It makes possible the work-study program carried by the student body. In this way Madison has been signally

blessed. The most recent illustration of help from this source is the large addition to the sanitarium known as the Surgical Wing, which was under construction during the war years and which is now nearing completion. Another fine gesture came in the form of a \$3,000 gift by a patient and his parents, for remodeling student housing facilities.

As the end of the war approached and Madison knew the demands for enlarged living quarters for returning veterans as students, friends donated over \$10,000 for that purpose. These are merely samples of the good will of friends as manifested through the years.

This, in brief, is a picture of the internal workings of Madison, parent of the rural units of the Southland. These units represent an extension work made possible by the self-sacrificing spirit of students and faculty members and the co-operative assistance of Madison and The Layman Foundation. In many ways Madison is reproduced on a smaller scale in these self-supporting rural units.

PLANS FOR EXPANSION: It is not difficult for one familiar with the inner working of Madison and the units to realize that each of these educational and medical centers constitute a powerful educational factor in the lives of those who are intimately connected with them. In recent years this influence has been heralded abroad. These institutions are making a substantial contribution to the Southern Union Conference, in which many of them are located. And their influence is carried afar by men and women who have had an experience in this country and are now abroad where world difficulties make them turn to Madison and its methods to meet their needs.

The general organization of Seventh-day Adventists, realizing the importance of such work by the laity of the church, and feeling the need of a rapid expansion of these principles of Christian service, has plans for developing a department of self-supporting work, with a field secretary and coordinator of the self-supporting centers and the general organized work. This calls for an expanding program of education centering at Madison

that will assist men and women who respond to the call to leave the cities and become active in self-supporting missionary work, assisting them with courses of instruction, in the selection of appropriate places to carry on, and otherwise.

Attendance

AT THE meeting of constituents there was a good representation of the Madison workers. Representing units were A. A. Jaspersen, Dr. Lew Wallace, and James Lewis from Fletcher, North Carolina; and C. W. Higgins, Secretary of Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, Nashville. There were also the General Conference Educational Secretary, H. A. Morrison, and the General Conference Secretary, H. T. Elliott, both of Washington, D. C. These were both members of the Survey Commission that last spring visited what they considered a cross section of the self-supporting centers of the South, and who are largely responsible for the action of the General Conference to assist and enlarge the self-supporting interests and develop plans for getting a large number of church laity into active service for the Master. The thought was expressed a number of times as matters were discussed, that the prospects for this work were never brighter. Conditions in the world are arousing many to the necessity of determined effort if they are to have a part in the great forward movement that will stir the world.

The President's Report

The following paragraphs are based on the report read by Dr. E. A. Sutherland:

THANKFULNESS fills the hearts of all for the blessings of a year that has been free from accidents and disasters, a year of good crops on the land, the busiest year in the history of the sanitarium, which has been crowded to capacity, a year of advancement in the health food business. We face a situation more serious than the world has yet seen, but Madison was founded for such a time as this, and its workers are filled with courage.

THE AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, manned by a group of active young men, reported an operating gain, had financed \$2,500

worth of improvements and asked the privilege of constructing a bottling plant for the care of the dairy milk, \$5,000 coming as the gift of an interested friend and the balance to be met by the department.

World conditions are impressing upon the division, and others, the necessity of more nearly raising the food consumed by the family, and the necessity of the dwellers on the campus of restricting their needs more nearly to home-grown products.

HEALTH FOODS: Madison Foods reflects in its history of the year the necessity of being able to provide fleshfood "alternates" in larger quantities for ourselves and others, and of providing work in larger quantities for people seeking help. Food rationing and other restrictions constitute hard times for the multitudes, but the health food business prospers in such hard times.

The food factory has made substantial payments on money it borrowed to rebuild and equip the factory.

THE COLLEGE: Attendance was low during the years of the war, but is now increasing. A number of the present enrollment are young men who have been discharged from Army and Navy and are eager to resume their education.

Madison College has also another definite objective in the training through short intensive courses of lay church members who are seeking to leave the cities for homes in rural districts. Study is given by the faculty to changed methods of instructional work and the combination of practice with the didactic work. The war itself emphasized the importance of intensive practical training for speedy results. In harmony with this practical phase of education, plans are on foot to erect a trades building which will be the center for industrial activity.

THE LABOR PROBLEM: A serious shortage, curtailing work during the past three years, it not yet solved but the pressure is easing. Madison's program of industrial training makes it possible for a large group of students to earn their expenses while in college. Hired help such as has been forced upon the institution during the war does not fit into the normal pro-

gram of the college and also, it adds to the expense of operating. But the storm has been met and conditions are now better.

THE MEDICAL WORK: Shortage of help made a heavy program for the sanitarium and hospital staff. Recently, however, several members have returned from Army service—Dr. David Johnson, head of the department of psychiatry, and Dr. J. C. Trivett, the dentist. And Dr. Albert Dittes, after taking a refresher course in medicine at the University of Wisconsin, is joining the medical staff.

A gratifying feature of the work has been the steady progress, in the face of labor and material shortage, of the new Surgical Wing, which will provide more adequate facilities for hospital patients, pediatrics, and so forth, and release other sections of the institution for sanitarium patients.

CONDITIONS we now face throw upon constituents and the Board of Directors of Rural Educational Association a heavy responsibility to meet the demands ahead of the institutions that together make Madison. While the college will carry forward its liberal arts program in order to meet demands in the training of nurses and teachers where state recognition is required, yet, in addition to that, it will be necessary for the institution to do an outstanding work in the preparation of lay church people.

It is a pleasure to find that in this added instructional and guidance program, Madison can depend upon some of its units for assistance. Fletcher, for instance, has already signified its willingness to give certain practical courses to lay people in lines for which it is equipped.

The program ahead calls for the fullest effort of strong-hearted men and women. One of the encouraging things is that we have with us here, and in the units, men and women who for years have been under training and discipline for the times just

ahead of us. They have stayed by in the face of great difficulties. In this trial they have proved true.

We have evidence also that the Lord has in other places men and women who, at the right time, will join this movement to train lay workers in the churches, in harmony with the statement that the end cannot come until lay workers unite with ministers and church officers.

While the road ahead is a steep climb, yet we are full of courage. We are clinging to the promises of the Lord and studying His word daily to be ready for whatever the future holds in store.

FACULTY ELECTION: The term of present faculty and commissioned workers expires at the close of the following Summer Quarter in September. The Board of Directors chose the faculty for the year beginning next September and continuing for the following twelve months.

From Visitors

I HAVE been enthused as I listened to the report of Madison's work. Many things have happened since my previous visit. The world today is seeing the greatest unrest in history. Naturally in such a time we turn to the work of God and His word for light. The greater the darkness, the brighter his light shines.

I like the rural-life principle. A rural location is ideal for our medical work. Those who give themselves to this cause are magnifying its importance. My heart is full of joy as I listen to these reports. I am just beginning to see the magnitude of the possibilities before the self-supporting work.

Our work cannot be finished in the world without the laymen's help. We must create a desire in them to do their part, and then educate them how to do it. Madison is blessed in having its education and health work integrated. Take new courage. We have much to be thankful for.—H. A. Morrison.

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HAVE YOU A DISTINCT MESSAGE?

LEADERS in our schools and churches today need a clear understanding of world conditions as well as a distinct vision of the gospel standards which they and their under-charges must attain if they together—pastor and flock, teacher and student body—reach the goal. In either case, in the church or in the school, the Bible should be the guide, the basic principle from which all instruction radiates. When that is the method followed, then to each instructor comes the instruction to give the trumpet a certain sound.

Reformers are men with a message, and that message is sounded by them on all occasions and in no uncertain manner. Luther's heart had been stirred by the words of the Apostle Paul: "The just shall live by faith." It was an absorbing theme with him, a message that shook Europe.

Luther's beloved companion, Philipp Melancthon, milder in disposition but no less ardent, "valued literature and piety above all," says his biographer, David Deane, "and could not be induced to seek worldly advancement either for himself

or his children." His burning desire was to assist young men in their education for future usefulness and no one ever doubted the burden of his heart.

Whitefield and the Wesleys stirred England with their message of Methodism. They talked it from the pulpit and from the roadside or the hilltop. Theirs was

a message born of a deep conviction, and it stirred men's souls.

We live in a world that needs stirring. No pastor or teacher can afford to be less ardent in giving his message than one of these.

APASTOR and his congregation living under conditions comparable to those of Lot, may experience the soul agony of that righteous man. Scripture tells us that "his righteous soul was vexed" because of the iniquity of the cities of the Jordan

Valley. But his vexation of soul was not sufficient to bring about a change in his surroundings. He lived on in the midst of the evils of Sodom. He had every reason to know what was to be expected in the future. It was only a few years since his wife and children, his friends

A PRAYER

Let me be a little kinder, let me be
a little blinder
To the faults of those about me; let
me praise a little more;
Let me be, when I am weary, just a
little bit more cheery;
Let me serve a little better those that
I am striving for.
Let me be a little braver when temp-
tation bids me waver;
Let me strive a little harder to be all
that I should be;
Let me be a little meeker with the
brother that is weaker;
Let me think more of my neighbor
and a little less of me.

and neighbors, had been taken captive by an invading host. It was only by the mercy of God and the assistance of his rural relative, Abraham, that they were restored to him. But he did not profit by this warning. He lived on in Sodom, for it made no lasting impression on him or his wife.

When, a little later, they again faced doom in another form, angels caught him by the hand and fairly dragged him from the city before the flames devoured his home. As these divine messengers hurried him on, he pleaded to be allowed to stop in some "little city" rather than escape to the country whither the Lord indicated.

It seems almost unbelievable that a man would be so blind to the conditions around him and so distrustful of the leadings of the Lord. But with similar happenings all about us, it is evident that human nature is the same today as back in Sodom. Moreover we are told that "as it was in the days of Sodom, so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of man."

A YOUNG mother and her three sons were living near the business section of a large city. Conditions for the children were distressing, but both mother and father were wage earners. Both realized the importance of getting the children into the country, but—

Finally, the mother made a move. She packed her belongings, and she and the children went South, leaving the father to refinish and sell the home and follow as soon as possible. "I had to make the start," she said.

The hesitating spirit is dangerous. The slow-moving, undecided individual is apt to be caught as was Lot. Such a person is graphically described in the following paragraphs from a compilation entitled "Country Living," soon to appear in book form.

A Loitering Spirit

THE ANGELS of mercy hurried Lot and his wife and daughters by taking hold of their hands. Had Lot hastened as the Lord desired him to, his wife would not have become a pillar of salt. Lot had too much of a lingering spirit. Let us not

be like him. The same voice that warned Lot to leave Sodom bids us, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, . . . and touch not the unclean." Those who obey this warning will find a refuge. Let every man be wide awake for himself, and try to save his family. Let him gird himself for the work. God will reveal from point to point what to do next.

Hear the voice of God through the apostle Paul: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure." Lot trod the plain with unwilling and tardy steps. He had so long associated with evil workers that he could not see his peril until his wife stood on the plain a pillar of salt forever.—*Country Life*.

THE PHYSICAL surroundings in the cities are often a peril to health. The constant liability to contact with disease, the prevalence of foul air, impure water, impure food, the crowded, dark, unhealthful dwellings, are some of the many evils to be met.

It was not God's purpose that people should be crowded into cities, huddled together in terraces and tenements. In the beginning, He placed our first parents amidst the beautiful sights and sounds He desires us to rejoice in today. The more nearly we come into harmony with God's original plan, the more favorable will be our position to secure health of body, and mind, and soul.—*Ministry of Healing*.

The Home Is Responsible

IN SECOND TIMOTHY, chapter three, we read: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy." Children are disobedient to parents—delinquent, as they are called today.

Recently The Bible Society presented a Bible to President Truman. As he fingered through its pages and came to the marker on which were noted some favorite references—the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount — he said, "Those happen to be my favorite pas-

sages." Mr. Truman told them that he had read the Bible through by the time he was eight years old, and had read it three times when he reached the age of twelve. Then he commented on the trend of the times, saying that the world is becoming like Babylon.

Why are our youngsters becoming delinquents? J. Edgar Hoover, speaking to a group of legislators in Florida last December, said, "About thirty-six per cent of all crimes committed are by youth twenty-one years of age and younger. Thirty per cent of all crimes are attributed to seventeen-year-old youngsters. What do we find the greatest cause of this?—the delinquent home. Parents have chosen to entertain themselves, to shed all responsibility. The homes are delinquent."

People look for the source of the trouble as though they were in the dark hunting a light. All they need do is turn the light on themselves—look in their own homes.

The home should be a place where the family love to gather; where they are anxious for the Sabbath day to come when the family will worship together and rest together. The home should abound with good books and good literature for the youngsters to read and study and absorb. What is better than to go home tired at night and find your son deeply engrossed in an article in *The Youth's Instructor* or some other good magazine?

We are told that our children are our blessings, and blessings they are, if we give them a home and train them how to live according to the Word of God.

The General Conference is now planning to launch a drive, urging our people to leave the cities, to seek homes on the land, and away from the turmoil and strife of congested centers.—Extract from Sabbath Sermon by R. L. Odom, Editor, *Our Times*, Nashville.

Sound Advice

An article by Roger W. Babson, appearing in the January 18, 1946, issue of *Medford (Oregon) Mail Tribune* has this paragraph: "The best inflation hedge is good fertile Mother Earth upon which you can live—near enough to a small city where you can get a job or have a small

business of your own. The next best is a family of God-fearing children, each educated to some one profession or trade. Money invested in good land, good children, and good education is far safer than in the stocks of any company operating on the ground, above the ground, or under the ground."

The Growth of a Unit

THE FEBRUARY third issue of *The Meridian Star* gave pictures of buildings on the campus and a write-up of Pine Forest Academy, emphasizing the fact that students have the privilege of learning to live useful lives while earning their school expenses.

"Pine Forest Academy, Seventh-day Adventist school, three miles from Chunky, and about fifteen miles from Meridian, Mississippi, educates its pupils as they work, which provides remuneration and gives practical experience that will be valuable as they leave their classrooms."

The following items are culled from the article:

THE ACADEMY, a non-profit corporation under the Mississippi laws, is located on a 380-acre tract of land, this site being selected to provide rural surroundings for the young people, adequate land for cultivation, and a home life in touch with the things of nature.

Donations for buildings have been received from the Alabama-Mississippi Conference of Seventh-day Adventists and The Laymen Foundation, of Madison College, Tennessee. Other friends have also assisted in a substantial way.

Buildings have been erected almost entirely by teachers and students. Lumber has been sawed by the mill on the campus. The first year of the school in its present site, 1935-36, the fifteen boys who attended were housed in rented quarters, while the fourteen girls had rooms in an incompleting school building. The beginnings were simple, and quarters were crowded. The water supply was provided by boys with pails, carrying the water from the spring.

Since the installation of an electric line by the R. E. A. in 1942, electric appliances have lightened the work. Year by year,

buildings have been added as funds were available. At present, an addition is being made to the little sanitarium, which will provide accommodation for twelve patients and where treatments of the Battle Creek Sanitarium type and a wholesome diet are offered in the midst of the beauty and quiet of a Mississippi countryside.

The principal, A. J. Wheeler, has associated with him a group of teachers who not only hold state teachers' certificates, and are well qualified to give classroom instruction, but are also capable of leading in the industrial departments. These become classrooms in which students unite in the activities of the school.

An unusual feature of the school is the opportunity it gives high school students to earn a large portion of their expenses by work in the various industrial departments. Girls have assignments to the laundry. In the kitchen they assist in the preparation and serving of foods. At the sanitarium they are trained to care for patients. Boys cut trees, saw the lumber, and have a part in transforming it into buildings or furniture.

The attendance this year approximates fifty. In scholastic achievement these students compare favorably with other school groups in the South. They are an enthusiastic, energetic group who are learning to live useful lives while gaining an education. They will be the citizens of tomorrow, faithful citizens of this great nation.

SINCE this article appeared in *The Star*, the Academy Board had its annual meeting. The sanitarium is approaching completion, furnishings are coming in, and best of all, Miss Audrey King, supervisor of nurses at Madison Sanitarium, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the little medical institution that stands by the side of the Academy. This decision means a loss to the medical work at Madison, but it brought rejoicing to the workers at Chunky. They will profit by the wide experience of Miss King and her strong leadership.

This bit of history illustrates the story of many another unit operated on a self-supporting basis in the Southland. Pine Forest has a good foundation in the pine

woods of Mississippi, and it is following the pattern set in the early days of Madison when agriculture and rural life formed a foundation for school and medical institution. Hundreds of such institutions would be a blessing to every community fortunate enough to have one. It is a demonstration of what may be done by consecrated lay church people.

Another Loss

ON THE second of February, word was received that Madison's long-time friend, Arthur C. Gaylord, passed away that morning at his home in Garden Grove, California.

The New Castle (Indiana) Courier-Times of that date carried notice of his twenty-seven years' service as general superintendent of the Ingersoll Steel Division in New Castle, from 1917 to 1944, when he retired because of declining health, and thereafter made California his home. The Ingersoll Steel Division closed its offices at the time corresponding to the hour of his funeral in California.

Brother Gaylord is survived by his wife, who was with him during his last illness. He was a man of wide interests and philanthropic impulses. Various places in the self-supporting work of the South have been beneficiaries of his generosity.

These times of widespread difficulty, with the clash of theories and ideologies, indicate that we are entering the narrows. With the increasing flood of crime and the appalling delinquency of youth, we have need of moral fiber in education, and more emphasis upon the education that relates itself to life.

For the last twenty-five years, city churches have increased in size and number. Now a change is necessary. We must depend upon the rural churches to carry the message to the cities. What might have been easily done must now be accomplished in the face of great difficulties.

I believe in what Madison and the self-supporting units are doing, and I expect to see this work enlarged.—H. T. Elliot at the Annual Board Meeting.

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The Madison Survey

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PRINCIPLES THAT HAVE GUIDED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MADISON

MADISON was fortunate in having wise counsel in its early years, and the fact that its objectives as a training school for Christian workers were clearly defined has insured for it a steady upward progress. Among these fundamental principles which shaped the conduct of the institution are these:

INDIVIDUALITY SHOULD CHARACTERIZE A SCHOOL. "No exact pattern can be given for the establishment of schools in new fields. The climate, the surroundings, the condition of the country, and the means at hand with which to work, must all bear a part in shaping the work. The blessings of an all-round education will bring success in Christian missionary work."

A CHANGE IN METHODS IS NECESSARY.

"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 the schools we shall establish 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. Methods have been followed in some of our schools which have retarded rather than advanced the work of God. Years have passed into eternity with small results that might have shown the accomplishment of a great work."

LOCATE THE SCHOOL ON THE LAND. "God bids us establish schools away from the cities. Such education 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 fit them for usefulness in the fields to which they may go.

"The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields prepared to instruct as they have been instructed.

A PRAYER

It may not be on the mountain's height,

Nor over the stormy sea;

It may not be at the battle's front

My Lord will have need of me;

But if by a still, small voice He calls

To paths that I do not know,

I'll answer, dear Lord, with my hand
 in Thine,

I'll go where you want me to go.

"The knowledge they have obtained in the tilling of the soil, and other lines of manual work, will make them a blessing even in heathen lands."

COOPERATION BETWEEN SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM. "In connection with our larger schools there should be established small sanitariums. 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.

OPENINGS FOR SERVICE ON THE PART OF CHURCH LAY MEMBERS

Men Are to Be Trained

EACH passing day emphasizes the importance of a move from the city by lay members of the church. A home on the land, however, is not the only inducement held out to the laity. Before them lies a wide field of usefulness, a fertile field for any Christian regardless of the locality in which he may locate. From instruction given us in earlier days the following paragraphs are condensed:

"In the closing controversy now waging between the forces for good and the hosts of evil, our General expects all, laymen as well as ministers, to take part. All who have enlisted as His soldiers are to render faithful service as minutemen, with a keen sense of the responsibility resting upon them individually."

"Nothing will so arouse in men and women a self-sacrificing zeal as to send them forth into new fields to work for those in darkness. Prepare workers to go out into the highways and hedges."

"We need wise nurserymen who will transplant trees to different localities, and give them advantages, that they may grow. Let forces be set at work to clear new ground, to establish new centers of influence wherever an opening can be found. Rally workers who possess true missionary zeal, and let them go forth to diffuse light and knowledge far and near."

"There is a dearth of laborers and we have not one to spare. We should encourage many more laborers to enter the field."

"There should be no delay in this well-planned effort to educate the church

... As the workers in each institution plan unselfishly to help one another, the blessing of the Lord will surely rest upon both institutions."

"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. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and the instruction given to the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school."

members. . . . As workers together with Him, we are to expect special blessings and definite results."

No Time to Lose

WE ARE living in a special period of this earth's history. A great work must be done in a very short time, and every Christian is to act a part in sustaining this work."

"Christ's example must be followed. Relieve the physical necessities of your fellowmen, and their gratitude will break down the barriers and enable you to reach their hearts.

"There is missionary work to be done in many unpromising places. The missionary spirit needs to take hold of our souls, inspiring us to reach classes for whom we had not planned to labor, and in ways and places that we had no idea of working."

"Hundreds of our people ought to be out in the field, who are doing little or nothing for the advancement of the message."

MEN and women who have been doing little except their own worldly business, but who sense the time in which we are now living, and who desire to give their talents and their means to the advancement of the Lord's work, should form groups that together may be able to do an outstanding piece of work. It is by such methods that the units of self-supporting workers in the Southland have been formed. The opportunities are still before many now living in the large cities.

"Let farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various other crafts, go to neglected fields to improve

the land, to establish industries, to prepare humble homes for themselves, and to give their neighbors a knowledge of the truth for this time."

Training may be necessary, but that is available at Madison. Some of the larger self-supporting centers in the South are also in a position to aid groups of consecrated lay workers who wish to establish centers in new fields.

Parents may well feel the necessity of getting their families onto the land. That move is a good one. But in addition to their own welfare, these fathers and mothers may become a blessing to others by contributing their time, talents and means to genuine medical missionary work for their neighbors.

From Correspondents

A MOTHER living in New Jersey writes, "You have been sending me *The Madison Survey*, the little paper you publish regarding your activities at Madison College. I thought I was too old myself to be interested in a college, but the situation has changed. My son has returned from the Army and overseas service of three years. He comes back with an entirely new outlook on life and its purpose.

"I find that he has experienced a personal revelation. He now realizes that there is a plan, a purpose in life, which in the past he has steadfastly refused to acknowledge. He hasn't become a saint overnight, but at least he is facing the right direction and has definitely committed himself to study and to grow in the right direction that he may be able to help others see things in that light too.

"When he told me of these things, I immediately thought of your college and the wonderful work you are doing. Would it be possible for him to enroll this fall? He is intelligent, conscientious, and a hard worker. He won two scholarships on graduation from high school."

A N OREGON friend writes: "For several years we have received *The Madison Survey* and have always enjoyed it, but within the last year its messages have had a new meaning to us. We see in them a system of education and a group of people carrying it on, that God will be

able to use in a large measure in the finishing of His work on earth. Enclosed is a humble offering. We regret it cannot be more. We look forward eagerly to each copy. It is read and re-read by us, and then loaned to others.

"I'm enclosing a clipping of a Roger Babson article that seems to so verify your system of education that it struck me forcefully.

"We are very much interested in and desire further information concerning the training course for lay people."

A N INTEREST in Turkey: A letter was recently received from a member of The Publication Department of the American Board of Missions, Istanbul, Turkey, which reads: "A Turkish friend of mine, who has done much publishing about American institutions, has just shown me the article entitled: 'Self-Supporting College,' in the *Reader's Digest* of May, 1938. She is very anxious to get more information about your institution, a school catalog, any articles or publications about your college, and especially pictures. She asks if you have moving pictures. She is the wife of a former Inspector of Turkish Students in America, and through her writings she reaches a wide public here in Turkey."

Campus Visitors

T HE institution has been favored with a number of visitors during the month, all of whom contributed in one way or another to the pleasure and education of the family group.

George McClure, at one time a member of Madison College faculty and now a member of the group that is operating Wildwood Sanitarium in Georgia, not far from Chattanooga, Tennessee, related inspiring experiences in connection with the medical-evangelistic activities of his unit. Teachers and nurses all have an active part to play in the industrial program of their place as that is the backbone of their support, and all share in the neighborhood work, caring for the sick, comforting the worn and afflicted, teaching in the community Sunday schools and homes. They are in their community to be an uplift and blessings to their neighbors.

Early in the month Mrs. Thomas Steen and her eighty-four-year-old mother, Mrs. Susie Mallory, reached Madison after a long voyage by boat from Uruguay, via Lima, Peru, South America. By good fortune they found earlier passage than they anticipated; so they were able to come north ahead of Dr. Steen, who flew from Peru later in the month. They expect to make Madison their home and center of work.

The Associate Secretary of the Educational Department of the Seventh-Day Adventist General Conference, Dr. W. H. Teasdale, of Washington, D. C., and Professor H. C. Klement, of Atlanta, Georgia, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, took in Madison's high school in their inspection tour of the secondary schools of this territory.

At Madison the secondary school, the first eight grades, and the pre-school for the little children constitute the Demonstration School of the College Department of Education. These grades are well housed, have a teaching staff of twelve, assisted by several college instructors in special lines, and have many other advantages of close contact with an institution of higher learning. Their work was commended by the inspectors.

Dr. Teasdale spoke at the Sabbath morning service. In his introductory remarks he paid tribute to the workers who have carried the responsibilities of Madison to its present degree of success. Inspired by their devotion of definite objectives, those here now have accepted a sacred trust from which, if they hold true, they will learn fortitude, a hardihood in service, and the ability to sacrifice for a cause.

Madison Foods was the especial campus attraction of Manager G. E. Norris, of Buenos Aires Food Company, a native of England who has been connected with the work in Argentina for a number of years. He spent a number of days with the institution.

Still another welcome visitor was Mr. Lewis Davidson, of Spalding, Jamaica, British West Indies. Mr. Davidson has been in the British educational service for a number of years; but seeing the

needs of the youth of Jamaica for education of a practical nature that will give them higher standards of living, he is changing his work to that of a missionary of the Scotch Presbyterians. It is his desire to establish a school on the land that will afford work and education to youth above the elementary schools of the Island. He is visiting a number of schools in the States before going back to Scotland, and then on to his work in Jamaica. He expressed deep interest in both the philosophy of education at Madison and its methods of operation.

A THREE weeks' trip took Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland to a number of the rural units and on to Washington, D. C., in answer to a call to counsel with the members of the General Conference Committee.

Differences between industries' managers and employees are causing such tragic conditions in the cities—thousands out of employment, many suffering the inconveniences of interrupted transportation, fuel shortage, scarcity of milk even for children, lack of water and electricity, not to mention the loss of wages—that one of the most serious problems in the history of the nation is now facing civic leaders and church people. People in distress are asking how they can get out of the cities, where they shall go, and what they shall do when they get out. For forty years Madison and its rural units have been demonstrating the possibility of finding full employment, self-support, and happiness in Christian service in rural communities. This problem was the subject of the counsel.

Record Librarian

THE keeping of medical records is an important factor in an institution. Madison Sanitarium offers training in this field to two college students.

The requirements are a conscientious Christian character, good scholarship, and a workable knowledge of shorthand and typing.

This is a desirable position. Address The Madison Survey for details.

The Madison Survey

Published by
MADISON COLLEGE
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVIII, No. 7

Madison College, Tennessee

April 15, 1946

Announcing the Summer Session of Madison College June 20-August 29

A YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL OF ACTIVITY

IN ORDER efficiently to train Christian men and women for self-supporting missionary activities, Madison must have an all-year program. This makes it possible for students to participate in a large number of real life activities. They are close to, intimately associated with, a diversity of agricultural problems furnished by the gardens, orchards, dairy, and general farm, for the college is located on a large farm on the banks of the Cumberland River.

Its Agricultural Division is equipped and staffed to give classroom instruction leading to a baccalaureate degree, and the out of doors is its laboratory.

College students have their part in the manufacture of health foods, an industry that, in our day of national and international food problems, is more than ever important. Madison Foods affords a wide variety of activities in the preparation and marketing of the products of bakery and its canned goods. It is widely known for its soybean and other vegetable proteins which constitute meat alternates. It is an industry of especial importance to self-supporting rural workers.

UNIFORMED nurses-in-training are a conspicuous part of the college group. They have their laboratory, their practice ground in the 165-bed Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, which operates on the same campus and under the same management as the college.

Teachers-in-training have spacious grounds and attractive classrooms for their theory and practice in Demonstration Building, which provides quarters for the pre-school children, the first eight grades, and the high school.

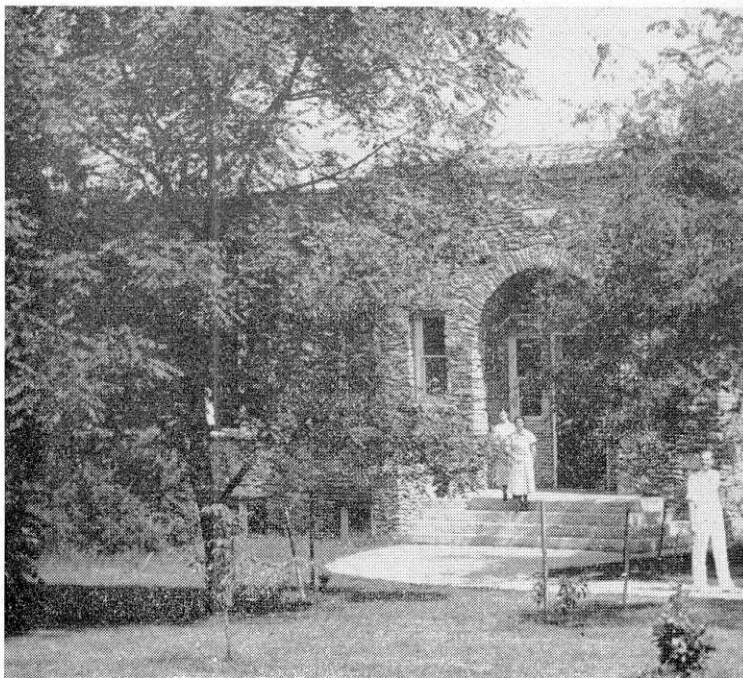
STUDENTS of food and nutrition have the general advantages of the rural environments, a busy program of work and study, and a close association with institutions and industries seldom so closely combined as they are at Madison. These students also have an operating department of their own, in which they prepare the food and from which they serve students, faculty members, and sanitarium guests.

Active participation in the preparation of a wholesome menu for the hale and

hearty and for those who are ailing is the rare privilege of Madison College students in the Department of Diet and Nutrition. Their working quarters are in the kitchens and serving rooms and the Nutrition Laboratory.

Each industrial department contributes to the education of Madison College students, and each also is a contributing factor to the system of student labor by which the expense of a college education is earned in part or in its entirety. This earning power of students provided by the various industrial departments of the institution is one of the attractive features. It encourages thrift and economy; cultivates habits of industry, power of initiative, and other characteristics of immeasurable value to the self-supporting missionary—the type of student Madison invites.

To a
Christian
Training School
these words
are spoken:
God bids us
establish schools
away from the
cities, where
we can carry
on this work
of education in
harmony with
this solemn message
committed to us.
Such an education
can best be worked
out where there
is land to
to cultivate.



DRUILLARD LIBRARY, ST
One of the college buildings which are faced with r

THE SUMMER SESSION CROWNS THE YEAR

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR of the institution begins in September; it is divided into four quarters; it reaches its climax with the Summer Quarter. This year the Summer Session begins the twentieth of June and closes the twenty-ninth of August. Three weeks later, September 18, the year 1946-47 begins.

Instead of a long vacation time, many of today's schools make some of their strongest inducements in the Summer Session. This is Madisons' methods.

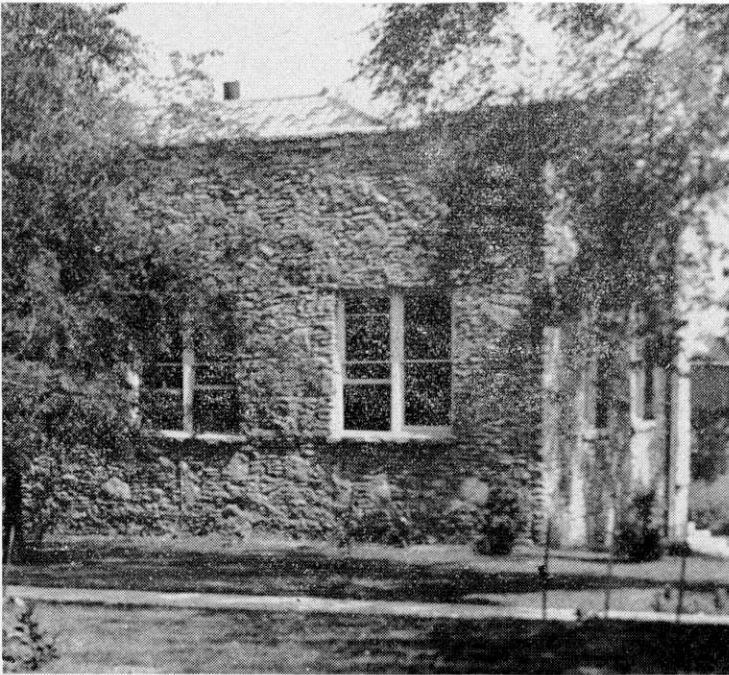
To veterans returning to the homeland and to their interrupted education, Madison offers a number of advantages from an educational and also from a health-promoting standpoint. The coordinated work and study program is elastic enough to meet the needs of many who desire a special program after the experiences of service. An effort is being made to have comfortable living quarters for those who desire to enter with a wife and possibly a small family. The rural life environment has already proven to be a godsend to many.

PROVIDING FOR LAY CHURCH MEMBERS

MADISON is a senior college, with substantial offerings for the agriculturally minded, for prospective nurses, teachers, laboratory technicians, dietitians, and others.

In addition, it has another objective, one that looms large in these postwar days. This objective is the preparation of men and women who desire to remove from the city to a home on the land to successfully meet this changed condition.

"Out of the cities" is a vital message these days, one that is resounding throughout the land. It is stirring hearts in many a home. It calls for faith and courage, and in many instances it calls for education and sometimes for financial assistance. With



Education
is a
climb.

"The heights by
great men
reached and
kept

Were not attained
by sudden flight,

But they, while
their companions
slept,

Were toiling
upward
through
the
night."

ENTER OF THE CAMPUS stone with a setting of ornamental trees and shrubs

recent developments, Madison falls heir to added responsibility as a center of training of a peculiar character, an intensive training in short courses that will serve to point the way for those who are ready to heed the admonition to find a home on the land as self-supporting missionaries.

Madison has worked in this field of endeavor for many years. By experience it has developed a technique that fits it to meet the present situation. It is offering short courses especially for those who are interested in developing a rural center for community work.

The college is aided in this layman's assistance program by a number of the rural self-supporting units that are already familiar with this manner of life and who will contribute in the education of those who are seeking homes on the land. Quick action is called for. Those interested in courses offered next Fall Quarter are invited to correspond.

SUMMER SESSION COURSES

Among the offerings of the Summer Quarter, the following are attractive:

In the *Field of Biology* there are courses in Botany and Elementary Entomology. *General Chemistry* is offered for pre-nurses.

The *Commercial Department* offers Shorthand and Typewriting and Secretarial Practice.

For *Teachers-in-Training*, there is a course in Principles of Secondary Education, and one in Materials and Methods in Arithmetic.

There are courses in Oral Expression; Sight Singing and Conducting; Costume Designing; Geography of South America; and classes in Spanish and French if the demand is sufficient.

For full particulars, send for a college catalog.

ATTRACTIONS FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Six Weeks—July 25-August 29

FOR THOSE who cannot devote the entire summer to college work, six weeks' courses are offered. Three or four of the following constitute full work:

Childhood Education and Nursery School, 2 qr. hrs. credit

An introductory course to acquaint the student with child growth—physical, mental, aesthetic, spiritual—and with child responses to environment in all situations. Laboratory observations will be afforded in the Demonstration School.

Nature Study, 2 qr. hrs. credit

To give teachers of little children an insight into God's first book. Students are made familiar through the birds, insects, flowers, rocks, stars, with the practical and spiritual lessons they teach.

Child Nutrition, 2 qr. hrs. credit

A study of nutritional value of foods and their relation to the needs of the body, especially in the early years of childhood.

School Gardening, 2 qr. hrs. credit

Designed to aid the teacher in directing school garden activities.

Arts and Crafts for Teachers, 2 qr. hrs. credit

To give teachers practical assistance in various phases of manual training for students.

Storytelling, 2 qr. hrs. credit

Professor Arthur Spalding, well-known author and youth leader, will conduct the course in Christian Storytelling.

Electric Welding, Landscape Gardening, Principles of Secondary Education, and Materials and Methods in Arithmetic will be offered in this six weeks' period if the demand is sufficient.

THE CAMPUS HIGH SCHOOL

A FOUR-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL is conducted by the Educational Department of the college. Mature students will be accepted for limited classwork during the Summer Quarter. Students having deficiencies to remove may find it to their advantage to enter and thus complete the requirements for college entrance or for their diploma.

Regular offerings are: Denominational History ($\frac{1}{2}$ unit); the Spirit of Prophecy ($\frac{1}{2}$ unit); Bookkeeping ($\frac{1}{2}$ unit). Other classes will be organized according to student needs. Prospective students should write for details before coming to Madison.

REMUNERATIVE LABOR

STUDENTS, during the Summer Session, have the same opportunity for earning college expenses as do regular, full-year students. The sanitarium, farm, food factory, campus building, and maintenance department, the cafeteria, and other industries furnish ample opportunities for educational and remunerative employment.

Students who wish to begin classwork at the opening of the Fall Quarter may work during the Summer Session to establish labor credit. Such students are encouraged to take one class during the summer.

For information concerning living quarters, tuition charges, and other expenses, send for college catalog and application blanks.

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

The Madison Survey

Published by
MADISON COLLEGE
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVIII, No. 8

Madison College, Tennessee

April 30, 1946

HOW ONE MAY BECOME A COUNTRY DWELLER

THE problem of finding a rural location for the family that the children may have school privileges and the parents may escape economic conditions in the city is one that confronts a great many people. In its many phases the subject is being discussed by magazine writers, radio commentators, and the press in general. One meets the subject in correspondence. There is uneasiness in the hearts of many who are seeking a solution for their own individual situations as well as a public benefit.

"After reading THE MADISON SURVEY," writes a mother in the West, "my husband and I wonder if we could take courses that would fit us to do an acceptable work in one of the self-supporting units of the South, and where we could devote our time and energy to service for the Master.

"We have no debts hanging over us; but we are poor people who are working for our living, and in these days of housing shortage and coming unemployment, it will indeed be a step by faith. We are praying for guidance."

This is but a sample of the situation which many are facing. For many years Madison has been assisting such people to secure the necessary training and then to find a suitable location, often in a unit already established, sometimes as mem-

bers of a group organized to start another unit in a needy community.

The South has been a fertile field in which to carry forward self-supporting rural community work. The demonstration of past years has produced a product in the form of rural schools, agricultural activities, and rural medical institutions that today sets a pattern of what should be done on a much larger scale. In comparatively quiet times these community centers, operating on a self-supporting basis, have sunk their roots deep into the soil. They have

educated scores and hundreds of Christian men and women in the art of self-maintenance while engaging in an everyday program of neighborhood service.

With more difficult times ahead, with labor problems and unemployment increasing, many see more clearly than heretofore the necessity of finding a home outside the large centers of population where a more independent daily program is possible. And with the increasing needs of our people, Madison is broadening its resources and strengthening itself to meet more fully the responsibility of helping those who need education and guidance. Madison is not alone in this expansive program. The establishment by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists of a Self-Supporting Workers' Commission is an-

other step in this direction. The object of the Commission will be to extend this work beyond its present bounds, to select individuals for education, to guide in the location of people seeking rural homes, and otherwise meet the needs of the situation presented by present world conditions.

Madison is not alone in the work of educating and locating families on the land. The Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School in North Georgia is doing an outstanding work for families by educating the children and their parents together on a large farm that has provision for fifteen farmers to live and cultivate their own acreage under the supervision of the school management.

The Rabun Gap plan is the outgrowth of the ideas of Andrew Ritchie, a poor mountain boy who worked his way through Harvard University, returned to his homeland, and, seeing the needs of the mountain people, devoted his life to teaching parents and children together, the parents learning by practical experience how to cultivate the soil and how to properly keep house and feed the family a balanced diet, while the children were given their grade and high school education under favorable circumstances.

An article in *The Atlanta Journal Magazine*, condensed in the February, 1946, issue of *Magazine Digest*, gives the thrilling story of Rabun Gap School and the rich reward it receives in the changed lives of the mountain people. A paragraph or so may stimulate you to read the entire story.

"The school gives preference to couples young enough to establish themselves in the community when 'school days' are over. Those with a large family of young children are considered to be ideal candidates.

"The family chosen moves into one of the fifteen neat farmhouses in the valley. They get as much land as they can cultivate, plus a barn, wood lot, garden patch, and pasture. To cover rent and fees, they give the school one-third of the crop from upland fields and one-half from the richer, easier-to-cultivate bottom lands.

"The farmers supply their own animals and implements; heavy farm machinery is furnished by the school on a cooperative basis. . . . Each family is required to keep farm account books showing revenues, expenses, and savings. Once a year inventory is taken and accounts are discussed with the supervisor and suggestions made for the following year."

The Rabun Gap School is helping poor and uneducated farmers to better their condition by allowing them to do the actual work of a farmer under supervision until he is able to go out for himself. It is a most worthy enterprise.

Madison's burden today is especially for city people who should move to a rural community. Often they will need instruction similar to that given at the Rabun Gap School. The demonstration of community work by the self-supporting units will serve as laboratories in many instances. Short courses for parents will be given at Madison College, and instruction in agriculture and trades will be available both at Madison and in some of the units.

It is in such ways that Madison hopes to be of assistance to city families who decide that a country home is their objective. This is but a beginning, an entering wedge, a plan, the first steps of which must be taken by faith, but which will expand.

Already some are making a beginning. "A little land . . . a lot of living" is the slogan of Ed Robinson and his wife of the "Have-More" Plan which they are operating near Noroton, Connecticut. Their stated idea is "to raise most of your food in your spare time on an acre or so of land."

This is a case of a city man who keeps his job in the city, spends his evenings on the acres, while his wife does the all-day jobs at the country base. It is well to read the results of their experiment. It may give you the courage to go still farther and get entirely out of the city. For \$1.00 you can get Ed Robinson's literature, together with a very complete list of helpful books on country living.

THE BROADER LIFE

THE call to city people to seek a home in the country requires more than a physical change of geographical location. If that were all, or even the most important feature of it, the back-to-the-land movement would be a barren message.

But the response to this call opens to the former city dweller a great opportunity for growth and expansion of intellect and spirit as well as the avenue to better, stronger nerves and improved physical conditions in general.

Madison has a valued friend, Dr. John H. Reisner, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Missions, Inc., and editor of *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, who is doing an outstanding work in the interest of rural life. Every reader of this sheet who has an ambition to broaden his understanding of the country life problem should have in his home the publications of The Christian Rural Fellowship.

The December, 1945, issue of THE BULLETIN presents an article by the late Henry Wallace, from which we quote:

"So long as we think of the farm as merely a place to live, either cheap or cheaply, or as merely a place to make money, we shall never evolve a rural civilization worth while."

"So long as our children are taught in the rural schools in terms of the city, by teachers who in their secret thoughts regard the life of the city as the only life worth living, these children when grown will prefer the city."

"Note the saying of the prophet Isaiah, who, after describing the methods of the farmers of his day, writes: 'For his God doth instruct him aright, and doth teach him. . . . This also cometh forth from Jehovah of hosts, who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in wisdom.'"

"There can be no rural civilization worthy of the name or really worth living that does not quicken and stimulate the intellect of the boys and girls reared in the open country."

"If we are ever to have an ideal rural civilization, it must be soil-born. It must be an expressing of the best feelings, ambitions, and desires of the child of the fields, whose vision is bounded only by the wide horizon by day and the starry heavens by night, and not of the child of the house, whose vision is that of the streets by day and electric lights by night."

"The countryman whose plan for his day's work may have to be entirely changed when he scans the sky in the morning, and who must perforce be an all-around man, doing many things well, but a specialist in none, is a different sort of man altogether from the city man, with whom the weather is a mere incident and who is, speaking generally, a mere pivot or crank, or perhaps a wheel in a great machine, who does but the one thing and that automatically, almost without conscious thought."

Add to these poignant thoughts in which the physical, the economical, and the in-

tellectual advantages of rural life are set forth—add to this the spiritual advantages, the opportunity for inner growth of the man who rightly relates himself to the possibilities of life in the country.

Think seriously, and then act.

Ways of Denying Christ

"HE who would confess Christ, must have Christ abiding in him. The disciples might speak fluently on doctrines, they might repeat the words of Christ Himself; but unless they possessed Christlike meekness and love, they were not confessing Him.

"Men may deny Christ by evil speaking, by foolish talking, by words that are untruthful or unkind, by shunning life's burdens, by the pursuit of sinful pleasure, by conforming to the world, by uncounteous behavior, by the love of their own opinion, by justifying self, by cherishing doubt, borrowing trouble, and dwelling in darkness.

"These thirteen ways of denying Christ present themselves to the most of us each day of our lives."

Spring Week of Prayer

THE Week of Prayer services at Madison College, April 5-8, were conducted by Elder Carlyle B. Haynes, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the Seventh-day Adventist War Service Commission. His studies dealt with the problem of personal salvation, the knowledge that one's sins have been forgiven, and the growth in Christian character that is inevitable when Christ is the ruler in the heart.

In laying the foundation for his studies, he asked such pointed questions as these:

What is wrong with us as Christians if we need periodic revivals?

Are you stronger, better, than you were a year ago?

After a year of walking with Christ, are you better able to overcome bad habits and to take on new and better ones?

Are you an easier man to get along with in the family, more patient under provocation, less irritable, less demanding of others?

Do you love the Bible better than you did a year ago? Are you a more mature and settled Christian, with a deeper love for others and a willingness to serve unselfishly?

Can you face criticism unperturbed, with no inclination to strike back when a blow is administered?

When people say nasty things about you, do you respond by saying still nastier things about them?

It is well to examine ourselves; for it is possible for a man to be considered a church member in good and regular standing, to have a broad understanding of the doctrines of the church, to talk fluently on theological subjects, and still fall short when the test of Christian character is put to him.

Let the Little Children Come

THIS is the heading of an attractive picture folder recently issued in the interest of the preschool children on Madison College campus. Mrs. Arthur Spalding is the enthusiastic sponsor of the school for the little children and is deeply interested in training teachers to carry on successfully this important foundation work in the life of the child. Quoting:

"We have passed through the war years, in which we saw the foundations of society crumbling. . . . Now we are trying to gather the loose threads together. We must have homes, Christian homes, if we would have a nation at peace and a church at work. Children must be given the sense of security, the assurance of love, homes that teach them and hold them to God."

The rural setting of Madison is ideal for teaching the little children. Nature is a great lesson book from which the impressionable minds of little children may learn important lessons concerning the Creator and themselves. The art of storytelling is of inestimable value not only to teachers but to parents, and the courses in teacher training for this phase of education are equally adapted to young people who look forward to classroom teaching and to Christian parents who live and work with their children day by day. It is an asset, also, to rural community workers, as it may become an avenue to many a home.

The courses offered this coming Summer Session at Madison College are Pre-school Methods, Nature Study, Gardening, Music, Art, and Storytelling for Parents and Teachers.

It may help you, and open a new avenue for you, to have one of these folders. Ask *The Survey* to send you one. One of Mrs. Spalding's friends, who is in educational work at headquarters, wrote of the folder: "What a lovely piece of work. It should make a definite appeal to parents everywhere."

Campus Visitors

AFTER visiting several points in the South, Dr. Julian Gant, of Boston, Massachusetts, spent a few hours with friends at Madison. Several years have elapsed since his previous visit, and still longer time since he was first a student and then a member of the college faculty. He is deeply interested in the ideals of self-supporting medical missionary work in rural sections of the South, and has given serious thought to the possibilities of the work ahead of this class of Christians. He held an interesting forum with the faculty, and others of the Madison group, outlining his vision of rural medical work, the larger unit, well staffed with physicians, technicians, nurses, and related smaller institutions that act as auxiliaries and draw upon the central institution.

Chauncey Smith, former Madison student, and now a senior medical student in the College of Medical Evangelists, and his wife spent a short vacation with friends and relatives at Fletcher and other points in North Carolina. They stopped to see Mrs. Smith's sister, Miss Mabel Dubre, and other friends at Madison. It was a flying trip, but it brought joy to visitors and the visited.

Douglas Powers, student of 1939, made a brief visit on the campus the first of April. As a man in the service, he is nearing the end of his junior year in the medical school of Baylor University, Texas.

Miss Mary Dean, Business Manager of the Mary Johnston Methodist Hospital in Manila, P. I., was a guest in March. She came to look into the plan of hospital work on the campus and its financial set-up. Miss Dean learned of our work while, during the war, she was interned in a Japanese prison camp, and her room was next to a number of Seventh-day Adventists who were also prisoners.

The Madison Survey

Published by
MADISON COLLEGE
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVIII, No. 9

Madison College, Tennessee

May 15, 1946

INTRODUCING MADISON'S NEW PRESIDENT, DR. THOMAS W. STEEN

"FOR at least five years," Dr. E. A. Sutherland told a campus family group on the evening of April 21, "I have had my resignation in the hands of the Board of Directors, awaiting the selection of a man to take the presidency of this institution known as Madison, which includes the College, Madison Foods, Madison Rural Sanitarium, and the other departments and industries which are operated on the campus."

Over forty years ago, Dr. Sutherland came south with a group of teachers and students who were interested in rural education in the Southland. Madison, the outgrowth of their vision, has been called a unique college. Certain principles of education, and methods, distinguish it from the traditional institution of higher learning. Through the years it has been training teachers, nurses, dietitians, premedical students, and various types of industrial workers, inspiring in them a desire to establish and operate rural community centers in other sections of the South. Educational and medical missionary activities characterize these centers, all of which emphasize the value of country living.

It was after coming to Tennessee that Dr. Sutherland became a physician. For over thirty years he has combined edu-

cational and medical work, tying together these two great professions, and making of sanitarium and college an outstanding center of training for missionary workers equipped to operate on a self-supporting basis.

IN INTRODUCING Dr. Steen as his successor, Dr. Sutherland said that he is thankful this transfer can be made to one who is capable of leading the institution on to a still higher level. As a man and educator, he is in full sympathy with Madison's objectives as a training center for self-supporting missionaries. He is qualified by education and experience to place the institution on vantage ground in the face of world conditions that demand the most practical training for

life that it is possible to give our young people.

"I have known Dr. Steen for a good many years," said Dr. Sutherland. "He is a graduate of Emmanuel Missionary College in Michigan, an institution of which I was the first president and which furnished a background of experiences for our work here at Madison. It is interesting that the young man who was born into the teaching profession in the school of which I was founder, should, in the course of years, come to be my successor at Madison.

"Dr. Steen was born in Washington, Iowa, and completed his graduate studies at Emmanuel Missionary College, Michigan. His master's degree was taken at Northwestern University and his doctor's degree (Ph.D.) was received at the University of Chicago in 1939.

"He early interested himself in mechanical work as a means of self-support, earning all his expenses in high school and college by the care of engines, boilers, steam-fitting, and plumbing. He considers this a most valuable experience in his education, since it enabled him to understand the advantages of vocational training and the problems of the student who must work his way through school. His administrative experience in North and South America has given opportunity constantly to use these practical experiences.

"WHILE principal of the Adelpian Academy at Holly, Michigan, Dr. Steen was called to San Paulo, Brazil, as director of the Adventist Brazilian College. In ten years he saw this institution grow from a humble beginning to the largest of thirteen Adventist educational institutions in South America. From Brazil, he returned to the United States as president of Broadview College, and later he was president of his alma mater, Emmanuel Missionary College, for three years. His next administrative assignment was at Washington Missionary College for two years. He then returned to South America, and for nearly six years served as director of Adventist schools in Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru. During those years his time was devoted almost exclusively to the development of new institutions and in surveys of institutions already in existence in various parts of Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Dr. Steen has been greatly interested in the vocation problems, especially of Seventh-day Adventist young people.

"In connection with his graduate studies at the University of Chicago, he made a survey of the vocational problems and opportunities of Seventh-day Adventist young people through the United States and Canada. More than five thousand young people participated in this study, which has found a place in every university library in America. His interests have led him to visit schools in Mexico, Inter-America, and in most of the European countries. Dr. Steen came to Madison directly from his last assignment in Lima, Peru.

"His six years in the Latin-American field add much to his qualifications for leadership in our own institution. We feel that Dr. Steen has been called back from his duties in the farther South to lead Madison in a greater educational program.

"Madison and its auxiliary community centers have demonstrated a type of education and of Christian service that has commanded the attention of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and the Self-Supporting Workers Commission has been established to foster and enlarge this type of work, with Madison as a training center. I have been asked to serve as secretary of this Commission. The object of the Commission is to select lay people from the city, see that they are trained for self-supporting Christian service, and located where they can efficiently carry forward this type of educational and medical endeavor.

"Backed by an institution such as Madison, with its facilities for broad Christian training with emphasis upon medical work, nursing, dietetics, agriculture, the health food work, with such a man as Dr. Steen in the lead, I should be a happy man as I assume my new duties. Whatever of success attends my future efforts will be due largely to the support I have in Madison."

Doctor Steen's Response

ACKNOWLEDGING Dr. Sutherland's introduction, Dr. Steen told of his first acquaintance with the founder of Emmanuel Missionary College. When he

was a student there, Dr. Sutherland explained to him the reason for moving the College from Battle Creek and re-establishing it on a farm at Berrian Springs. He told why faculty members and students of Emmanuel Missionary College came South to further develop certain principles of Christian education. From that day, he has followed with interest the progress of the work at Madison.

"I saw Dr. Sutherland in a new light, as a man dissatisfied with the traditional methods of college work, a man who was putting a new interpretation on Christian education. He had the courage of his convictions. He was not one of those who are content to maintain the *status quo*. He and his associates stepped out into new paths; they began in the simplest manner to build a new institution here.

"I hope that we today may be able to catch that spirit of progress, that willingness to sacrifice for a cause. Our greatest tribute to Dr. Sutherland will be to look forward to greater achievements, to be dissatisfied with what we have accomplished, and to press on to new heights.

"The early days here were of the simplest sort. There were no automobiles, no electric lights, none of the conveniences we deem essential. Those were the days of steamboats on the river, of kerosene lamps, and transportation by mule. I am surprised at the progress that the years have brought. I find that today we even have our own landing field for planes. In many ways we are striving to keep pace with a fast moving world.

"**N**OW there are many things we need to do. We must offer courses in the college that will quickly prepare people to enter into service, professional, pre-professional, agricultural, industrial, and others. We must strive to meet the needs of today. We must make every department of the institution a teaching unit.

"Central heating plant is not merely to give heat to the institution's buildings; it must be a teaching school. The construction work must be of the same character, and so on throughout all divisions of the institution.

"Finances present another problem for us to solve. We must not spend more than our income warrants. We must dedicate ourselves to the solution of our problems. We must care for the aged and

afflicted. We must increase the student attendance. The library is the heart of the teaching program; we must increase its usefulness. We must cultivate the spirit of cooperation with the organized work. Alone, we cannot do very much; but united, we can accomplish a great work.

"We must face tomorrow bravely, demanding new programs, new procedures, with the same spirit that Dr. Sutherland faced the problems when he came South. There are better days ahead, and as time goes on we may expect still greater blessings.

"I can assure you that my great objective, as I assume my duties here at Madison, is to enter whoelheartedly into the program ahead of us, that Dr. Sutherland may continue to be as happy as he says he is today."

THUS after fifty-three years of uninterrupted service as president of colleges—Walla Walla, Battle Creek, Emmanuel Missionary, and Madison—Dr. Sutherland substitutes for that burden another truly as great. His principle in life is expressed by the song rendered by Miss Greer at the close of this service:

"I know that God's tomorrow will be better than today."

A Help in the Home Food Problem

WHILE Europe struggles against starvation and is recipient of food supplies from the United States and other sections of the world more favored than itself, the housewives of our own land are somewhat perturbed when it is announced that the meat supply may be reduced to forty per cent of the normal consumption. That anxiety is unnecessary, for there are other protein foods, meat alternates, with which many people are acquainted, and which are meeting a real need in many families.

Madison Foods, the food manufacturing department of the institution of which the College and Madison Rural Sanitarium are also departments, is placing on the market, and has done so throughout the period of the war, a variety of meat alternates—Vigorost, Yum, Steaklets, Zoyburger, and others, one of the principal ingredients of which is the soybean.

In the vegetable world, the soybean stands second to none as a complete protein food for human consumption. It

came to our country from the Orient, where it has been a staple food for millions. For the last ten or fifteen years it has been steadily gaining in popularity in the United States.

Madison Foods is now prepared to assist small families, and others, who may find it difficult to supply their needs from city distributors of the Madison Food products. It is offering a Health Food Box, containing small portions of whole-wheat and gluten flour, soybeans, seasonings, and a sample package of one of the meat alternates, a cereal food, and Kreme O'Soy, the milk alternate. This box may be ordered direct from the food factory, and will come as a special service to those who are striving to give the family a balanced diet without the use of flesh foods.

Amino Acids

THE reading public frequently finds reference to the subject of amino acids in connection with instruction on the protein needs in the family dietary. If you have asked for a meaning of the term in the language of the common man, you will appreciate this lucid explanation which is quoted from a manuscript prepared by the Ethicon Laboratories, Department of Experimental Research of Johnson and Johnson:

"When the proteins are eaten, they are partially digested in the acid stomach by the action of the enzyme pepsin, and this breakdown (hydrolysis) is completed in the alkaline intestine by the enzyme trypsin. The final units are called amino acids and are small enough to pass through the intestinal wall into the blood stream, after which these amino acids are built up again (combine) to form body proteins, such as blood albumin, muscle, and nerve fibers, and all sort of strong network tissues. Thus, proteins are absolutely essential for growth, repair, and general health. But it is known that only certain ones are complete—that is, contain all ten essential amino acids required."

From Friends

"I'D like to see Madison College some day," writes Dr. J. Russell Smith, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, who has followed the experiences of the institution for a number of years. "I still maintain my high opinion of it. I think education in books that isn't accompanied by education of the hands and knowing what

work is, is just too bad. In other words, most of our education is on too artistic a basis to be worth much, if anything, in a democracy."

"How I did enjoy the sheer beauty of your campus," wrote Dr. Ambrose Suhrie, after spending a few days with friends in early April.

Campus News

THE annual meetings of the Tennessee College Association, and the Tennessee State Teachers' Convention, held in Nashville the middle of April, were attended by Dr. Steen and Dean Welch. The necessity of changing curricula and methods in many instances to meet the stern demand of the day was stressed by men prominent in educational and governmental affairs.

Mrs. Susan Ard and Miss Yvonne Rumley, teachers in Chestnut Hill School, stayed with friends at Madison while attending the State Teachers' Convention in Nashville.

Mrs. Wilfred Funk and her mother, Mrs. Frederick Hawkins, both of Montclair, New Jersey, spent several days on the campus as guests of Mr. Robert Scott and campus friends. Less than a week later, on the fifteenth of April, Mr. Scott passed away, following an illness of a number of months, and a little less than a year after the death of his wife, Mrs. Lida Scott. Born and educated in Scotland, Mr. Scott was a teacher, author, and lecturer, connected with Funk and Wagnalls Company for a number of years, and financial secretary of the Church of the Strangers in New York City. His nearest living relative is a sister, Mrs. Grace MacFarland, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Russell Herman, recently discharged from the service, and his wife reached Madison the middle of April. Mr. Herman spent over four years in the Army, being stationed in Panama for much of that time. He was in the medical corps and had charge of the technical laboratory in the hospital and acted also as instructor in that field. He is rounding out his educational requirements for the medical course.

Denzil Truitt, former Madison student, returned last month to continue his college work.

Miss Edna Kendall, supervisor in Madison Rural Sanitarium, and A. F. Face were married on the eighteenth of April at the campus home of her brother, Dr. Cyrus Kendall.

Mrs. Harriet McFadden, her sister, Miss Florence Utter, and her son, Robert McFadden, of Joliet, Illinois, drove to Madison for a brief visit and then went on to Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, where they spent some time a few years ago. They are interested in the self-supporting educational and medical program of Madison and the units.

A Course in Nursing

DO YOU enjoy working with your hands as well as with your head?

Do you have good physical and emotional health?

Do you enjoy activities that call for initiative and resourcefulness?

Do you enjoy teaching others the principles of healthful living?

Then choose nursing as a profession. Nursing is a career that calls into play the head, the hands, and the heart. Whether at home or abroad, in peace or in war, the nurse is a benefactor to mankind.

A new class will be organized September 18, the opening of the Fall Quarter. Special lines of work are available during the Summer Session, June 20 to August 29.

Veterans who are entitled to educational benefits under the GI Bill of Rights, may take the Nurse Training Course under the provisions of Title Two of the Readjustment Act of the GI Bill. This also gives them an opportunity to complete the requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree.

Madison College invites correspondence with all who are interested. Address, The Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

Pacific Union College Library
Angwin, Calif.
2-1-34

The Madison Survey

Published by
MADISON COLLEGE
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVIII, No. 10

Madison College, Tennessee

May 30, 1946

Become a Nurse!



Graduate Nurses, Class of 1945
PACIFIC UNION COLLEGE

MADISON COLLEGE

and

MADISON RURAL SANITARIUM

For the Education of Nurses



Administration Building—Doctors' Offices, Laboratory, X-ray, Surgery, Delivery Rooms



E. A. Sutherland, M.D.
Founder and President for 43 Years



Howard J. Welch, M.A.
Dean of the College



Thomas W. Steen, Ph.D.
Newly Elected President



Science Hall—Classrooms for Nurses in Physiology and Anatomy, Chemistry and Microbiology



Entrance to Administration Building

MADISON COLLEGE

What Is Madison College?

MADISON COLLEGE, including Madison Rura' Sanitarium and Hospital, an institution dedicated to the ideals of Christian education, was founded by a group of teachers who were interested in the preparation of young men and women for Christian service.

Mrs. E. G. White, a woman of large experience in the practical affairs of life, had a part in choosing the site of this unique institution. From a rocky, seemingly barren piece of ground, there has blossomed forth a veritable Garden of Eden. To this place have come students from far and near, and from this place graduates have gone forth to other parts of our own country and to countries beyond the seas, carrying with them a vision and an ambition to develop similar self-supporting institutions.

Madison College is a self-contained community of about seven hundred persons, all of whom are associated in some capacity with the college, the sanitarium, and other educational activities.

The name, Madison College, signifies the entire institution. It includes not only the college proper with its attached academy, primary, and preschool departments, but also Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison Foods, Madison College Press, Madison Laundry, Madison Auto Service, and the associated agricultural activities known as Madison Farms. Over nine hundred acres are occupied by the campus, gardens, orchards, and fields.

Where Is Madison College Located?

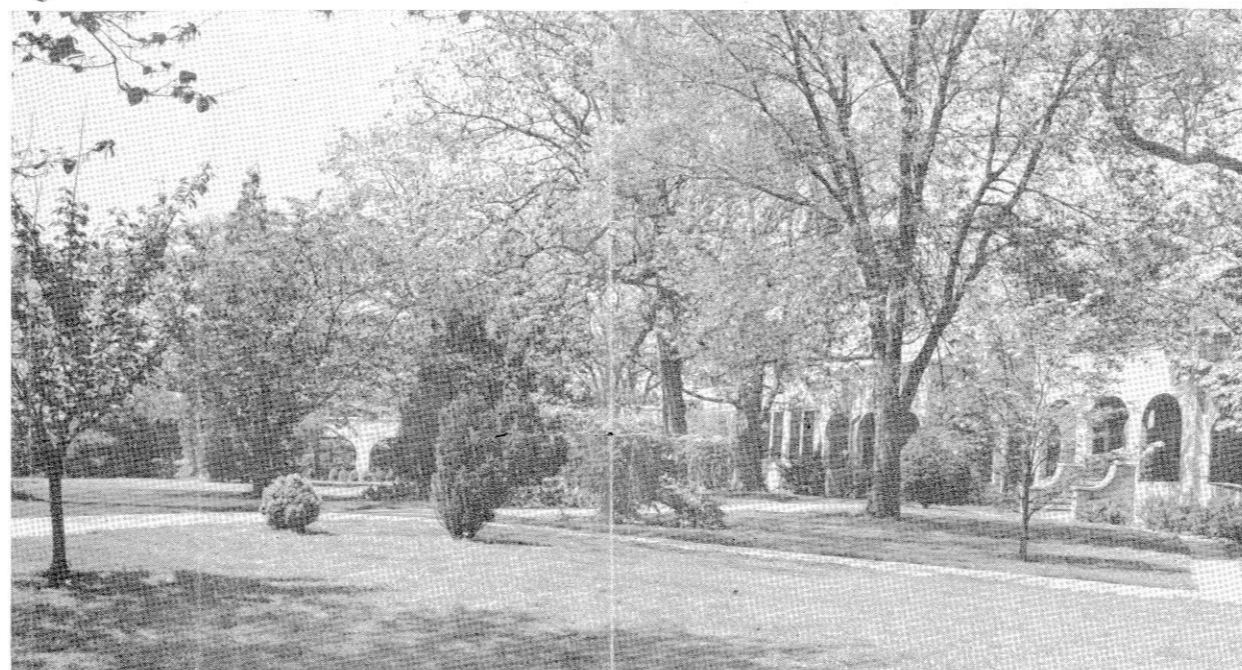
MADISON COLLEGE is located in one of the picturesque bends of the Cumberland River. It is easily reached by train or automobile or bus. A regular bus line operates between Madison College and the shopping districts of Nashville. Modern buses make twelve round trips daily on a fixed schedule. About thirty-five minutes is consumed on a one-way trip. These buses are labeled: MADISON HOSPITAL.

Does Madison Have Its Own Post Office?

MOST assuredly, it does. Madison College, Tennessee, is the complete address. The college also has its own store, pharmacy, heating plant, fire department, and other features essential to a community.

What Telephone Service Is Provided?

ONE hundred and four telephones are required at the present time to serve the needs of the institution. More are continually being added. These are all connected with the local switchboard, where student operators maintain twenty-four-hour service. Western Union telegrams are sent and received by these operators.



Sanitarium Lawn

Gertrude Lingham, P.H.N., M.A.



Director of Nursing Education



Eleanor Speaker, R.N., B.S.
Director of the Nursing Service

Digitized by the Center for Adventist Research

Ruth F. Hopper, R.N., M.A.



Associate Director of Nursing Education

Madison College Presidents

Who Was Madison's First President?

THE conception of education fostered by Dr. E. A. Sutherland led to the establishment of a college on a farm, where agriculture and kindred activities play an important part in the system of practical education. To make a more complete educational system, a health and medical program was instituted. To put this in operation, Dr. Sutherland, an experienced teacher, qualified as a medical doctor. The combination of education, medical work, agriculture, and related industries provides a source of income to students, which places a college education within the reach of any young man or woman who is willing to work.

Dr. Sutherland's work does not stop with Madison College, however. The General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists has recently created a Commission of Self-Supporting Institutions, and has chosen Dr. Sutherland as Secretary of the Commission and as Coordinator between the General Conference, Madison College, and the self-supporting units of the South.

Hereafter, Madison and other institutions that so desire will maintain a new and closer relationship to the general organized work of the denomination. They become essential factors in the General Conference world program. The General Conference will provide counsel, guidance, and encouragement in their activities as it does in the institutions founded by the various conferences. It will also provide a trusteeship for their legal holdings.

Who Is Madison's New President?

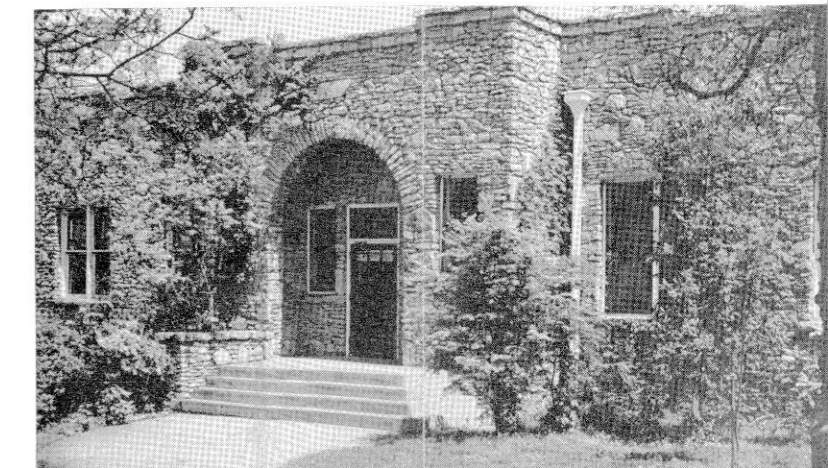
AS Dr. Sutherland retires from the presidency of Madison College, the institution is fortunate to have as his successor Dr. Thomas W. Steen, who was welcomed as Madison's second president the twenty-first of April.

A former president of Broadview and Emmanuel Missionary Colleges, Dr. Steen has more recently spent six years in South America as director of the denomination's leading schools of Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru. He served also as educational consultant in the development of other schools in Brazil and Chile. From Lima, Peru, where he was in charge of the building of the relocated Inca Union College, Dr. Steen was called to Madison by the General Conference.



Walk Along Portion of College Campus

Druilliard Library—Study Center



Automobile Approach to Sanitarium

DO YOU KNOW

What Utilities Are Available?

ELECTRIC power comes to Madison College from the great T. V. A. hydro-electric plants. In terms of the present use of electric power, it would require the work of over two thousand horses for one hour every day to supply Madison's needs. Running water is received from the Madison Suburban Utilities District. The average daily consumption is 150,000 gallons. All institutional buildings are heated and supplied with hot water by the Madison College Power Plant, which consumes annually as much coal as two trains of fifty cars each would haul.

What Student Labor Built?

IT WAS with student labor that the library, science, and educational buildings were erected. These are all large, new, modern stone buildings with well-equipped laboratories. Ample space in classrooms, library, and laboratories is provided for five hundred students. The Girls' Dormitory is also a recently constructed building, and Assembly Hall has recently been enlarged.

The Communities Served by Madison Hospital?

MADISON serves as a community hospital for the surrounding countryside, including Old Hickory, Rayon City, the village of Madison, and East Nash-

ville. Most of the surgical, obstetrical, and acute medical cases come from this area. However, the more typical "sanitarium" patients come from many cities and states all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and from beyond our national boundaries.

The Types of Patients Treated at Madison?

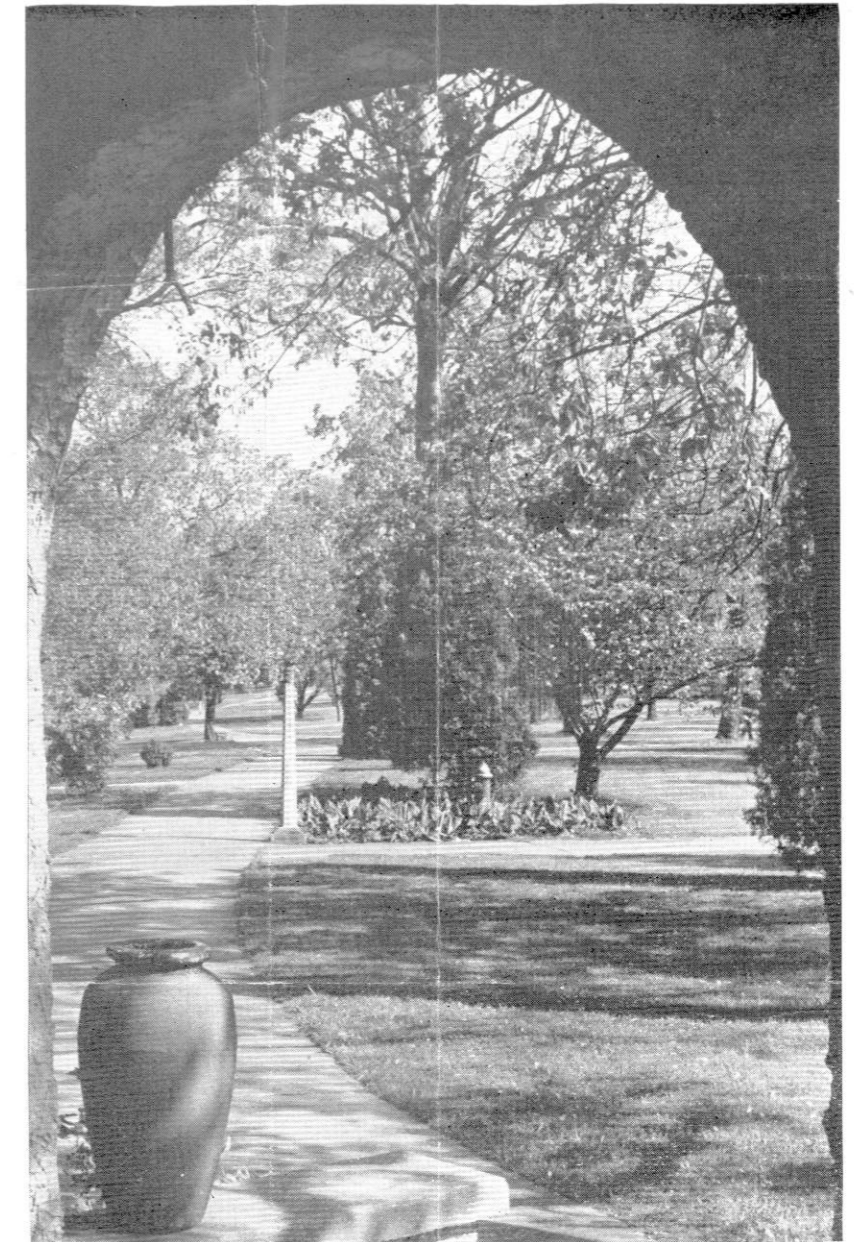
SURGICAL, obstetrical, acute medical and general medical cases are services that provide most of the clinical material for nurses-in-training, but the sanitarium also affords some nursing experience in pediatrics and medical neuroses.

Women nurses-in-training spend three months in the Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, with which Madison Sanitarium is affiliated for pediatrics. Men nurses have their affiliation with the City Health Department of Nashville in a rotating service.

That Madison Is Growing?

INDEED, it is and very rapidly! A new forty-bed addition—a surgical and obstetrical wing—is nearing completion. Other additions are planned. It is sometimes asked if Madison has enough patients to warrant so large an institution. Madison Sanitarium is taxed to capacity and has a waiting list. Often it cares for ten to fifteen patients above its rated capacity.

Entrance to Sanitarium Parlor and to Nursing Office



Another Entrancing Beauty Spot

AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Are You Interested in Nursing?

THE demand for nurses, both men and women, is so great that if you have not completed the pre-nursing year in college, you should do so NOW. Madison College is organizing its first year class. Be wise and send at once for a catalog and application blank.

Why Take Pre-Nursing at Madison?

MADISON is an ideal place in which to take pre-nursing subjects. At Madison the presence of a large medical unit on the same campus as the college, the constant association with nurses-in-training, graduate nurses, physicians, dietitians, and laboratory technicians, the opportunity to visit daily or work at some task in the Sanitarium, together with the unexcelled privilege of taking one's classes with instructors who themselves are not only highly trained specialists, but who are actually working in this field—all these and other advantages make Madison a truly wonderful place for the pre-nursing year. But all these unexcelled opportunities do not in any way separate pre-nursing students from the college student body. They are all one and enjoy the associations and social life of the campus.

What Library Facilities Have Nurses-in-Training?

THEY most assuredly have access to Madison's fine library, and not only do

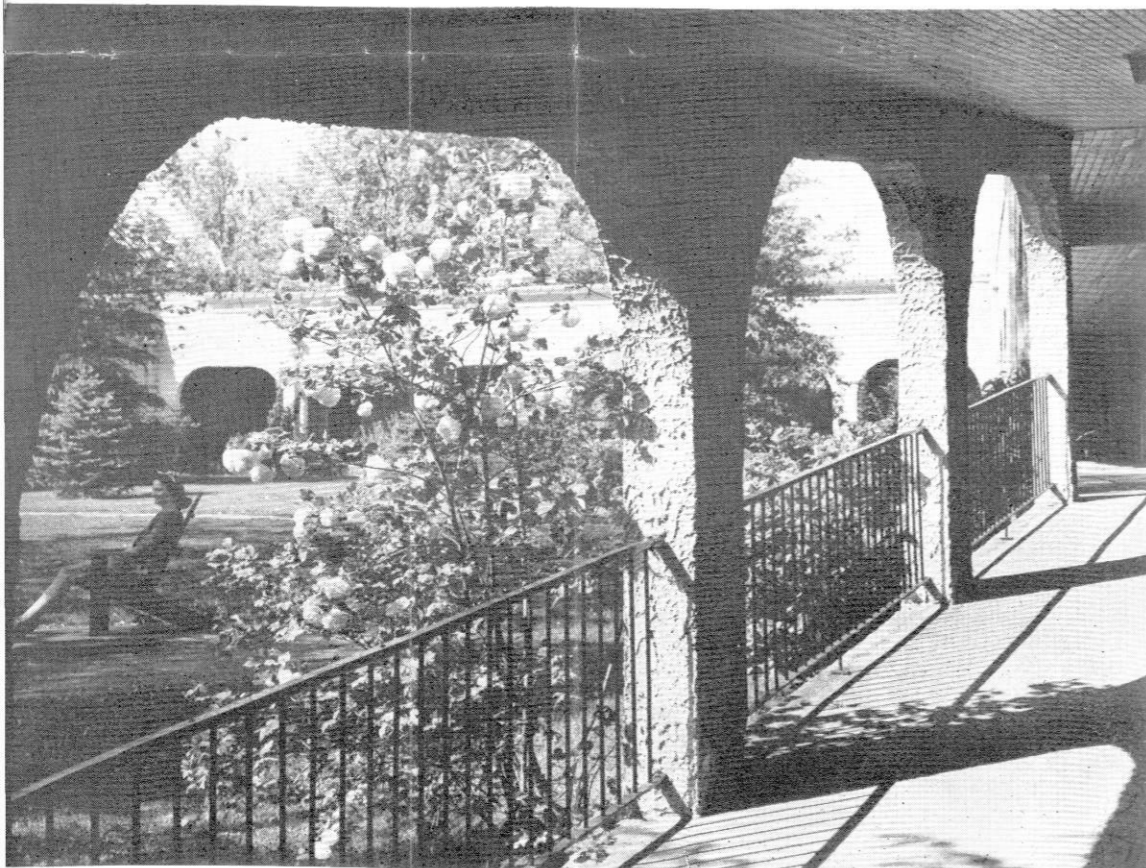
they use the excellent new Druillard Library with its charming reading-room, which accommodates more than one hundred readers, has more than 24,000 volumes and scores of periodicals, but they also have access to the Medical Library with its many technical books and magazines.

Does Madison College Offer Pre-Medical Training?

STUDENTS who come here with other vocational plans often become interested in medicine because of their contact with the medical work on the campus. Many students make their decisions while here. College students working in various departments of the Sanitarium may discover their interest in medical work. Teachers and doctors willingly give counsel.

Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital

MADISON Rural Sanitarium and Hospital is one of the links in the chain of health institutions that stretches around the world. The official capacities in terms of patients in these institutions are as follows: Glendale, 225; Washington, 188; White Memorial, 185; Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, 165; Loma Linda, 133; Portland, 130; Florida Sanitarium, 115; Boulder, 106; Hinsdale, 100; and Porter, 100. Madison is fourth in size.



West Court and Promenade to Medical and Surgical Wings

General Information

Can the Nurse-in-Training Earn Expenses?

IT is possible at Madison for industrious and economical students to earn regular expenses, since the nurse is paid for the hours of practice nursing. Many are the students who have done this. A pre-nurse can earn expenses by work in the institution. However, the College cannot assume responsibility for such personal

expenses as clothes, travel, and incidentals. The student who can meet a part of the college expense with cash will have more time for study.

Application blanks, the College catalog, and other information will be sent upon request.

Address: Dean of the College
Madison College, Tennessee

Telephone address: Madison 3345

Telegraphic Address: Nashville, Tennessee

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Madison College, Tennessee

June 15, 1946

THE WORLD NEEDS TEACHERS, DIETICIANS—FEEDERS OF BODIES AND SOULS

THE previous issue of THE SURVEY made a definite call for young men and women to become nurses, efficient workers for the sick and suffering. The present dearth of nurses is the cause of concern; for sickness increases, hospitals and sanitariums are overflowing. Hundreds of nurses are in demand in our own country, while the needs abroad are still greater. The nations of the world, our own included, bear the marks of a terrific struggle, a struggle that cost the lives of millions and disabled other millions.

The picture of the postwar world is not a pleasing one with its multitudes burdened with disease, its sufferers from malnutrition, its millions of children, youth, and even adults, half starved. These conditions are making the heaviest demands possible on health departments, national and international, on welfare organizations, on hospitals and other medical institutions.

The cry of the suffering is reaching heaven, and no greater work can be done by our young men and women than to prepare for medical evangelistic service. This work is similar to that of the Son of man when He was on earth. It is a work which He has committed to us.

BUT there are other fields equally as important that call upon us for service in the name of the Master. Teachers qualified to prepare children and youth for the life ahead of them are needed in every state of the union; and if we do our duty as Christians, they are needed in the fields abroad. Beside classroom teachers, we would place the dieticians and cooks who are the scientific feeders of the world.

TO BE a teacher is to be a physician, healing minds of idleness, souls of intolerance, hearts of sorrow.

To be a teacher is to be a father, companion in work, play, study.

To be a teacher is to be a mother, loving, leading patiently, rejoicing.

To be a teacher is to love much, hope always, live abundantly."

—Adapted from Janet McKibben Jacob.

In the struggle against famine, appeal after appeal is broadcast to the public: "Come over and help us." From Greece, Poland, Jugoslavia, China, and the islands of the sea, comes the call, "Send us food, lest we die."

As the nation struggles to meet the food shortage, there is presented to educators

the necessity of preparing students and others to produce more food and to manufacture foods that supply the nutritive values, such as vegetable proteins, that are lacking in many places. There is need of cooks, and others skilled in the science of diet and nutrition, who are able not only to prepare foods but to teach the laws of healthful living. An army of Christian men and women is needed, who are fortified by faith in

their God, and who are willing to sacrifice for others.

The strikes of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, in the face of urgent protest, are a terrifying revelation of the perverseness of human nature when the spirit of God is withdrawn and a reckless disregard of human life prevails. Conditions today present a distinct message to every Christian to prepare for real service in a time of trouble.

MADISON has already trained hundreds for such service. With the unusual demands of today, it must double its efforts in order to carry its share of the load in the most widespread project of feeding the world has ever known.

Not only college students, but large numbers of adult lay members of the church, should consider this their responsibility. Let them recount the talents committed to them, and seek quickly the training that will qualify for efficient service.

Madison College with its medical institution, its food manufacturing plant, its farm and orchards for producing foods, offers facilities for a thorough, well-rounded education in this field.

THE TEACHING ART

EVERY nurse is a teacher in her field. Every dietician, cook, and food producer should be a teacher. But the specific field of teaching in the classroom is a broad one. It calls for high intellectual attainment, a strong Christian character, keen devotion, and self-forgetfulness, linked with a love for children, youth, and people in general, and an abundant patience in dealing with others. Knowing your natural bent of mind, are you to be a teacher?

From the preschool age, through all the grades of primary and high school, and for the college level, Madison is training teachers. A training for teachers of Christian education was never more in demand. The program of Madison College, with its coordination of classroom instruction, practical laboratory experience in agriculture, the mechanical industries, the preparation of foods, and the medical field, meets the need of the hour in a remarkable way.

FOR forty years the institution has been building for the present situation. Its postwar program is already in operation,

backed by years of practical demonstration.

In a score of rural centers, Madison-inspired teachers, associated with trained nurses, experienced physicians, and industrial workers, are demonstrating what may be done by others.

The Summer Session at Madison College offers strong inducements. The 1946-1947 scholastic year, beginning in September, should receive your consideration as you plan for yourself or for the education of the youth of your family.

Stalwart Christian teachers are the need of the hour, well-trained teachers who have the ability to put into effect the strongest, most enlivening program of education for Christian service.

Madison emphasizes democracy in operation, coordination of classroom and industrial activities, and the spirit of the self-supporting pioneer.

Madison College has much to offer and will be pleased to help you.

Jesus, the Master Teacher

BORN amidst surroundings the rudest, sharing a peasant's home, a craftsman's occupation, living a life of obscurity, identifying Himself with the world's unknown toilers—amidst these conditions and surroundings—Jesus followed the divine plan of education.

The schools of His time, with their magnifying of things small and their belittling of things great, He did not seek. His education was gained directly from the heaven-appointed sources, from useful work, from the study of the Scriptures and of nature, and from the experiences of life—God's lesson books, full of instruction to all who bring to them the willing hand, the seeing eye, and the understanding heart.

He might have unlocked mysteries that have required centuries of toil and study to penetrate. He might have made suggestions in scientific lines that, till the close of time, would have afforded food for thought and stimulus for invention.

He did not deal in abstract theories, but in that which is essential to the development of character; that which will enlarge man's capacity for knowing God, and increase his power to do good. He spoke of those truths that relate to the conduct of life, and that unite man with eternity.—*Education*.

Nutritive Value of Soy Milk

IN the May, 1946, issue of *The Soybean Digest*, official publication of The American Soybean Association, appears a reprint from *Chemical and Engineering News* of an article by A. K. Smith and A. C. Beckel, of the Oil and Protein Division, Northern Research Laboratories, located at Peoria, Illinois.

This laboratory is one of the research centers of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The magnitude of the work done on the soybean is indicated by the bibliography given in this article. To those who are interested in the nutritive value of soy or vegetable milk, this bibliography is worth the price of the magazine.

For users of Madison's Kremlé O' Soy, a product of the food manufacturing plant operated on the college campus, a few paragraphs from the article follow:

"Soybean milk is an important food in China, where it is commonly used as a hot breakfast drink. It is also used extensively throughout China as a baby food, and is recommended by Rurah and Sinclair as a check on the very prevalent diarrhoea and intestinal disturbances among children.

"Since the Japanese invasion of China, the vegetable milk has been used extensively for feeding babies and children in the refugee camps. This use has afforded a unique opportunity for observation, on a relatively large scale, of the nutritional effects of soybean milk as a supplementary food.

"The results showed that children receiving soybean milk put on much more weight than those not receiving the soybean milk. Among the control groups, children over one year old who received soybean milk also showed a somewhat greater monthly increase in height, although not so marked as the monthly increase in body weight."

Madison Foods, in the soybean products it is marketing, is making a distinct contribution to this nation's food problem. We concur with *The Soybean Digest's* statement that "with soybeans, one of the nation's largest crops, vegetable milk may find a large future outlet."

Another Friend Is Gone

TWO of the staunch friends of Madison in its early days were Mr. and Mrs. Nis Hansen, of Armona, California. They were interested in the struggling educational project, and aided it with money and influence. Their children came as students to Madison: Louie, now a resident of Corcoran and successor to his father in business; Katherine, now Mrs. Wellesley Magan, of Covina, California; Jennie, now Mrs. C. E. Andross, of Phoenix, Arizona; and later, Nis, Jr., who, for the past ten years, has been a member of Madison College faculty.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Nis Hanson, Sr., made Madison her home. She is widely known as the gracious hostess of Mother D Lodge, where guests of the institution are entertained. On the fifth of May, after a brief illness resulting from a heart attack, she passed away, and was laid to rest in the College lot in Spring Hill Cemetery.

The campus family has lost a very dear friend, a devoted Christian woman, whose joy in life was to contribute to the comfort and happiness of others. So unexpected was her death that her son, Louie Hansen, her daughter, Mrs. Andross, and her brother, Frank L. Hough, of Mt. Vernon, New York, were able to reach here only for the funeral services.

Campus Visitors

A LETTER addressed to Dr. Sutherland by Dr. Porter Claxton, Specialist for Agricultural Education, Office of Inter-American Affairs, said:

"We should like to send you a visitor again, this time an American going to teach agriculture in Brazil. Mr. William C. Tucker, of California, is being processed and oriented to take a position in our cooperative educational program in Brazil. We wish him to spend two days with you.

"His task in Brazil will be to develop practical rural and agricultural education in accordance with the best procedures and practices that he has been able to discover in the United States."

Later, Mr. Claxton wrote that he was sending two other educators with Mr. Tucker: Dr. Hector Soza, National Director of Agricultural Education in Chile; and Dr. A. F. Zimmerman, Dean of the Graduate School, Colorado State College of Education, "who was our Field Repre-

sentative in Chile during the last fifteen months."

The names and positions of these educators indicate a trend in the field of education in South America that is interesting to Madison, an institution which places emphasis on rural life and on agriculture as a basic industry in a program of self-maintenance. Madison's new president, Dr. Steen, whose coming here terminated a six-years' experience in educational work in several of the South American countries, entertained these guests.

THE business manager of Copenhagen Food Factory, H. Westerlund, and President P. G. Nelson, West Nordic Union Conference, Skadsborg, Denmark, spent the last week end in April at Madison. At the Sabbath service Elder Nelson related experiences of our people in North Europe during the war, their steadfastness in faith in the face of great trial and suffering.

MONDAY, May 27, three delegates of the Inca Union Mission arrived at Madison for a brief visit before proceeding to Washington, D. C., where they will attend the World Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, June 5 to 15. They are: A. A. Manrique, from Iquitos, Peru, Secretary-Treasurer of the Upper Amazon Mission; Mariano Huayllara, Director of the Piata Mission Station, near Lake Titicaca, Peru, who is a native Aimara Indian, and an early convert of Pastor Stahl; and Manael Perez, Lima, Peru, Educational and M. V. Secretary of the Inca Union Mission, who worked with Dr. Steen in search of a suitable location for the Inca Union College, Lima, Peru, and in the re-establishment of the institution.

Mr. Manrique is a Peruvian, educated in our Inca Union College. His field is one of the most interesting in South America. The work there is carried on exclusively in launches, which ply the various tributaries of the Amazon. All three delegates spoke to the students at the chapel hour Monday. On Tuesday morning, they spoke at the workers' meet-

ing. They expressed themselves repeatedly as being delighted with Madison College. They found it much larger and better equipped than they had expected. They are anxious to see a number of advanced students from their field attend this institution in the future.

Personal Mention

Major Don Van Meter, who returned a few months ago from the European theater of operations, where he served for two years in Italy, first as commanding officer of a medical supply depot at Manduria, and later as executive officer of a station hospital near Foggia, has recently been called by the Foreign Mission Board of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists to be superintendent of the new Manila Sanitarium and Hospital in the Philippines. Because of the food shortage and poor sanitary conditions, the State Department is not issuing passports to children at present. While awaiting passports, Major and Mrs. Van Meter and their two boys are living in Atlanta, Georgia, where he is in charge of the 500-bed Veterans' Administration Hospital. Both Major and Mrs. Van Meter (nee Lora Mae Nivison) are former Madison students.

The middle of April, Mrs. Anna Dittes, of Lynbrook, Long Island, New York, spent a week with the family of her son, Dr. Albert Dittes. Some years have passed since her previous stay on the campus, and she noted a number of signs of progress and the beauty of the campus.

Mrs. Lloyd Swallen, of Monteagle, Tennessee, visited her daughter, Mirriam, and husband, Marion Moses, both of whom are college students at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Swallen, former Madison students, have carried on a self-supporting medical center for a good many years on the Cumberland Plateau. Both of them are very active in caring for the sick, teaching the principles of healthful diet, and otherwise ministering to their community. Mrs. Swallen had thrilling experiences to relate concerning her ministry to the sick in three cities within reach of Monteagle.

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The Madison Survey

Published by
MADISON COLLEGE
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVIII, No. 12

Madison College, Tennessee

June 30, 1946

Fitting Students to Meet

LIFE'S PROBLEMS

at Madison College

A Training Center for Christian Self-Supporting Workers



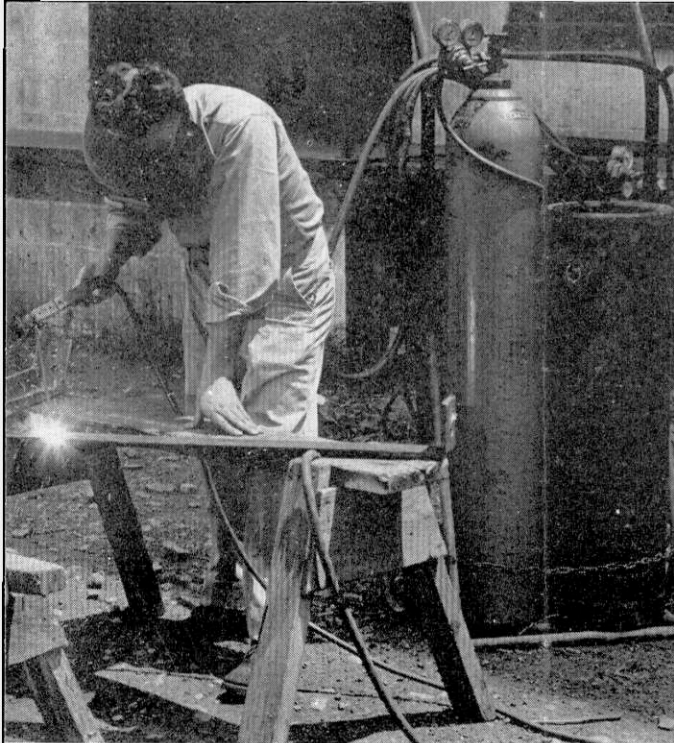
Headquarters of Manual Arts Class Work

Woodworking—Mechanical Drawing—Welding—Auto Mechanics—Nursing Arts
Home Economics—Commercial Classes

One of a Group of Buildings Constructed by Students Under Supervision of the
Faculty's Construction Engineer

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

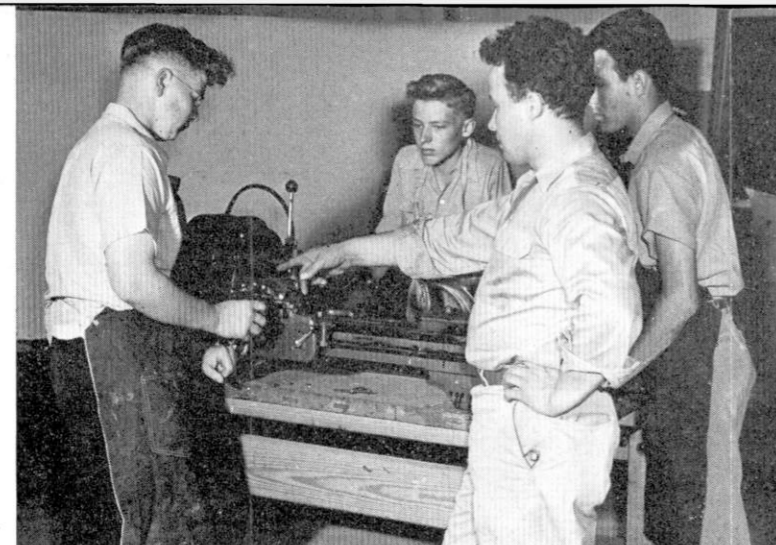
Digitized by the Center for Adventist Research



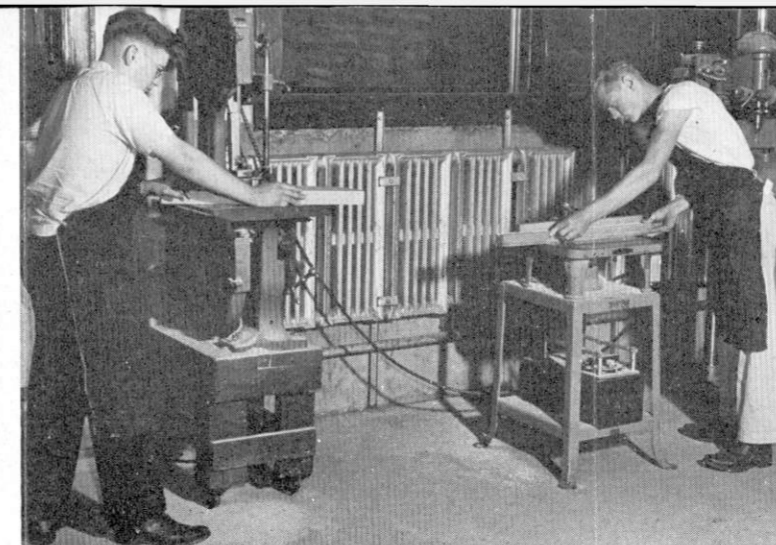
Electrical Welding



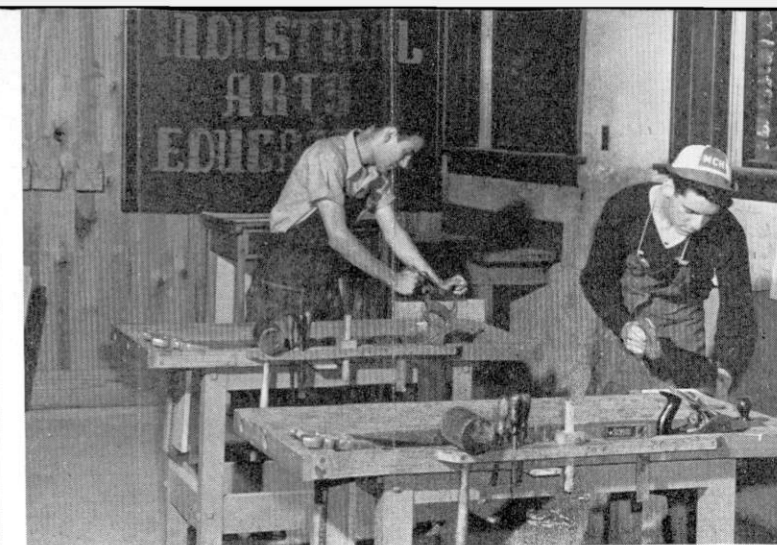
A Class in Welding



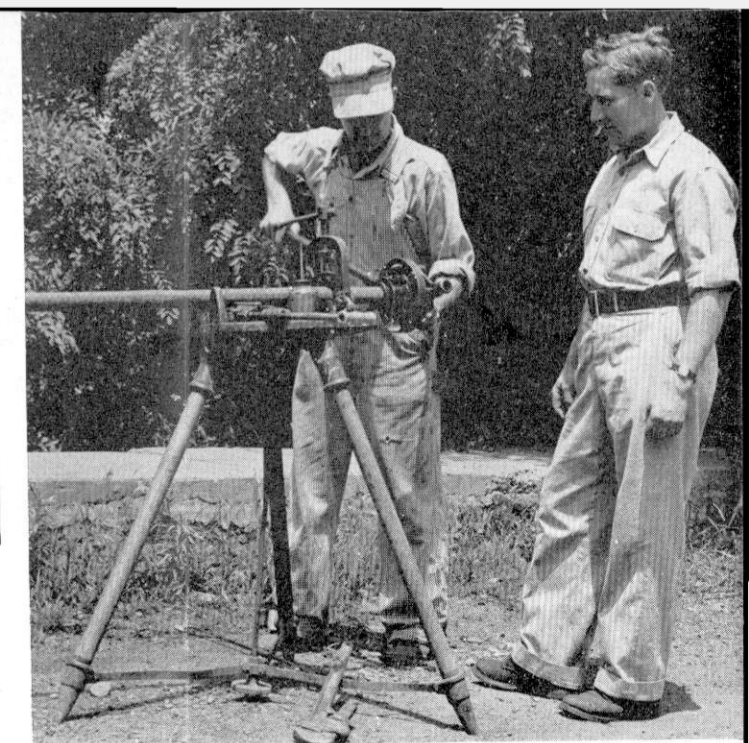
Teacher and Boys with the Lathe



Machine Woodworking



Hand Woodworking



Pipe Threading

MADISON STUDENTS EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

HOMEMAKING ARTS

HOUSEHOLD economy, healthful cookery, sewing, hygienic dress-making, treatment of the sick should be a part of every woman's education.

At Madison, students in the Department of Diet and Nutrition have their laboratory in the diet kitchens, from which are served 150 or more Sanitarium patients and the campus family of students and others.

Students divide the day between class instruction and remunerative work.

Graduate dietitians are eligible to an internship of one year at Madison College and its affiliates, the Methodist Hospital and John Gaston Hospital, both in Memphis.



THE PRACTICAL ARTS AND TRADES

IN ITS industrial and vocational program, Madison offers such trades, manual arts, and occupations as will prepare students to fulfill the objectives of the college; that is, such as will make them efficient in the establishment and operation of rural community centers, carrying out the plan of self-maintenance. This makes them an asset to the community in its problems of education, food production, the maintenance of health of body and soul.

Fitting into this outline, Madison has the material equipment and the teaching staff for a rich program of industrial arts; agriculture in its various phases; commercial book-keeping and typewriting; a wide range of mechanical arts; the manufacture of health foods and their distribution; and the wide line of occupations connected with a full-fledged medical sanitarium and hospital.

The philosophy that students and institution alike should be able to operate on a self-supporting basis permeates the entire institution. Each student has an opportunity to earn while he is in training. Class-work, and a practical application of the subjects taught, is the order of the day.

An economical student who is, at the same time, thrifty and efficient as a workman can earn his college expenses. This is an accomplishment that is of tremendous importance in such times as these, in which social security is a subject uppermost in many minds.

★

Central Business Offices coordinating the finances of all Divisions

Approach to Business Administration Offices



NURSING AS A MANUAL ART

MADISON Sanitarium and Hospital, 165-bed capacity, is the training ground for nurses, both men and women. One year of college work as an entrance requirement, followed by three years of professional training, and one is eligible to the State's certificate of the Registered Nurse (R.N.). He is eligible, with some additional work, to the baccalaureate degree (B.S.).

The objective of this combined college and medical institution training is to educate nurses' supervisors, treatment room workers, and laboratory technicians, with a Christian background to meet a pressing need in the self-supporting, medical-evangelistic program fostered by Madison.

No group of college students at Madison has a fuller program than the nurses-in-training. During the three years of professional training, nurses seldom fail to make their expenses, and often considerably more.

In the early days of the institution, it was said that the sanitarium and school should go forward hand in hand; and so it has been, each institution in this composite whole being of untold assistance to the others.

Others of the student group besides nurses-in-training have an opportunity to find remunerative employment in the medical division of the institution. They, too, are earning while they learn.

★

Housing Medical and Dental Offices, Clinical Laboratory, and Administration Offices

THE RURAL PRESS

THE College Printing Department is housed on the first floor of Science Hall. On its 2,900 square feet of floor space are the presses, linotype, and other equipment that turns out THE MADISON SURVEY, 21,000 per month, 100,000 copies of *Madison Health Messenger* per year, and thousands of two- and four-color labels for Madison Foods, as well as calendars, circulars, and other institution printing.

It is a valuable training ground for future self-supporting missionaries in the home or the foreign field.

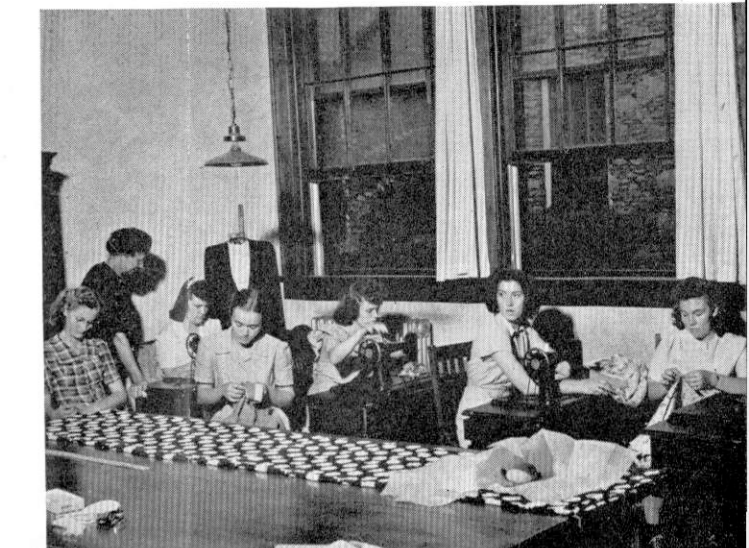
CENTRAL HEATING PLANT

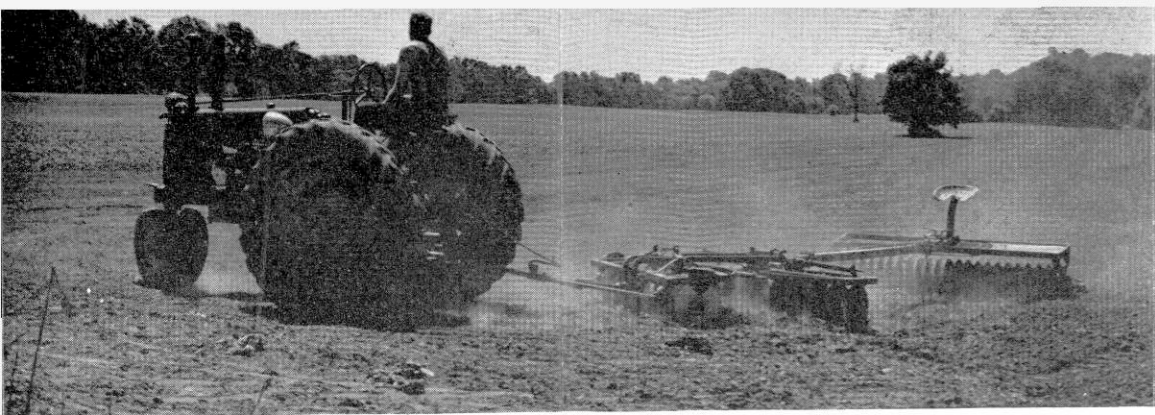
FOR the mechanically-minded man, here is class instruction and remunerative work.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY

THIS department affords work for approximately twenty half-time students. It cares for the needs of the entire campus, including Madison Sanitarium, which makes a weekly demand for 1,500 sheets, pillow cases, and bedspreads, 4,000 towels, and 1,500 pounds of surgery linen.

They Make Dresses and Tailored Suits





70 Acres of Fertile Bottom Land for Garden and Field Crops



Hearts and souls go into the work. Health and happiness are the result

GLIMPSING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AT MADISON

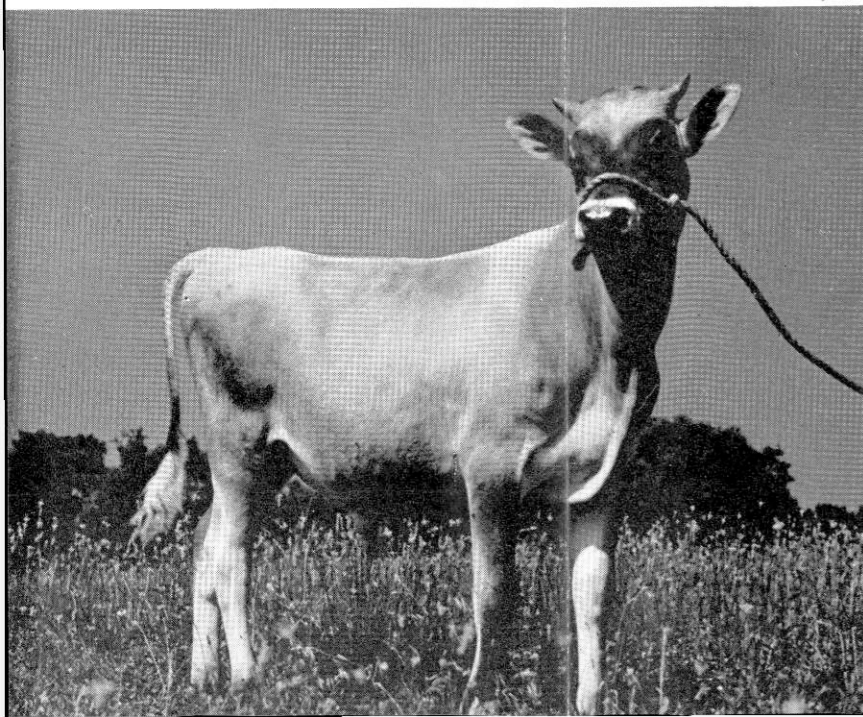
WITH its nine hundred acres of land bordering the Cumberland River in Middle Tennessee, with ample orchards on the Highland Rim, Madison is abundantly equipped to give thorough training in the varied phases of agriculture.

"Agriculture will open avenues for self-support."

"No line of manual training is more valuable than agriculture."

"It was God's plan for man to till the soil."

Head of Madison's Gold Star Jersey Herd



"Give ear and hear my voice," said the prophet Isaiah to the farmer, "for his God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him."

In the mission field there is need for teaching-farmers.

THE DAIRY

MADISON'S gold-star herd of approximately one hundred registered Jerseys began in 1925, when C. L. Kendall brought ten registered Jersey cows from his Arkansas farm, two of which were daughters of a full sister of Canadian Champion. Since that, registered sires have been purchased when young at a low price, illustrating that students entering rural schoolwork can build a herd without a great outlay of funds. Madison now has one of the outstanding herds of the state.

MADISON FOODS

Madison's food manufacturing plant, utilizing vegetable protein as meat alternates, is an attractive phase of the industrial program of the college. In these times of flesh food shortage, men are learning that nature grows protein foods in the open field. One of the most promising of these is the soybean.

Madison Foods, operated on the college campus, gives employment to students in training.

A Food Chemist Discusses the Soybean—From Field



To Food Manufacturing Plant—to Consumer



MADISON COLLEGE OFFERINGS

Intelligent farmers and skilled craftsmen are needed in our Christian missionary projects. The Department of Industrial Education offers work in carpentry, auto mechanics, printing, welding, both electric and acetylene, power plant operation, painting and decorating, concrete masonry, bricklaying, house wiring, plumbing.

Students working for a B.S. degree may major in agriculture, and may enlarge and enrich their course by such subjects as general and plant biology, fundamentals of microbiology, principles of genetics, general chemistry, principles of accounting. Other courses are available, such as Bible, English, history, modern languages, music, health subjects, mathematics, and a number of vocational or trades subjects.

Attractive Features

By working approximately thirty-six hours per week, an industrious and efficient student should be able to earn his board, room, and tuition.

Seventy-five per cent of the present student enrollment is earning expenses by work.

Because of their all-round practical training, Madison graduates are much in demand.

Madison has an efficient teaching staff of thirty men and women, who have a sympathetic attitude toward the student who works to earn his education.

Veterans are eligible to the courses at Madison under provisions of the G. I. Bill.

Agricultural and mechanical courses are open to mature men and women who desire training to prepare for rural life, and to special students who do not wish to qualify for a degree.

For further details, send for college catalog and other literature, addressing Madison College, Office of Dean, Madison College, Tennessee.

The Madison Survey

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Vol. XXVIII, No. 13

Madison College, Tennessee

July 15, 1946

A MEMORABLE HOME-COMING

THE WEEK END of June 21 to 24 was a happy occasion that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to participate in the Madison Home-Coming program. As former Madison students have resumed their education after months or years of service for their country, the idea of a home-coming took shape in their minds. During the war Mrs. Nis Hansen kept the "boys over there" in touch with each other and with passing events on the college campus through a mimeographed newsletter.

In planning the program and in its execution Lawrence Bidwell took a leading part, and there was never a dull moment. At the opening session Friday evening, words of welcome were extended to the homecomers

by President Steen for the college; Ralph Davidson, Treasurer of the Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, for the College Alumni; Mrs. Eleanor Speaker, Director of Nursing Education, for the Nurses' Alumni; and Lawrence Bidwell for the veterans themselves.

THE Sabbath morning service was conducted by Pastor M. E. Chapman, of Atlanta, Regional Secretary for Army Camps, whose wide experience with the men in service gave him deep sympathy with them and understanding of their

problems. Twelve thousand Adventist young men took part in the great struggle for freedom that democracy implies. A large proportion of these young men and women were assigned duty in the medical corps, where many of them did an outstanding work. The speaker related evidences of this, drawn from his contact with men in the service. He spoke earnestly of the seriousness of the times in which we live and the necessity of knowing the truth which makes men free, and the unwavering faith necessary for

success as Christian workers in a world that is evidently approaching a crisis.

AT THE afternoon service the rostrum chairs were filled by veterans. There were Dr. J. C. Trivett, dentist at Madison College; Curtis Morton, who

spent four years in the Army without going overseas; Forrest Pride, who left Madison in 1942, when sent abroad landed in Ireland, went on to North Africa the fall of that same year, was on shipboard during four air raids, went on to Sicily, then Italy, back to England, then on to France, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, and home, all in thirty-seven months.

Robert Santini, up from Chattanooga, related experiences as a nurse in the station hospital of an air base in Scotland, where the accident cases of 20,000 men

were cared for. Lawrence Bidwell and his college friend, Howard Nix, served together throughout the war, with the exception of a few weeks before returning to the States. They were with the Ninth Division when the Germans made their counterattack, and they lost 5,000 of their own men in ten days.

Miss Augusta Ezell related experiences of herself and a second Madison nurse, Miss Marjorie Stiles, in the South Pacific, where they spent two years in New Guinea. Paul Donesky was called into the Canadian Army from college in 1941. Ellus Williams, who first knew Madison as a sanitarium patient, then as a college student, had a most unusual experience in his thirty-eight months overseas. He is the inventor of an electric stretcher pad, which was used with wounded men on the battlefield. This pad brought Private Williams in contact with the highest medical officials of the British and the American Armies, and his invention was adopted for use in hospitals and on surgery tables.

The stories told by these veterans were thrilling indeed. All had seen death in the horrors of war. Each one testified of the providential protection he had experienced. All were grounded in their faith in God and more determined than ever to serve Him, through life, come war, come peace.

The men's chorus, directed by Joe Donehew, and the women's chorus, under direction of Mrs. Speaker, gave an exhilarating musical program in the evening.

TWO speakers had the morning hour on Sunday. Dr. Thomas Steen gave a forecast of the future of Madison College as it faces the most serious time in its history. World changes demand of our educational institution a dynamic program, a clear vision, as it prepares self-supporting missionaries to carry on a world-wide program of education, of health, and of industry. President T. L. Oswald, of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference, emphasized the seriousness of the times we face and the necessity of meeting these conditions with a sense of our dependence on the Lord for daily guidance.

THE afternoon service was held near the flagpole on Assembly Hall lawn. It was a memorial service led by Dean Welch in honor of our men lost in action.

Aubrey Alexander, of Memphis, Tennessee, was a member of a bombing plane crew which was lost over Germany.

Jay Caldwell, Madison student, graduate physician of the College of Medical Evangelists, and a practicing physician when called into the Army, was a passenger on an Army plane which crashed somewhere in California.

Donald Colbert, of Stafford, Virginia, was a member of a crew whose plane was shot down over Germany.

Warren Irwin, of Louisiana, while en route to Europe was seriously wounded by the torpedoing of his ship, and died before he reached land.

Dewey Lester, of Belcher, Kentucky, with his sergeant, was killed by the bursting of a bomb near the foxhole in which they had taken refuge on Anzio Beach-head.

Alexander McKinnon, of Jacksonville, Florida, was killed in a plane crash in California in 1943 soon after receiving his wings from the Army Air Corps.

J. L. Thomas, a student at Madison and at Asheville Agricultural School, went overseas in February, 1944, and was reported lost a month later. Lt. Thomas was flying a Liberator plane, which was damaged by antiaircraft fire. He was awarded the Air Medal posthumously the following May.

Lt. John Robert Wilson lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wilson, on the college campus, worked in the college shops, and was a member of the college church. He was a member of the A. A. F. in England, and was pilot of a plane shot down over Germany in November, 1944. He was awarded the Air Medal, the Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Purple Heart.

It was a touching service. Music was by the American Legion Band of Nashville. The Memorial Tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Nis Hansen, and a floral tribute was presented by the flower girls.

"O, Thou who driest the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,

If when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to Thee."

HOMES were open to visitors Sunday evening. The Nurses' Alumni and the College Alumni each held a meeting; and Monday the Homecomers' picnic in the shady wood lot on what is known as the Wilson Place, a section of the college property, closed the program.

REPORTING FROM THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

ON his return from Washington, where he attended the world conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Dr. Steen reported at the early morning prayer and study hour some things of special interest to the Madison group. In part he said:

"I was deeply impressed by the interest expressed by many people in many different places concerning the role Madison is to play in the onward march of this world-wide work. Officers of our various colleges, professors, and other educational leaders, frequently expressed the fact that in their respective institutions there is a strong conviction that Madison should lead in a program of technical and industrial training that is not now being adequately provided elsewhere in the schools of the denomination.

"It was frequently stated that our other colleges are so burdened with the liberal arts program and the training of ministers, teachers for the secondary grade level, and other professional workers, that they cannot find time for strong courses in agriculture, mechanical and industrial arts and techniques that so many of our young people should have.

"They recognize that with the large health unit, Madison Rural Sanitarium, operated on the college campus, Madison is equipped to do an outstanding work in such lines as the training of nurses, laboratory technicians, dietetics, nutrition, and home economics, now so successfully offered here.

"Another development of the General Conference was the strong desire expressed by many people to augment the manufacture and distribution of health foods. It is felt that in this Madison should play an important part because of its large food manufacturing plant, its excellent facilities, and experienced personnel.

"They suggested also the wisdom of maintaining a central research agency for the improvement of foods and for improved methods of advertising and distributing our products.

"In these and other ways it is evident that Madison should play an important part in the expanding program of the denomination."

A HIGH-SCHOOL GARDEN PROJECT

BY ADOLPH JOHNSON

THE garden, farm, and orchards are the laboratories for the agriculture students and others interested in growing things. These laboratories are available for teachers and students, from the kindergarten with its garden plot to the upperclassmen of the college, who work out problem projects for which they receive college credit.

At this writing in June a high school student is discing with the tractor a piece of ground from which the day before members of the class uncovered the last of their project crop of potatoes. Early in the morning this lad is out, that he may secure the use of the tractor and save the remaining soil moisture for some other crop.

Irish potatoes are a difficult crop to grow in this part of Tennessee. Here in the Cumberland River basin the soil is heavy and slow to warm up in the spring. Too often our potatoes have proven an unprofitable enterprise.

When the high school class was organized last fall, the different problem crops were discussed, and they accepted the challenge to produce the Irish potatoes. This was the class project, and in addition each student selected a vegetable as a personal project. In the early fall, work began on the piece of ground selected. It was cleaned, manure was hauled, and the ground broken, students taking the lead in all operations.

It was an interesting class period indeed when those who had never laid hands on the handles of a walking plow took their turn. The walking plow was selected in order that the students might have a close-up view of soil in the process of being broken. It was then left rough, and subjected to the mellowing process of winter rains and the freezing and thawing.

During the winter, samples of the soil were tested in the classroom for nutrient

content and balance, and a sample of the same soil was sent to the experiment station to verify our findings.

In the spring, work began in earnest. The best seed possible was secured, cut, and cured. As we cut, we studied the quality of good seed potatoes, the best method of cutting, and the proper size of the cut. While the seed cured, the seed-bed was prepared and the mineral fertilizer applied to balance the manured soil. The potatoes were dropped by hand and covered with a machine. From this time on, the boys saw to it that the surface did not become baked or hard. They were a proud group when the potatoes appeared above ground and began spreading their broad leaves in the sun, but prouder still when they discovered tubers forming underground long before the blossoms appeared.

They set the stage for success and fought to the finish, maintaining a dirt mulch, keeping out weeds, and even making preparations to irrigate in case of a drouth. The crop is finished, the products sold; the ground is disced, ready for a late corn crop for roasting ears.

When they began digging, we were all pleased to find that the yield was running about 230 bushels per acre of fine Bliss Triumph potatoes, with many specimens weighing over a pound. They were sold for four and one-half cents per pound, which proved a profit to both the department and the students, who took the project on a half-and-half basis. It is not a high yield for a potato region, but for this area, it is excellent, and we are proud of our future farmers.

Meeting with Units

LATE in May the trustees of The Layman Foundation met with the Board of Directors of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium at their beautiful valley home at Fletcher, between Asheville and Hendersonville, North Carolina. The institution is prosperous.

The high school, of which Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson is principal, had just closed a successful year. The mountain laurel was in bloom, and the grounds of the institution were most attractive. The prospects are good for a large yield of

fruit. It is a delightful situation for the education of young people. The organization of The Layman Foundation of North Carolina was completed and became the holding board of the Fletcher property.

On the home trip the Madison group took dinner with the Little Creek School and Sanitarium family at Concord, near Knoxville, Tennessee. The little medical institution is filled to capacity, while physicians and prospective patients urge speed in the extension of facilities, for which plans are already in operation. The school closed recently, but a number of the young people remained to work on the farm and otherwise during the summer. The schoolwork is under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. Leland Straw, and Mrs. S. B. Goodge is the efficient manager of the sanitarium.

Campus Notes

THE architect and builder who had charge of the construction work of the college campus for a number of years was H. E. Standish, who now resides in Phoenix, Arizona. It was he who remodeled the sanitarium area from its pristine group of small cottages to its attractive Spanish design. Mr. and Mrs. Standish spent a few hours with friends on the campus as they were en route to New England and other northern sections.

The rural units, or groups of self-supporting community centers of the South, the outgrowth or the extension of Madison, often take from the parent institution some of its most dependable workers. From the beginning of Pine Forest Academy at Chunky, Mississippi, Miss Hazel King has been one of its teachers. Two months ago Miss Audrey King, supervisor in Madison Sanitarium, joined the group at Chunky, as head of the medical work. The last of June, R. B. King, who has been the postmaster at Madison College, and Mrs. King, a teacher in the campus high school, withdrew from Madison, where they have worked for twenty-seven years, to join their two daughters at the Pine Forest Academy. Such changes in personnel are keenly felt at Madison, but at the same time they bespeak growth and increased efficiency in the unit.

The Madison Survey

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MADISON COLLEGE
(Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute)

Vol. XXVIII, No. 14

Madison College, Tennessee

July 30, 1946

AN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO MEET PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS

Reforms Called For

WORLD conditions due largely to the upset of economic stability following the global war, and which include the contention between great industries and the labor which makes them possible and the accelerated advances of science as demonstrated in which is coming to be known as the atomic age, are causing serious consideration of the educational system and methods which shape the character of the rising generation of children and youth. Harlan Logan, in an editorial, *Look Magazine*, May 28, 1946, accuses our schools of adherence to outdated methods. He says:

"The majority of our schools operate as though all progress had stopped thirty years ago. While the scientists hurl us on at atomic speed, our educational system continues to creep."

He explains his meaning in this way:

"We continue to evaluate our students largely on the basis of their ability to memorize facts. We grade them with letters or numbers, giving them 'high' grades if their memories are good. We continue this antiquated system in the full knowledge that it is silly and meaningless, and that what we need is a detailed

analysis of the student's readiness to move on to another group of studies; or, in the case of the high school or college graduate, an estimate of his readiness to go out and cope with the personal and professional problems of the adult world.

"THERE can be no doubt but that half of the practices and a third of the subjects in our schools have no value.

They are maintained only by tradition and by selfishness on the part of administrators and teachers who have an interest in maintaining them."

Among Mr. Logan's suggested corrections in methods are the increased effective use of visual education; new ways of teaching languages, mathematics, and many other

subjects which he argues will prove as effective as did the improvement of machinery for war.

MANY of us have seen the school people referred to by Mr. Logan, when he attributes the snail's pace of a student through high school or college to "educational administrators who arbitrarily break knowledge and understanding into terms and semesters and insist that a grade be assigned to each segment," and—

Take Time to Talk With God

"IF you would have the rich treasures of heaven, you must have secret communion with God. When you hurry from one thing to another, and you cannot take time to talk with God, how can you expect power in your work? Christ Himself was much in prayer."

"Teachers whose knowledge and notes cover only a fraction of a subject and who see to it that the course ends before this fraction is exhausted."

This is a serious indictment, but experience compels admission of the truth. Fortunately, as Mr. Logan says, "There are exceptions. There are individual educators who are exceptions. There are schools that are notably strong in some or all of the points listed. . . . These exceptions give us a goal to work toward and a reason to hope."

One of the Exceptions

IN the June, 1946, issue of *The Reader's Digest*, appeared a condensed article from *The Rotarian*, by Blake Clark, which tells the thrilling story of Holtville High School in Alabama, not far from Montgomery. Principal James Chrietzberg is a leader with ability to secure the co-operation of his students and direct their activities.

His theory is that "boys and girls can work miracles under their own power. They need help in shaping their first plans—but, after that, you'd better watch out, or you'll get run over!"

The first project of the boys was the construction of a slaughter house on a \$13,500 loan from the Farm Security Administration, the installation of a refrigerating plan, and the slaughtering and curing of meats by the students under instruction of a skillful teacher.

The first project undertaken by the girls was canning fruits and vegetables. An idle, state-owned cannery was borrowed. The girls published a canner's cookbook and encouraged women to bring in their freshly-picked garden produce. "In one year the home economics class lined the kitchen shelves of 125 housewives with 8,000 cans of corn, okra, tomatoes, peaches, plums, and pears."

Two boys with tractors terraced 5,000 acres of land to prevent erosion.

THIS is merely a glimpse. You have probably read the article and said to yourself, "Why is it my boys and girls can't have such a chance?" The summary of the Holtville experience is this:

"The myriad activities of Holtville High students stimulate rather than interfere with their scholastic performances. . . . A comparative record of Alabama high school graduates in various colleges

shows that Holtville High boys and girls were first one year, and always rank in the top quarter. Not one has ever flunked a college subject.

"Today there's a new spirit in Holtville. Farmers like to ride past the terraced land, the fields of wheat and oats as well as cotton, the peach orchards, and the barnyards alive with fat hogs, purebred cattle, and fine chickens. Their wives take pride in clean, painted homes set in green, landscaped lawns. Families are healthier because they eat better and more varied meals. At the same time, the boys and girls are solidly sold on Holtville. They know it's a prosperous, upstanding community because they've made it that way themselves."

Among the Progressives

FROM its beginning Madison and its rural affiliates have endeavored to steer away from some of the traditional methods of long standing in many schools. Its program of student activities, including agricultural work on a large farm with a widely diversified program, its food manufacturing plant, mechanical shops, construction work, medical work in Madison Sanitarium and Hospital, has prepared many a man and woman to cope with the problems of actual life in rural communities as Christian workers and citizens.

STAFF correspondent for *The Nashville Tennessean*, Nat Caldwell, recently gave a story of the growth of Madison Rural Sanitarium, a few paragraphs from which we give one side of the picture of this institution.

"It was some time in 1943 that the citizens of Nashville and Davidson County first became aware that their community faced a dangerous shortage of hospital bed space and began public discussion of the situation. A few weeks later the issue was raised at a meeting of the board of directors of Madison Sanitarium. These good men, recognizing a responsibility to the community in which their institution was located, began an investigation of Madison's potentialities for helping to meet the situation.

"Prayer played no small part in their decision to undertake immediately construction of a forty-bed addition for general hospital purposes. They had no assurance of the materials with which to

build. They had no assurance of the funds with which to buy the materials.

THE new wing, which, due to shortages of materials and labor, was nearly two years in the building, will be opened to the public within a few weeks. Originally the costs were estimated at \$50,000, but because of increased prices for practically everything that went into the building, final costs will run to more than \$70,000. From friends and admirers of the plucky, determined little institution funds have come in to meet a part of the costs, and new contributions are still received. It is, in fact, no longer correct to call Madison a little institution. With the opening of the forty new beds, it will be a 158-bed hospital, one of the five largest in the community.

"The story of the new wing, the first major piece of new hospital construction undertaken in Nashville in more than a decade, is simply a projection of Madison College, since it was founded on a set of religious ideals in 1904."

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY

FOR years Bethel Academy has operated at Arpin, Wisconsin. Recently, however, a more desirable piece of property has been secured, and the academy is being relocated. President T. E. Unruh, of the Wisconsin Conference, has been directing in this change of location and is himself deeply interested in rural surroundings for children and youth. He gives a glimpse of his experience in the following:

"Some years ago while attending an educational convention, I listened to an address by Dr. L. A. Pittenger, President of Ball State Teachers College in Indiana. He made this unusual statement: 'If I had my way, I would not send city busses out through the country to gather up young people to take them to the high schools in the city. I would rather locate the high school in the country and send the school busses into the city to bring these young people out into the country to get their education.'"

THAT clear philosophy remained in the mind of President Unruh, and with the new project of locating Wisconsin's academy, he wrote Dr. Pittenger, in order to verify the statement as he remembered it. Dr. Pittenger replied, "Your

THE contribution of an educational institution should be measured by the degree to which it prepares its students to meet the conditions of life after they leave the classroom; in other words, the degree to which the school fits into the community needs.

That the widely distributed activities of students-in-training at Madison make an appeal is evident from a letter recently received from H. W. Herman, Managing Editor of *College and University Business*, who says:

"There came to my desk the May 30 edition of THE MADISON SURVEY. The bulletin intrigued me. . . . We feel that our readers would be tremendously interested in a report of the Madison College enterprise. We found your reference very interesting regarding the Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison Foods, Madison College Press, Madison Laundry, Madison Auto Service, and Madison Farms. To my mind this is probably one of the most completely integrated collegiate communities to come to my attention."

memory is correct." And then he enlarged upon the idea of locating a school on a large tract of land in the following words:

"First, man is a part of nature and he needs the lessons and discipline that nature gives, and he needs them directly from nature itself.

"Second, our life is becoming more artificial with the increase of city dwellers and manufacturing. Youth needs to know the realities of life in the raw.

"Third, although we need group education in a better way than we have been providing it, youth needs to be alone with the forces that produce and provide for us.

"Spiritual qualities will be richer and far more productive if they are based on a thorough acquaintance with nature and her ways of working. If more of our people could have this experience, we would not be so ready to cast aside the idea of a God and to trust to human planning. The man who walks with nature, lives in the presence of eternal mysteries wherein dwells a power the sophisticated wish to deny and place in its stead man's reason.

"To live out of cans does something to us that makes for lack of harmony and a

loss of appreciation of law to live."

THE world needs teachers who themselves are filled with the thought of rural education for children and youth. If the city busses could be turned about and headed for the country, as Dr. Pit-

tenger suggests, that would be the biggest single force to start an out-of-the-city movement on the part of parents.

Teachers with a vision, teachers with power of initiative to carry out an idea and an ideal, have a work ahead of them.

CAMPUS VISITORS

FOLLOWING the world conference of Seventh-day Adventists in Washington, Elder N. C. Wilson, newly appointed president of the North American Division of the General Conference, spent several days with relatives and friends at Madison. He was on his way to Lincoln, his headquarters for several years as president of the Central Union Conference. His family was with him, and they, with the families of Ray Wilson and Walter Wilson, both of whom are members of the Madison group, made a happy get-together.

Before his work in foreign fields as president of the South Africa Division and then the Southern Asia Division of the denominational work, Elder Wilson was Bible teacher in Madison College. He has had, therefore, a long and intimate acquaintance with the self-supporting work of the South. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the corporation that operates Madison, and by virtue of his position at the head of the North American Division, he will be chairman of the newly established Commission of Self-Supporting Institutions, of which Dr. E. A. Sutherland is the secretary.

Elder Wilson is always a welcome visitor, and his coming at the week end of the Madison home-coming program was especially timely.

Editor R. B. Thurber, of the *Canadian Signs of the Times*, spent a few hours on the campus the first of July. For years he was a close neighbor of Madison, when, as editor of the *Watchman Magazine*, he was connected with Southern Publishing Association, Nashville. He is a keen student of prophetic and current world history and gave his audience an inspiring talk on present-day happenings.

Doctors C. S. Scott and Haakon Uggedal, of Oslo, Norway, spent two days at Madison late in June acquainting themselves with the self-supporting community work here and in various sections of the Southland. They are constructing a rural medical institution two miles from Sem Station, Norway, and are interested also in the food manufacturing enterprise at Madison. They had time only to visit the rural sanitariums at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, and Florence, Alabama.

Professor G. Arthur Keough, Educational Secretary of the Middle East Union Mission, Beirut, Lebanon, was a visitor at Madison College June 2 and 3.

Pastor Emiliano Ponce, Superintendent of the Gulf Mission, with headquarters in Saltillo, Mexico, made his first visit to Madison late in June. He expressed great interest in the work of this institution and expects to encourage a number of our Mexican youth to study in Madison College.

Pastor Max Fuss, Superintendent of the Central Mexican Mission, with offices in Mexico City, arrived Friday with Mrs. Fuss and their three children. It was also his first visit to Madison. They continued their trip to Washington, D. C., where he represented his field in the General Conference session.

C. E. Lambeth, Superintendent of East Brazil Union Mission, headquarters, Rio de Janeiro, speaking of educational problems in Brazil, said that they were in need of many of the practical methods used at Madison, but customs of long standing are an obstacle to a work program for students. He gave a touching story of the spirit of service and self-sacrifice among the teachers and many students who are eager for an education.

The Madison Survey

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THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

★ A Madison Tradition ★ Early Experiences

IN HIS BOOK, *Men of the Mountains*, A. W. Spalding, describing the early days of the out-schools, more commonly known these days as Madison's rural units, quotes a Tennessee state senator who was addressing an educational convention:

"When I was a school superintendent in Sumner County, we had a district up on the rimlands where there had been no school for seven years. The last teacher we had there, a young woman, quit and never would go back.

"Four years ago a gentleman from that section told me there was a man up there who had actually built a schoolhouse and paid for it himself, and was holding school! We county superintendents were used to sitting on the treasury lid, and didn't know how any schoolhouse could go up or any school start without our knowing it first. So this report excited my curiosity. I wanted to meet that man. So I opened communication and made an appointment with him. That was my first acquaintance with Professor Alden and his fellow workers.

"They are pure gold, twenty-four carat.

I know, and our people know, what they can do and what they are doing. They are in the forefront of the uplift of the rural school. They are helping to develop a love for the country and to bring a solution of its problems that will turn the tide back from the city. If all the schools you people have are like the three in Sumner County, we want more of them. I am glad we have the cooperation

of such schools as Goodlettsville and Fountain Head."

OF these beginning schools, Mr. Spalding says:

"About a year and a half after the founding of the Madison School, two of the charter members, C. F. Alden and B. N. Mulford, were delegated to begin

the out-school work. In February, 1906, Alden, Mulford, and Charley Ashton looked at a place fifteen miles from Madison and seven miles from the railroad at Goodlettsville. . . .

"When Charles Alden's wife, a teacher, arrived, the neighbors began to ask, 'Why can't you teach us a school?' In the fall, school was begun, and it steadily grew until there was an attendance of seventy-five or eighty pupils and three teachers."

The struggle to make a living and operate a school, and to look after the needs of the sick and afflicted, is typical of the experiences of many of the rural community centers that comprise the self-supporting rural school group of the Southland. But it is not the purpose here to go into details of the struggles, the steady climb, and the near miracles that often attended their work. Professor Spalding gives the story of one after another of those early pioneer efforts.

AFTER describing a muleback ride over the mountains and through the wooded hills of North Carolina, he pictures the welcome accorded by two of his friends who were teaching in a primitive mountain home, where they received their training for a broader mountain work later in what became Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium.

"Drenched and cold, we stiffly lowered ourselves from the saddles. Bareheaded, radiant, Mr. Arthur stands at the roadside to greet us, and Mis' Margaret's rosy face is framed in the doorway. Behind is a roaring fire in the rough stone fireplace, and the once dark, low room is transformed with paint and pictures to match the glow of love that has come here into the mountains.

"It's a rough little shack of a one-room house that the teachers have adopted, but with a triple division and the addition of a two-room lean-to, it serves with distinction not only for their home but for the housing of three or four students from a distance. Some there are who tramp daily six to eight miles, through sunshine or rain, to and from the school, but others there are, even from neighboring counties, who are begging for a chance to live at the school."

We are merely introducing a few early experiments to put you in touch with the people, the leaders in these units, who make up the audience at these early annual conventions.

Educational Factors

THESE annual gatherings have always been a strong, unifying factor in the self-supporting missionary work of the Southland. The workers came in for counsel, for study of principles fundamental to the success in their work, for the encouragement that comes from close association with others who are meeting and solving hard problems. These were

days of study and prayer, for the mission each had accepted called for devotion, self-forgetfulness, grace, and an abundance of faith.

These conventions, too, were often attended by others besides those personally engaged in the rural units themselves. The United States Commissioner of Education, interested in these educational projects, sent a representative when not able himself to be present. Dr. H. W. Foght was one who attended convention in this way, and who, after listening to the reports of workers from the mountain schools, said, "I believe with all my heart in the kind of work that is being done by the mother school at Madison and by the schools 'beyond the rim' and in the mountains. Schools like yours are doing a work of a kind that the public schools of the United States have failed utterly to do. The time has come for educators to give a more thorough study to just this kind of school. This is the only way to solve our rural school problem."

Social Security

CONDITIONS in the world today make an appeal for this type of human service with no less force than in the early days of the Southern self-supporting rural work. The need of some sort of social security is turning the minds of many toward rural districts where the family can have land to cultivate and where the snares of the city are less keenly felt.

It has been said with truth that "not many, even among educators and statesmen, comprehend the causes underlying the present state of society. Those who hold the reins of government are unable to solve the problems of poverty, pauperism, and increasing crime. They struggle in vain to place business operations on a more secure basis. . . .

"There are largehearted men and women who are anxiously considering the conditions of the poor, and what can be found for their relief, and how the unemployed can be helped to secure the common blessings of God's providence and to live the life He intended man to live."

THE experiences of the self-supporting rural centers have been demonstrating one way of remedying such conditions. Several hundred people are showing how, by having a piece of land, it is possible for families to live a more complete life.

"In God's plan for Israel, every family had a home on the land with sufficient ground for tilling. Thus were provided both the means and the incentive for a useful, industrious, and self-supporting life. Every family was secure in its possession, and a safeguard was afforded against the extremes of either wealth or want."

Opportunities

WITHIN the vast boundaries of nature there is still room to find a home. It took courage for the families that form the nucleus of the rural centers to leave their pleasant quarters and go out into the needy places where their services would tell on the side of right and where they could by precept and example teach the better way of life.

Thousands and tens of thousands might be working upon the soil who are crowded into the cities, struggling against odds to secure the necessities of life. They must be taught how to secure a living from the soil. No better missionary can be found than this.

"Christian farmers can do real missionary work by helping the needy to find homes on the land, and by teaching them how to till the soil and make it productive."

"Let farmers, financiers, builders, and those who are skilled in various arts and crafts go to neglected fields to improve the land, to establish industries, to prepare humble homes for themselves, and to help their neighbors."

In these paragraphs is outlined a way by which lay members of the church can help themselves, and while doing so, can be of untold blessing to others.

The 1946 Convention

THE next annual convention is scheduled to meet early in October. The exact date will be given a little later.

KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE CONFERENCE MEETINGS

MADISON COLLEGE campus was alive with visitors the week end of July 19-21, as the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference held here its annual meeting. The occasion brought in representatives from forty-five churches; officials of the local conference, whose headquarters is at Nashville; the president and other Southern Union Conference officials from Atlanta; and Elders H. W. Anderson and A. W. Staples from the General Conference in Washington, D. C.

The central theme, the timely topic for study at the meeting this year, has to do with the broadening work of the self-supporting group as it faces the necessity of helping city people who decide to seek a rural home.

On every side this topic is under consideration, not always from the point of view of our rural Christian workers, but in many cases as a result of fear of the things that are coming on the earth. The public press, radio commentators, statesmen, thinking men everywhere, are concerned about the future of our great centers of population. Christian men and women have reason to think seriously of the future for the safety of their growing children. The time has come for hundreds of city dwellers to find homes and work in some rural community.

RECENTLY the Commission of Self-Supporting Institutions has been organized as a section of the work of the denomination to enlarge the possibilities of self-supporting missionary endeavor. Dr. E. A. Sutherland, as secretary of the commission, together with men associated with him in this problem of country living, will have a large part in the convention program.

As usual, the conference will be held at Madison. The seriousness of the times and of the leading subject of discussion indicates the importance of this meeting to all who are intimately connected with self-supporting missionary enterprises.

There is a special time, so we are told, for every purpose, for every advancement. The present is a time for lay church members to recognize their responsibility and prepare for the coming campaign. The convention presents a favorable time for study. Within the next two or three weeks the date will be decided. Watch for it—and plan to attend the meeting.

The meetings opened Friday evening with a stirring talk by aging Elder Anderson, who has devoted over fifty years to mission work in South Africa. He had a thrilling story to tell of the changes that have come to the peoples of Rhodesia, Matabuloland, and other sections into which Christianity has marched with telling success. He made a strong appeal to young men and women to respond to the needs of Africa.

An inspiring study of the possibilities of the church whose members are willing to follow the instructions of Christ to His Disciples was given by E. F. Hackman, of Atlanta, president of the Southern Union Conference. In the words of the Apostle Paul, "It is high time to awake out of sleep. . . . The night is far spent; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light."

CAMPUS NEWS

IN July, Dr. Roy Bowes and his wife and child, of Los Angeles, located on the college campus. Dr. Bowes, a former Madison student and a graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, recently received his discharge from Army service. Before locating definitely in the South, he desired to spend some time as intern in the Madison Sanitarium.

Following his discharge from the Army, Ward Shaw returned to his home on the campus with Mrs. Shaw and their two children. He has resumed work in the Mechanical Division.

Miss Mary Lillie, Madison alumna, who taught in the Louisville, Kentucky, church school last year, spent the month of July on the campus, assisting in the Accounting Office. After vacationing with her parents at Coalmont on the Cumberland Plateau, she will return to Louisville.

Following his attendance at the world conference of Seventh-day Adventists in Washington, and when on his way to visit friends on the Pacific Coast, Elder F. Charpiot, of the Southern European Division, home, Bern, Switzerland, paid Madison a visit. Problems of rehabilitation in Europe give workers from that field special interest in the self-supporting missionary activities of the Southland, its schools, food work, and medical institutions.

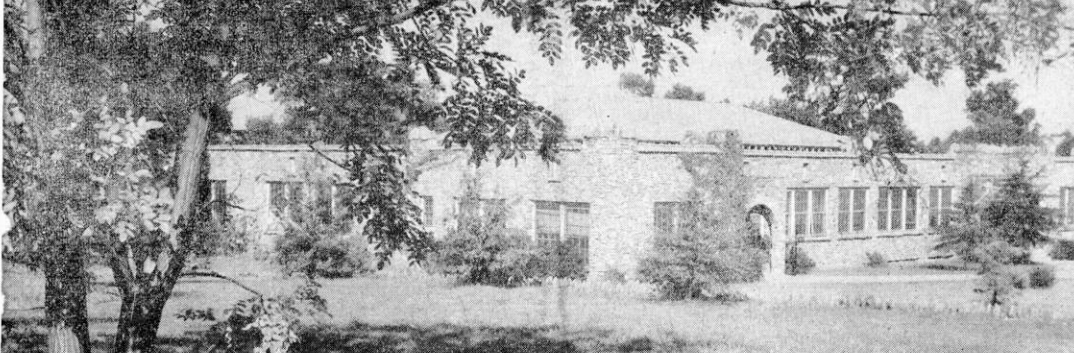
A former student and then member of the College faculty, Dr. Lawrence Hewitt, graduate of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linds and Los Angeles, California, who is now interning in Nashville General Hospital, was welcomed by his friends on the campus late in July.

T. L. Oswald, president of the local conference for the past three years, was transferred to Washington, D. C., as home missionary secretary of the General Conference. C. H. Lauda, of Atlanta, fills the vacancy this transfer makes. There remain with us the familiar names of W. H. Higgins, secretary-treasurer; P. E. Shakespeare, Publishing Department secretary; D. W. O'fill, Sabbath school and home missionary secretary; E. J. Barnes, secretary of the Department of Education.

Among the delegates to the General Conference meeting in Washington, who made Madison a part of their tour of educational and medical institutions, were Rudolfe Bele, president of the South Brazil Union Conference; P. G. Pinho, president, and Jose Passos, secretary, of the Parania Mission; Emmanuel Zorub, secretary of East Brazil Union Mission; and Geruiano Ritter, president of the Sao Paulo Conference, who were on their way to New York City for their return voyage to South America.

Blanche Nicola-Beakley, M.D., of North Hollywood, California, visited Madison friends following attendance at the world conference in Washington. Dr. Blanche, as she is familiarly known here, spent a good many years at Madison, both before and after she was a physician, as teacher and member of the medical staff of Madison Rural Sanitarium. Her interest in the self-supporting work of the South has never waned, and she looks forward to returning to this field.

Late in July, President E. E. Cossentine, of Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, who is assuming his new duties as secretary of the Department of Education of the General Conference, visited Madison to become acquainted with its various activities, in all of which he is deeply interested. Years ago he had a taste of rural, self-supporting unit work in a little school at Douglasville, Georgia. He was a member of the faculty of Avondale College, Cooronbong, Australia, an institution outstanding in our ranks for its leadership in practical types of education and its work-study program for students. He expressed deep interest in the plans and purposes of Madison and its affiliated rural community centers.



A Companion of Madison Foods PACIFIC UNION COLLEGE LIBRARY

The Madison Survey

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MADISON HANDLES FOOD PROBLEMS *A Firsthand Project*

RURAL-MINDED MADISON raises foods. It teaches its students to love the soil and to take pride in making it yield bountifully.

Madison also cans fruits and vegetables in abundance that the summer harvest may be utilized at other seasons of the year. But the institution known as Madison goes farther than this.

In its food manufacturing plant, known as MADISON FOODS, it utilizes various vegetable proteins and other nutritive elements, converting them into foods that make it unnecessary to consume flesh meats.

This is all a part of an educational program in which a college of the liberal-arts type is closely associated with, and an integral part of, a human life pattern such as the ordinary man and woman meets when he or she has completed the usual school days.

OPERATING in the center of a large and beautiful campus, which is itself a portion of a 900-acre farm, on the banks of the Cumberland River, are four major activities: (1) The college, with its diversified intellectual and industrial courses; (2) A modest but efficiently operated food manufacturing plant with its student workers and teacher-managers; (3) A group of dietitians and nutrition experts to whom is committed the responsibility of providing a balanced ration for college students and the patients of the sanitarium; (4) The well-equipped Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, with its staff of resident and community physicians, which provides the laboratory for the training of nurses, clinical technicians, and premedics, the only medical institution in this area that increased its bed capacity during the hard years of the war.

Here indeed is a rare combination of educational facilities under a single management, a set-up arrangement for the specific purpose of educating young men and women that they may be able to maintain themselves under world conditions and at the same time minister to the needs of others.

Eat Right and Stay in the Fight!

BY DR. FRANCES L. DITES

Head of Nutrition Department of Madison College

FATLESS, butterless, sugarless days arrived at Madison College, as no doubt they did to all of you. A group of trained and forward-looking dietitians sat down one afternoon to draft a new pattern for feeding students without these seemingly important foods.

Since the problem of meatless days had long ago been solved, one of the group said, "A task well begun is half done." With this, we tackled the job. And this is the way we did it.

First, knowing that no mean part of the success of a meal lies in planning a good menu, menu revision began at once. For the benefit of students who work their way, many medium and low-cost dishes were selected; dishes, too, that furnished valuable growth-promoting protein; dishes that within themselves supplied a good assortment of amino acids which are most necessary in the optimum diet for youth. We used the soybean, dry food yeast, the peanut, milk, and cheese.

HOW much sugar did we need in these stream lined menus? Actually, none at all. Pure sugar gives only calories (energy). We had plenty of energy food without it. Sweet fruits, whole wheat bread, rice, cheese, eggs, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, and honey, too, gave plenty of calories with minerals and vitamins thrown in.

Knowing also that the normal adequate diet should carry from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of the total calories in fat, curiously enough, some, reasoning superficially, said fats, aside from carrying fat-soluble vitamins and essential fatty-acids, seemed not to be absolutely essential.

But caution is necessary in this. Hungry students, you know, placed on a low-fat diet can quickly teach us why fats are important. For one thing, they flavor foods. They make plain starchy foods more palatable. Butter goes with bread, gravy with meat and potatoes. Shortening is essential to baking. Then too, fats digest slowly and hold food longer in the digestive tract, giving rise to the expression that such foods have "staying power."

FATS yield over twice the energy of other food constituents. A low-fat diet always contains more bulk, and this is a strain on the alimentary canal.

To meet the present market situation, we sought out invisible fats, such as may be hidden in milk, soybeans, peanuts, cream, cheese, egg yolks, nuts, and wheat germ.

For minerals, vitamins, color, and flavor, we added crisp, fresh salads made from vegetables and fruits. Sherbets, ices, and syrup-sweetened beverages came to our aid. Even honey cookies, molasses cake, and gingerbread with apple sauce, went over. Yes, coffeecake with honey-cinnamon topping, and Zoyburger-filled buns, captured the eye of the hungry boy.

Yum patties, Vigorost potpie, and escalloped Not-Meat with fresh tomatoes and coleslaw even excelled the sales of the old fat and sugar stand-bys.

WE STUFFED the baked potatoes, and how that cut down on bread consumption! Open-faced sandwiches became a treat and saved a slice of bread. Black-eyed peas, turnip greens, baked sweet potatoes, sliced tomatoes, corn pone, and buttermilk entertained the southern belle, while Boston brown bread and baked beans satisfied the New England lassie.

Soy Sauce, with dry food yeast and a bit of salad oil, made the spread that sold the bread that contained no fat and that produced the vim (vitamin B) for "Nerveless Jim."

(Continued on page 72)

THERE IS WISDOM FOR HIM WHO SEEKS IT

FROM the record of the Lord's miracles in providing wine at the wedding feast and in feeding the multitudes, we may learn a lesson of the highest importance. 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."

"MANY in all parts of the world will be taught to combine fruits, grains, and vegetables into foods that will sustain life and will not bring disease."

PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

THE story is told of the eminent scientist, George Washington Carver—in fact he used himself to relate it on the lecture platform—that in his early search for a solution of the South's struggle against the devastations of the boll weevil, he went into his laboratory one morning in an attitude of prayer.

"Dear Creator," he said, "please tell me what the universe was made for."

"Said the Creator, 'You want to know too much for such a little mind as yours. Ask for something your size.'

"Then I asked, 'Dear Creator, tell me what man was made for.' And again the great Creator replied, 'Little one, you are still asking too much. Bring down the extent of your request.'

"Tell me, then, Creator, what the peanut was made for."

And that humble-minded scientist gave the Creator credit for teaching him about the peanut, more about the little legume than had been known before, until he became the great exponent of the products for human food and other numerous uses of the peanut.

Since he was authority on the peanut, he was often consulted about the soybean, another member of the great family of legumes, possibly the richest source of proteins in the vegetable kingdom. And when such questions came to Dr. Carver it was his custom to refer the questioner concerning soybeans to Madison, where its food manufacturing plant was making a special study of the soybean and converting it into foods that can replace flesh foods in the human dietary.

Dr. Carver with his peanut products and Madison Foods with the soybean have made valuable contributions to the economic problem of this country.

"FOODS that are healthful and life-sustaining are to be prepared, so that men and women will not need to eat meat. It is our wisdom to prepare simple, inexpensive, health foods."

A FOOD PROBLEM

SINCE the close of the war, the United States has done more toward meeting world needs for food than ever before in its history, and the job is by no means complete. The first demand on the granaries of the country is for the starving or near-starving peoples abroad.

Dr. Tom Higginbottom was sent to India as a missionary minister. There the half-fed millions brought him to realize that the greatest work he could do in the name of the Master was to teach them to raise two stalks of grain where one was then growing. He returned to his home, took an agricultural course in the University of Ohio, and returned to India as a farmer-missionary, a raiser of food.

His Agricultural Institute at Alahabad is the center of a great work for the natives of India. One of its projects is experimental work with the soybean to determine the varieties best adapted to different climates. His book, *The Gospel of the Plow*, is his interpretation of the command of Jesus, "Feed my sheep; feed my lambs."

IN ITS agricultural and food manufacturing work, Madison is educating students in this same philosophy of Christian service.

PHYSICALLY, a man is the product of the food elements he digests and assimilates.

His intellectual and emotional life is dependent to a large degree on his physical fitness.

"As he thinketh in his heart, so is he."
—Proverbs 23:7.

EAT RIGHT

(Continued from page 71)

We laid the pattern many ways, and many times resumed our fight to make the menus right. To our surprise we saved a bit and gave to others who needed help.

WE LEARNED, too, that if every man, woman, and child would save a teaspoon of fat daily, the saving would yield a million pounds a day. It's fun to see what can be done, and save where others lose. We found the nutritional needs of the students were met and their food gave them pleasure as well.

A menu or two for the day may help you to see how we did it.

BREAKFAST

Steamed Cracked Wheat with Raisins
French Toast with Syrup
Zoyburger Hash Cakes
Orange Juice—Milk

DINNER

Baked Yum with Mushroom Sauce
Spinach with Hard-Boiled Egg
Stuffed Baked Potato
Shredded Carrot and Coleslaw
Soy Muffins—Peanut Butter
Baked Apple with Whipped Cream
Milk—Tomato Juice

SUPPER

Soy Cheese Souffle with Sliced Tomatoes
Cream Peas
Coffecake—Sliced Peaches
and Cream—Milk
Cherry Nectar

BREAKFAST

Fresh Raspberries—Wheat O Soy Crisps
Sliced Banana and Cream
Hot Zwieback—Soy-Yeast or Wheatosoy
Spread
Zoyburger Cutlets
Grape Fruit Juice
Milk

DINNER

Riced Steamed Potatoes with Parsley
Broccoli with Cheese Sauce
Staklets and Gravy—Grilled Tomatoes
Curled Celery and Rose Radishes
Oat Muffins—Honey—Watermelon
Milk or Buttermilk

SUPPER

Stuffed Vigorost with Buttered Noodles
Fresh Cinnamon Rolls
Fruit Salad
Frozen Malted Milk
Fresh Grape Juice

THE young Hebrew captive, Daniel, in the great city of Babylon, true to his home teaching, and conscious of his mission that called for keenness of intellect and spiritual discernment, "Purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat," and was "given pulse [legumes] to eat, and water to drink."—Daniel 1:8, 12.

RECIPES**SOY CHEESE SOUFFLE**

2 eggs
2 T. flour
2 T. shortening
½ tsp. salt
1 cup milk
1 cup grated soy cheese
Paprika

Blend melted shortening with flour. Gradually add hot milk. Cook in heavy pan until slightly thick. Stir in beaten egg yolks, salt, and cheese. Remove from heat. Cool slightly and fold in beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered casserole; sprinkle with paprika. Bake in pan of hot water over a very low heat, about 250-275° F. for twenty minutes, or until stiff.

BAKED YUM

Remove Yum from can. Cut in slices ½ to ¾ inches thick. Lay this in a well-oiled baking pan. Cover the Yum with the following gravy and bake for forty minutes at 375° F. or until the gravy has thickened over the Yum.

GRAVY

Mash with a fork some of the Yum; thin with water, or tomato juice and soy sauce, to a gravy consistency. Season this with onions, sage, glutamate, celery salt, salt, and red hot, and thicken just a little with flour or cornstarch to make a good gravy consistency. Garnish with parsley and sliced fresh tomatoes or rose radishes.

SOYBURGER CUTLETS

Dip half-inch-thick slices of Zoyburger, Vigorost, or Not-Meat into beaten egg and crumb. Place a small chip of butter on each slice and salt. Prepare on top of stove or in oven in well-greased pan until brown. Serve with parsley garnish as the meat portion. A fourteen-ounce can makes eight large cutlets. Large cutlets may be sliced in two.

The Madison Survey

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Madison College, Tennessee

September 15, 1946

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN SELF-SUPPORTING WORKERS

★ Country Living, a Message to the Church Laity ★

HERETOFORE the annual Convention of Self-Supporting Workers dealt mainly with an educational and medical missionary program carried forward in rural districts of the Southern States. From Madison College as a center, this extension work has operated for the past thirty-five or forty years with an ever-increasing number of friends and supporters.

This year the convention will assume a new aspect. The self-supporting units, as they are called, and Madison, their parent institution, have demonstrated a type of community service by lay church members that is appealing to others besides the patrons of the college.

The time has come for this work to be broadened and strengthened. Hundreds of church members should be at work for everyone now in the service.

World conditions are challenging the church to greater activity. Not all can be pulpit ministers; not all can be on the conference payroll. A large work must be done by the laity who go at their own charges.

North American Commission of Self-Supporting Work

AND so there has been set in operation by the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists a commission whose purpose it is to foster this type of missionary work.

The North American Commission of Self-Supporting Work will be represented at the Madison Convention by Dr. E. A.

Sutherland, Secretary of the commission and father of the Southern self-supporting work; by Professor E. E. Cossentine, Secretary of the General Conference Department of Education; Dr. Wayne McFarland, Editor of *Life and Health Magazine*; and Miss Winifred McCormack, of the Department of Health, who is especially interested in the training of nurses' aids.

Professor Cossentine spent some time in a rural unit in Georgia in the early history of the self-supporting work, so he has firsthand knowledge of the spirit that permeates this type of community service. He and others mentioned will take an active part in the program built around the COUNTRY-LIVING MESSAGE, the layman's movement to the country, and kindred topics.

Date of the Convention

THE first session will open at 7:30 Thursday evening, October 3, in Assembly Hall, on Madison College campus. The meetings close Monday noon, October 7.

Friday, October 4, will be devoted to a study by the representatives of the units, of their intimate problems. In round-table discussions topics will be handled that especially concern those who are already engaged in the self-supporting community work of the South, including how they may assist others who desire to enter this work. All meetings are open to the public.

Friday evening the commission representatives from Washington will be in charge, and rousing sessions will follow in rapid succession.

Every unit should be well represented. This is an important meeting. It will mark the beginning of a new era in this work. A new impetus will be given to activities that have been paving the way for present-day conditions.

Friends who are interested are invited. Make reservations early, addressing Miss Florence Fellemende, Madison College, Tennessee.

MADISON COLLEGE and the rural units affiliated with it are conducting an unusual combination of educational and medical work which has attracted wide attention.

Three sets of forces have been largely responsible for the founding and operating of these centers of activity: (1) Madison College, the training center with its program of student self-support; (2) The Layman Foundation, chartered as a philanthropic organization to foster and supplement the efforts of the college and its self-supporting workers; and (3) a group of men and women who caught their inspiration from these two organizations and willingly accepted the challenge of the communities needing their assistance.

The result of this cooperation has been

the establishment of several hundred Christian, rural-minded people on the land, with a love for the soil, a willingness to serve the community as teachers, nurses, agricultural and mechanical workers, physicians, and evangelists. They have contributed materially to the uplift of the community in which they made their home. Schools are conducted, agricultural conditions are improved, the sick are cared for, and in many ways they have made themselves the benefactors of their neighbors.

"I'd rather see a sermon any day
Than hear the best one preached."

These groups of workers, some as single families, others in larger numbers who have developed schools, sanitariums, and other departments for assisting their neighbors, are endeavoring to follow the Saviour's program of ministering to those who are in need and thereby pointing them to a higher and better life. The Master has said that "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

In preparation for the coming of Christ, we should remember the instruction that the end will never come until the lay members of the church unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers.

Attend the convention for inspiration.

PRACTICAL PHASES OF EDUCATION

THOMAS W. STEEN

BETWEEN the 29th of July and the 2d of August, there was held at Scarritt College and Vanderbilt University in Nashville an institute on higher education, which attracted college and university officers from all over the South.

One of the principal speakers was Dr. John Dale Russell, of the United States Office of Education. Dr. Russell is also still secretary of the Commission on Higher Institutions of the North Central Association of Colleges, and has been for a number of years professor of College and University Administration in the University of Chicago. He is now in charge of the Division of Higher Education of the Office of Education.

Another famed speaker was Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, president of the American Council on Education, a former professor of the University of Chicago, and former

secretary of the Commission on Higher Education of the North Central Association. Speakers from Washington and other centers also participated in this conference.

ANYONE familiar with the objectives and methods of such institutions as Madison College attending this conference could not but be impressed with the emphasis placed on at least three of the principal objectives of these institutions. We were told that one of the supreme duties of the college is to bring about desirable changes in the student's character and personality; that the most important task of the college is the transformation of the character of its students. Only thus can a better world be assured.

A second objective stressed was that the college should afford the student while in

training an opportunity to participate in actual life employment situations. There was a time when Madison College, and a few similar institutions, stood almost alone in providing suitable employment for students and insisting that every student participate in part-time employment. Now, many leaders of educational thought recognize the desirability of such opportunities for the great mass of college students.

A third principle that Madison College and many other institutions have advocated through the years is that terminal education on the junior college level

should be provided for those college students who either cannot, or perhaps should not, complete a four-year or longer program.

A MILWAUKEE READER writes: "The work you are doing at Madison is so constructive, and is so much needed by humanity, that my family and I would like to have a part in it. We need numbers of schools like Madison in order that people may learn to live as they should in order to build aright physically, mentally, and spiritually."

FROM UNITS OF THE SOUTHLAND

Lawrenceburg

YEARS ago, Miss Samantha Whiteis, a missionary nurse in India, returned to the States, and became a member of the group that was developing self-supporting missionary work in the South. Her love of pioneering led her, in company with others, to locate in the southern part of Tennessee.

A little school was looking after the children, and Miss Whiteis led in the care of the sick. Out of this effort grew the Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, which, for years, was the only institution of the kind in five counties. It was a small institution, but its rooms were crowded with patients from the countryside round about.

Lawrenceburg Sanitarium survived the war years, but was much in need of rehabilitation when the local physicians and The Layman Foundation united to bring it back to standard. A program of repairs has been going on for several months. Its capacity for patients has increased more than fifty per cent. New equipment has been purchased. Dr. Leo Harris and his son, Dr. Leo Harris, Jr., just released from Army service, recently donated a new X-Ray machine.

Gradually a corps of workers has been gathered. Among recent additions are Mrs. LeRay Wilson-Roaden, anaesthetist and laboratory technician; Miss Bonnie Adams, Mrs. Lois Rutherford, on the nursing staff, and Robert Dunn, superintendent. As a rural institution, it is one of the busiest little places to be found.

Chestnut Hill

FOR years the little white schoolhouse on Chestnut Hill Farm represented the

center of activity of this self-supporting work near Portland, Tennessee. There The Layman Foundation assisted in the erection of several cottages for the accommodation of patients. Mr. Walen, a graduate nurse and one of the Chestnut Hill pioneers, cares for the men patients. Mrs. Susan Ard is first of all a teacher; but she, Miss Rumley, and others, give the women patients such care that there is continually a number awaiting a vacancy.

There is a farm and garden and a family of some size to be cared for, so that the entire group of eleven has its hands full. But in addition to the school children and the ailing and aged, they have recently fallen heir, through various circumstances, to three babies. The approaching arrival of the third brought a search for a baby bed, of which Mrs. Ard writes:

"Yvonne found her third baby bed, a little old, much-worn affair, which, judging by its lack of paint, had quieted and slumbered a good-sized family one by one. It just looked hungry to hold a baby once more. The old man who runs the second-hand store, when told of our need, took off \$2.00 from the \$5.00 price, and said he was 'shure proud to let ye have it fer siss a good work, but I'm gonna really miss seeing it set there!'"

"Yvonne gave it a coat of ivory enamel, and it is as pretty as can be; and one of our neighbors, a carpenter, strengthened its legs a bit and removed all wabbliness; and now our latest, a little boy four months old, is happily tucked away in it."

The Doctors Reuben Johnson and Albert Dittes, with offices at Portland, six

miles away, give the patients the medical care needed.

If you would enjoy regular reports from Chestnut Hill, ask Mrs. Ard to place your name on the mailing list for their *Newsletter*.

The Loss of a Friend

THE campus family was made sad by the death on July 2 of M. A. Beaumont, who passed away after a prolonged illness. Twenty years ago Mr. Beaumont came to Madison on a stretcher as a sanitarium patient. He recovered his health, and has been an untiring worker here and in Birmingham, where he and Mrs. Beaumont conducted a vegetarian cafeteria for a number of years.

Frail in appearance, yet strong of heart and efficient in service, Mr. Beaumont, during his later years, was a familiar campus figure as a maintenance man for Madison Foods and other sections of the plant. He leaves a wife, one son, and two step-daughters—the wife of Dr. Merle F. Godfrey, of Glendale, California, and Mrs. George Schumacker, of Loma Linda, California.

Funeral services were held in the College auditorium, and burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery.

Campus News

The last three days of July, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Sutherland spent at Madison. They were on the return trip to Washington after a month on the Pacific Coast. Dr. Sutherland visited the medical school at Loma Linda, White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, and a number of sanitariums and other institutions, interviewing young physicians who are interested in locating in the South as medical missionaries. He reported a very successful trip as a part of his duties as secretary of the North American Commission of Self-Supporting Work.

Late in July, Mrs. Anna Yeoman, sister to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, and her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Fralick, of Lawrence, Kansas, visited relatives and friends at Madison. Mrs. Fralick plans to return in September as a resident of the college campus.

Mrs. J. A. L. Derby, of Hartford, Connecticut, visited friends on the campus the middle of August. She drove South

with a grandson, whose mother was completing work in the field of public health in Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville. Mrs. Derby was associated with several of the older members of the Madison group when they were in Walla Walla College. She has been an interested observer of the development of self-supporting rural work in the South.

Three of this year's graduates of the College of Medical Evangelists, all former Madison students, are taking their intern work in General Hospital, Nashville. They are Drs. Russell Myers, Lawrence Hewitt, and William Bryant. Mrs. Myers and her twenty-months-old son were visiting on the campus a few days ago. Dr. James Van Blaricum, member of the same class in medicine, and also one of Madison's sons, is interning in Knoxville General Hospital.

Among the many enjoyable programs with which the Madison group is favored have been two musical hours within recent weeks. Prof. Don Ludington of Southern Missionary College faculty, was a recent visitor. He was accompanied by his sons, Messrs. Louis and Clifford Ludington, Miss Steen, and Mrs. Edith Cothren, who highly entertained the family with violin and voice. Later, home talent gave an evening of enjoyment, consisting of several vocal numbers, piano and the Hammond organ solos, a clarinet and violin duet, and a solovox solo, all under the direction of Peter Durichek.

Nurses—Where Are the Nurses?

IF YOU knew how badly nursing help is needed at Madison and in a number of the rural units—how desperate, in fact, the situation is, would you not be willing to help? What can you do?

If you are a nurse, consider the need and give us your help.

If you know of Christian nurses, graduates or undergraduates, tell them of the great need our self-supporting institutions have of consecrated nurses and supervisors.

Untrained women, and men also, who wish to enlarge their scope of service, are invited to join the class for training as nurse aids.

Correspondence is solicited by Madison Rural Sanitarium and Hospital, Madison College, Tennessee.

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Madison College, Tennessee

September 30, 1946

THE CLOSE OF ANOTHER SCHOOL YEAR AT MADISON

MADISON is an all-year school, four quarters to the year. The Summer Session of the 1945-46 year closed with the month of August. A class of fourteen completed their academic work; an equal number of nurses received diplomas and are eligible to the R. N. conferred by the State; and upon fifteen young men and women the college conferred the baccalaureate degree.

Of the college graduates, five had seen service in World War II. Mrs. Sibyl Smith - Gallagher, a Madison graduate nurse, Class of '39, was captain in a medical corps. She will accompany her husband, Robert Gallagher, also a Madison nurse and a war veteran, to Loma Linda, California, where he enters the College of Medical Evangelists.

Thomas Browning completed a course interrupted by army service of over three years, most of the time in the Pacific area. Dwight Lawrence Bidwell returned to Madison after his service as surgical technician in the division of General Patton's Army that led the way across the Rhine.

Lieutenant William Rabuka, still in Navy service in Baltimore, is a graduate nurse, Class of '39, a Canadian by birth, who spent some months in Greenland

when a German invasion threatened that island. Roy E. Bowes, a Madison student and an M.D. from the College of Medical Evangelists, who is now associated with Madison Sanitarium staff, considered it wise to have a bachelor's degree, especially in view of his medical missionary activities.

THERE were other reasons why this class was unusual. Patricia Liu Lowe, a native of China, married Edwin Lowe, an American-born Chinese of Panama,

also a Madison student, who saw four years' Army service in Panama. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe plan to return to China as missionaries following special theological work in Walla Walla College, Washington.

Walter Hilgers, superintendent of Madison Sanitarium, and E. M. Bisalski, for years manager of Madison Foods, completed a college course, in each case interrupted by service in the institution.

Of the graduating nurses, four young men were in Army medical service, having been called in the midst of their nurses' course. Upon their discharge they returned to round out their training. These are Forrest Pride, who remains at Madison as a clinical technician and X-ray man at the Sanitarium; William Schwab,

A Prayer

KIND FATHER, Great Physician of mankind,
Who careth for the sick, the lame,
the blind,
I come to Thee, for surely Thou dost know
The troubled, weary path o'er which
I go;
Let me feel the guidance of Thy
strong hand,
I ask of Thee, for Thou dost understand.

—Selected.

who plans a course in anesthesia and to complete work for a degree; Walter Gees and Amos Coffee, who continue on the nursing staff of Madison Rural Sanitarium.

Counsel to Students

THE FRIDAY evening consecration service of August 30 was conducted by President Steen. His counsel to the young people about to enter upon their different lines of work was based on the words of the Lord to our first parents in the Garden, "Where Art Thou?" It is most important at such a time in which we now live to know where we are going, and to have the right mental attitudes toward the vital problems of life.

The responses by the graduates were tender and appealing. They face new responsibilities. They have received their training in an institution that has led the way in a very definite manner in service to humanity, and many of them look forward to serving in similar lines.

The baccalaureate sermon by H. C. Klement, of Atlanta, Educational Secretary of the Southern Union Conference, was a timely message to the young people, who need to live with the thought that the life one leads is a stronger testimony for the Master than any sermon that can be preached.

MADISON was especially favored in having its commencement address given by one of Tennessee's honored sons, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, internationally known educator, who for ten years held the highest position of the nation's educational organization—that of Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Claxton is Tennessee born, and his life has been devoted in a special way to the promotion of educational betterment in the Southland. The last fifteen years he has been president of Austin Peay State Normal School at Clarksville, Tennessee, whose chief objective is the training of teachers for rural districts, a position he held long beyond the usual years for teaching service.

Dr. Claxton has been intimately acquainted with Madison from its early years and his influence has been strong in its favor. Often has he advised educators from abroad to visit "the little school near Nashville that is doing a different type of work than the ordinary school." After visiting some of the rural community schools, he once wrote of Madison units, as they are called:

"A careful study of these schools, their spirit and methods, their accomplishments, and the hold they have on the people of the communities in which they are located, as well as of the earnest and self-sacrificing zeal of their teachers, has led me to believe that they are better adapted to the needs of the people they serve than most other schools in this section. They have discovered and adapted in the most practical way the vital principles of education too often neglected."

IT WAS a distinct pleasure to have Dr. Claxton address the class with the words: "I have long regarded this as the best college in Tennessee. My opinion was confirmed some years ago when it was reported that one-third of the graduates of a large university were among the unemployed, and I was informed upon inquiry that so far as the record went not one of Madison's graduates lacked a job. A school that can either prepare students for a place or prepare them to make a place for themselves is outstanding."

With a full appreciation of the material progress of the world, Dr. Claxton sees that the only road to peace is by way of education of the right type. To the graduates he said, "This is our task—your task."

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Straw, of Little Creek School, rendered beautifully Rubinstein's "Kammernoi Ostrow" as a Hammond organ and piano duet. Bayard Goodge, former member of Madison College faculty, and now a senior medical student who looks forward to locating in the South, sang most effectively Franz Schubert's "The Omnipotence."

Great is Jehovah, the Lord!
For Heaven and Earth testify to His great pow'r.

'Tis heard in the fierce raging storm,
In the torrent's loud thundering roar;
'Tis heard in the rustling of leaves in the forest,

Seen in the waving of golden fields;
In loveliest flowers' gaudy array;
'Tis seen in myriad stars that stud the heavens,

Fierce it sounds in the thunder's loud roll,
And flames in the lightning's brightly quivering flash.

Yet clearer thy throbbing heart to thee
Proclaims Jehovah's pow'r, the Lord God

Almighty, Look thou praying to Heav'n,
And hope for grace and for mercy;
Great is Jehovah, the Lord.

THE DIETETIC INTERNS

MADISON had a unique experience this year, the first of its kind. For years it has been training dietitians. Its graduates are to be found in a number of institutions. This year arrangements were made by affiliating with the John Gaston University Hospital and the Methodist Hospital, both of Memphis, for our graduate dietitians to take an internship with Madison Rural Sanitarium.

This course, planned, organized, and operated, in harmony with the standards of the American Dietetic Association, opened the first of September, 1945, and closed a year later. These four young women, graduates from Madison College, with a major in Nutrition and a minor of Chemistry, spent the first four months of their internship in various supervisory capacities in Madison Sanitarium and Hospital. The second four months were spent in the two Memphis hospitals, where they specialized in outpatient food clinic work, hospital therapeutic diets, and infant and child feeding. They returned to Madison Sanitarium for the final four months of the course, which included administrative experiences, such as purchasing and storage of supplies, food cost accounting, administering routine, hospital food service, and directed teaching.

This work was supervised by Dr. Frances Dittes, who heads the College Department of Diet and Nutrition, and who is the Madison Sanitarium dietitian.

THE FOUR young women who received diplomas on the completion of their dietetic internship are Mrs. Jerusha Johnson, formerly of Meridian, Mississippi. She and her husband have been members of the Madison College group for a number of years. She received her B.S. degree with the Class of '41, and will remain as one of the therapeutic dietitians in Madison Sanitarium and Hospital.

Evelyn Medlin, of Triadelphia, West Virginia, received her degree in 1945. Mary Hirabayashi, Japanese Nisei, from Mountain View, California, graduate of Madison's Class of '42, will begin work toward a master's degree at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

Tody Shinkawa, born and reared in Hawaii as a Buddhist, was converted to Christianity and came to Madison. Here she has earned her educational expenses, received her bachelor's degree in 1943. Her purpose has been to fit herself for efficient service for the Master. She becomes stewardess of the College and Sanitarium cafeteria.

WHEN THE DORCAS SOCIETY HELPS

THE SANITARIUM on the campus of Pine Forest Academy, Chunky, Mississippi, is well on its way to completion. A new patient arrived in an ambulance as the Madison group approached the grounds for a meeting late in August. This patient had been sent by a state official, who had been solicited for a foreign mission donation during a Harvest In-gathering Campaign. He asked about home mission work and was told of this academy and little sanitarium at Chunky, and he passed the word on to a sick friend.

Two auto loads of ladies from the Jackson, Mississippi, church, about one hundred miles distant, arrived in the afternoon. They were leaders in the State Dorcas Association and members of the Jackson Church Dorcas. Another carload of Dorcas ladies from the Meridian church arrived a little later. Three husbands came also, one of them Elder Roy Hunter, once a Madison student.

During the meeting, \$435 was raised to put the boys' dormitory in shape for the school year, which opens September 9. One of the Dorcas ladies said that her father sold a cow for \$124, giving her the check for missionary purposes. It went into these contributions.

These women have already completely furnished the girls' dormitory at a cost of between \$400 and \$500, and they plan to do as much for the boys' home. Since time was so short, some of the women were doing the painting. The men also were aiding. Elder Hunter, who is a lay preacher, and his associates brought out an electric saw and other tools for the repair work. Here is genuine cooperation.

Home from Bikini

Lt. Comdr. Robert J. Keller, U.S.N., is returning from Bikini, where he has been on duty since April. Keller witnessed both atom bomb tests and has been one of the submarine medical officers helping with the salvage work of obtaining valuable information from sunken vessels. His wife, the former Fannie Cannada of Jackson, has gone to San Francisco to meet him. Mrs. Keller and her fifteen-month-old son have been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cannada Edwards. After visiting friends and relatives in California and Mississippi,

REMEMBER

The Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers at Madison College, morning of Friday, October 4, to noon of Monday, October 7. Key Thought: "Christian Service for the Laity of the Church" and "Country Living." For reservations, address Miss Florence Fellemeade, Madison College, Tennessee.

Dr. and Mrs. Keller and son will be in Washington, D. C., where he is stationed. —*Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News*, September 2, 1946.

Dr. Robert Keller, son of American missionaries in India, took his premedical training at Madison College, earning his expenses by baking bread for Madison Foods, the campus manufacturing plant, received his medical training in the College of Medical Evangelists. He has been physician in Navy service for a number of years. His wife is a graduate dietitian of Madison College.

Campus News

Late in July Mrs. Anna Yeoman, sister to Dr. E. A. Sutherland, and her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Fralick, of Lawrence, Kansas, visited relatives and friends at Madison. Mrs. Fralick plans to return in September as a resident of the college campus.

Mrs. J. A. L. Derby, of Hartford, Connecticut, visited friends on the campus the middle of August. She drove south with a grandson, whose mother was completing work in the field of public health in Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville. Mrs. Derby was associated with several of the older members of the Madison group when they were connected with Walla Walla College. She has been an interested observer of the development of self-supporting rural work in the South.

After two years' service in the Army, Billy Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Wilson, received his dismissal and reached home from Cairo, Egypt. Like many of Madison's students, his experience in the clinical laboratory at the Sanitarium stood him in good stead, and he became a member of the Army medical corps.

Under difficulties imposed by the war, Madison erected an addition to the Sanitarium, a surgical wing that brings the bed capacity of the medical institution to 165, and adds greatly to its efficiency in caring for surgical and obstetrical patients. This addition is the result of gifts

of many friends who are interested in the educational and medical program of Madison. On the third of September, patients were admitted to this beautiful section of the hospital.

Among recent arrivals on the campus are Walter Seimsen and his wife from Eugene, Oregon. Professor Seimsen becomes a member of the teaching staff in the field of the social sciences and will be dean of men. Mrs. Seimsen, formerly Miss Gertrude Roosevelt, returns to her former school home, and will share in the program of the institution.

From Moose Lake, Minnesota, came Professor William Dittes and his wife. School Superintendent Dittes left an attractive position in his home state to lead the music department of the college. Mrs. Dittes is hostess of Mother D Lodge, where guests of the institution are entertained.

W. H. Gorich, institution construction manager, and Mrs. Gorich spent a brief vacation period with friends at the Wren's Nest, home of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford, at Monteagle, Tennessee, and with relatives in Illinois.

Mrs. Dorothy Sutherland, head of the sanitarium and hospital record office, attended the five-day meeting of medical record librarians at Cincinnati late in August as a Tennessee delegate.

Miss Lois D. Burnett, Associate Secretary for Nursing Education, Medical Department of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, Washington, D. C., spent a number of days in council with the medical and nursing staffs of Madison Sanitarium and Hospital and the Nurse-Training School. She was a welcome guest and a valued counselor.

F. G. Holland, Manager of Madison Foods, attended the annual convention of the National Dietary Association in Chicago the last week in August. This convention brought together some 350 health food experts, dealers, jobbers, and distributors. Not for many years has the subject of foods been so prominently in the public mind; and Madison Foods, the campus manufacturing plant of vegetable protein products, has an important role to play.

The Madison Survey

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Madison College, Tennessee

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF COUNTRY LIVING

FROM its founding, Madison has been an advocate of country living for Christian men and women and their families. This is not a sentimental message that has been taught its students and put into practice in its own domains and in the rural units of which it is the parent. It is rather born of a deep conviction that the best home for man is on the soil; that the ideal environment for children and youth is close to nature and in contact with growing things; and that the fundamental step in the path of social security is a location on a farm with a purpose to provide the necessities of life from the products of the soil and by the labor of one's own hands.

All this is as the warp of the pattern woven by Madison, a pattern to which its entire setup—instructional program and industries—contributes. It is a pattern that has been reproduced in numerous rural communities by the group known as Self-Supporting Workers of the Southland.

It is a work that antedates World War II, the discovery of atomic energy, and

the manufacture of the world-terrifying atom bomb. It is a sound philosophy for any condition in which man may find himself. It is a philosophy, which, if followed consistently, will make for the solidity of the nations and for peace on earth.

AT THE Annual Leadership Institute, held in May of this year at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Harold F. Kaufman, Assistant Rural Sociologist, read a paper on the mission of the rural church, which appears in *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin*, in which are set forth many phases of the subject. From what he calls "five areas of work," we quote briefly, as they outline the task before us if we are to be leaders in a country-life mission. His first demand is for

"GOD, give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor—men who will not lie."

"leadership training and recruiting. Without leaders motivated by the Christian gospel and with a vision of, and loyalty to, the best in the country community, our cause is lost. How to recruit, train, and support (financially and otherwise) such leadership must continue to be one

of our foremost concerns." This training for leadership in rural life and Christian activities is Madison's chief objective.

Dr. Kaufman's second area of work is "the development of an occupational ministry. This is being done in agriculture—but equal consideration should be given workers in nonagricultural pursuits."

His third premise is: "Training for Christian home and family life."

The fourth, "Many observers believe that the number one welfare problem in rural areas today is how more adequate health and medical care may be provided. The minister's role, religion, and mental health, and the place of the medical mission are all pertinent problems in this field."

THE self-supporting rural units affiliated with Madison are rooted in the program of community welfare all along the plan proposed by Mr. Kaufman. Its schools for youth, its program of adult education in agriculture, homemaking,

care of the sick, and child welfare, its medical institutions for the care of the sick are all contributing factors.

There is admonition in the words of Mr. Kaufman: "The rural church has been known traditionally to focus on preaching, to emphasize doctrine at the expense of community ministry. The pulpiteer has been favored over the pastor and community leader, and attention has been on creed rather than deed."

This is wisdom for the lay church member who trains for self-supporting rural community work and locates in a needy area to minister in the highest sense to the physical, mental, and spiritual needs of his neighbors, "going about doing good," as it was said of the Master Teacher.

The Annual Convention of Southern Self-Supporting Workers, held the first week end in October, discusses these vital problems as they pertain to the successful work of Christian missionaries to rural districts.

VALUE OF PERSONAL CONTACTS IN THE SMALL COMMUNITY

THE important feature of the rural community unit operated by Christian men and women lies in the fact that the situation places these Christian workers in intimate relationship with people of the community. It is the personal touch which engenders sympathy, and the sharing of burdens and responsibilities that gives life and power to the community center and its operators.

The value of such rural work is elaborated upon by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, writing for *Community Service News*, December, 1944.

Commenting on extreme specialization of professional education, he says: "So long as men live for and by the exercise of specialized functions only, so long will fine men be absent, and so long will society be chaos. . . . We are becoming a nation of specialists, each man an authority in his own little corner, and ignorant of the relations of life as a whole. We assume that specialists can make up life. But social life consists not only of specialism, but also of coordination. Only to the extent that all these functions work together with mutual understanding and with unity of purpose can there be stability of effectiveness in human relations."

Dr. Morgan then comments on the all-round education and the value of personal contact in the small community life:

"The discovery that has gradually been made in education—that all-round education is necessary along with specialization—must be extended to social organizations. . . . The foundation for that society must continue to be the firsthand acquaintance, understanding, and mutual regard which come by living as neighbors and friends in small communities. To quote Arild Olsen, the way to national unity and to world peace is the path that leads from my house to my neighbor's house."

IN the present year with its problems of world peace, educators and social workers are more than ever convinced of the value of the rural community and the cooperation and coordination of forces which are there possible as the steps to peace.

Madison and its rural units, with their agricultural, educational, and medical facilities, operated by physicians, nurses, teachers, and farmers, with a spiritual background and vision, are making a distinct contribution to their own communities, and to the nation at large.

Theirs is the personal touch, the neighborliness of spirit that inspires confidence and encourages leadership.

Daily Living Counts

IT is not necessarily the martyr's self-surrender which is most acceptable to God; it may not be the missionary who has daily faced danger and death that stands highest in heaven's records. The Christian who is such in his private life, in the daily surrender of self, in sincerity

of purpose and purity of thought, in meekness under provocation, in faith and piety, in fidelity in that which is least, the one who in the home life represents the character of Christ—such a one may in the sight of God be more precious than even the world-renowned missionary or martyr.—*Christ's Object Lessons*.

THE BROAD MISSION OF THE RURAL WORKER

TWO organizations spreading the message of country living and the service which should be rendered by the rural Christian church are Agricultural Missions, Inc., and The Christian Rural Fellowship, headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. *The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin* is the mouthpiece of these organizations.

Dr. John R. Reisner, Executive Secretary of Agricultural Missions, is an esteemed friend of Madison and its rural workers. He views the activities of our rural units in the light of an international experience in mission work, a fact which may be judged by his present program. This month he leaves the United States for a sojourn of several months in India on behalf, as he writes, "of the India Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference and of Church World Service to help develop an All-India Rural Rehabilitation Program."

After reading in *The Survey* of Dr. E. A. Sutherland's change from the presidency of Madison College to secretary of the Commission on Rural Living, Dr. Reisner wrote:

"YOU know my appreciation and admiration of the great missionary work that has gone out from the institution of which you have been the head for so many years.

"You know how thoroughly I approve of your approach and methods. If your philosophy of missionary effort and message had not been correct, the multiplication of the many missionary centers could

not possibly have taken place. I remember with gratitude my presence at one of the annual meetings of these units; and as they meet again, I should be very happy if you would extend to them my cordial appreciation of their work and my hearty congratulations on the success which has been achieved. The going may be hard at times and discouragements may dog their efforts, but I am quite sure that they are on the Lord's side and that their work will be duly blessed.

"These days of food shortages in many parts of the world again make clear to our generation how very dependent our whole civilization is on the land. I am quite sure that civilization is quite capable of destroying itself and that this destruction does not depend at all on an atomic bomb war. Just as surely will we destroy our civilization if we do not substitute a policy of conservation of our soil resources for the present philosophy of exploitation.

"Moreover, this philosophy of conservation is essentially religious; it accepts the Bible teaching that the earth is the Lord's and that a responsibility of good stewardship rests with all His children, and that a special responsibility rests on those who directly use the land. I am quite sure that no little of the success of the missionary efforts that have gone out from Madison College and have rooted themselves in the life of various communities is due to the fact that land and agriculture has been basic in all the developments."

MOVE WISELY—TAKE COUNSEL

IT IS TIME for many now living in large centers of population to select a home on the land for the benefit of their own families and for the service they may render others. For those who are pondering this question, these paragraphs are important:

"Some men have insight into matters, having ability to counsel. It is a gift of God. In moments when the cause of God is in need of words, sound, and solemn, and solid, they can speak words that will lead minds perplexed and in darkness to see as a quick flash of sun-

light the course for them to pursue. There is an unraveling, a clearing up of the path before them, and the Lord has let His sunlight in. They see their prayers are answered; their way is made clear.

"... Do not go in a rush, without knowing what you are about. O for generals, wise and considerate, well-balanced men, who will be safe advisers, who have some insight into human nature, who know how to direct and counsel in the fear of God."—*Country Living*.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW SCHOOL YEAR

ON THE evening of the eighteenth of September the opening convocation of the college year 1946-1947 was held in Assembly Hall with President Steen as the principal speaker. The student body, arranged in sections, showed that the attendants represented thirty-eight of the United States, ranging from Florida to the Pacific and from Cuba to British Columbia, and included a number of foreign countries.

Among those from beyond our borders are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Larson, in the States on furlough after seven years in mission work in India. He is doing graduate work at Peabody College, Nashville, and assisting in the English Department of Madison College, Nashville, and assisting in the English Department of Madison College, while Mrs. Larson is a student in the College Nutrition Department. These young people were members of the Madison group before their appointment as teachers in India.

Elder and Mrs. Wesley Amundsen are improving their furlough period at Madison, where he is rounding out his work for a baccalaureate degree.

Outstanding among the students are many young married couples and a fine group of veterans, some of whom have returned to Madison after several years in their country's service. Madison is happy to welcome these mature students because of their earnestness and their evident businesslike attitude toward education.

FOLLOWING the opening, students devoted three days to test-taking, the tests including psychological, English usage and reading, and others that afford teachers a basis for student guidance and counsel. On September 23, classes began in both the college and the secondary department of Demonstration School.

Professor Frank Judson has returned from California to conduct various phases of the agricultural classwork, while Professor Adolph Johnson, another teacher in the Agricultural Department, is doing graduate work in his field in the University of Tennessee. Ralph Moore heads the work in the Physics and Mathematics Department, replacing Nis Hansen, who is this year with Washington Missionary College. The Department of Music has an enthusiastic leader in Professor William Dittes, who recently came from Minne-

sota. Instrumental and vocal instruction is augmented by an enthusiastic chorus class.

Madison is especially pleased to have a growing Pre-School Department in its teacher-training courses under the able leadership of Mrs. A. W. Spalding. Never was the proper training of little children more important than now. This phase of the educational classwork is most valuable for both mothers and teachers, and Madison is one of the few schools that is offering these courses.

Dr. P. A. Webber, in addition to his work in the Department of Chemistry, has accepted the generalship of the college cafeteria, relieving Dr. Frances Dittes for more personal work in diet and nutrition with patients at the Sanitarium. Ward Shaw, whose classes in acetylene and electric welding made such strides during the summer session, has other groups just as thrilled over their work in welding and auto mechanics.

It is encouraging, to say the least, in these days of dearth of secretarial help to find good-size classes in typing and stenography. And with the need of well-trained teachers, it was good to have a group of prospective teachers respond to the invitation of Professor Klement, who is organizing groups of Future Teachers of America.

A Word to Our Readers

THE MADISON SURVEY goes the world around, subscription free. For that reason it lacks some of the advantages that come with a paid subscription. For when a paid subscription expires, automatically the name is dropped. But THE SURVEY continues to go to its readers until they themselves ask to have it discontinued, or until the Post Office Department notifies the publisher that the party has moved.

Let us impress the thought that when your home address changes, if you desire the little paper to follow you, you yourself should send to us, (1) your former address; (2) your complete new address.

This change will be made gladly. But, if you change your abode without writing to us, the Post Office Department will notify us. Then, if you have been receiving the paper for any considerable time, even though the Post Office Department gives your new address, in all probability your name will be cancelled from the mailing list. We are anxious for all who are interested in Madison, the rural work, and all the interests THE SURVEY represents, to have the paper. Your cooperation, please.

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SELF-SUPPORTING RURAL WORKERS OF SOUTH MEET IN CONVENTION—WORK AND TRAINING OF LAY CHURCH MEMBERS

THE group that gathered at Madison, October 3-6, represented a type of Christian service that has been carried on with increasing strength for approximately forty years, centering in Madison College and radiating throughout the southeastern section of the United States. While the most outstanding demonstration of the self-supporting missionary work has been in this section, it is not confined to the South. It is flourishing in other areas, including some foreign centers.

The meetings were characterized by a strong educational and medical missionary flavor, with a rural, or agricultural, background. Country Living is not only the official name of the new commission organized by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, of which Dr. E. A. Sutherland is secretary, but it is a term introduced by a great many men in public life, by writers, economists, and others,

who, in view of the events coming on the earth, are advising people to leave the large centers of population and seek homes on the land.

IT is not to escape atomic bombs, however, that the group of self-supporting mission workers are inviting Christian men and women to locate on the land and

to withdraw their interests and activities from worldly business. Their message to get back to the land has a deeper significance. Were there no bombs from which to flee, it is still the mission of the church to follow the Lord's plan of life on the land, where the chief source of a livelihood is the soil, and where social security is entirely different from the usual concept of that term.

This vision of substantial Christian

service binds together the hearts of those who have chosen to operate what has come to be known as the self-supporting units of the Southland.

Theme Song at the Convention

“DEEPER, Lord, still deeper let me go,
More of Thine own likeness would I know.
Crucified with Thee, from all sin set free;
Deeper, Lord, still deeper would I go,
Deeper, Lord, still deeper help me go,
That true service from my life may flow;
Ready then to share, making life a prayer;
Deeper, Lord, still deeper help me go.”

Preliminary Meetings

THE units devoted several hours on Thursday, the third, to a study of their personal needs, physical and spiritual, if they are to meet the situation and carry with success the responsibilities they have assumed. These units have three characteristic features: their educational program, their agricultural problems—for their basic industry is the handling of the land and the production of their own food—and their medical work.

If true to their mission, their schools must be taught by rural-minded teachers. Of what value is it to bring children to the country and place them under the instruction of city-minded instructors? The proper training of teachers, therefore, is a vital problem—one for Madison College to solve. It was urged this year, and it has been in previous years, that Madison and the units so arrange their programs that teachers-in-training may spend some time in workshop courses in the units themselves. In every way possible the vision of country living must be made real to them.

AGRICULTURAL problems were discussed by Adolph Johnson, head of Madison's Agriculture Division; by George Juhl, of Hurlbutt Farm, Reeves, Georgia, whose slogan is "Inspiration points the way," and others. George McClure, who has recently opened a school on Lookout Mountain, a project of Wildwood Sanitarium in Georgia, stressed the thought that teachers must not become so concerned with material features of their enterprise as to neglect the more important matter of meeting the personal needs of their own community.

W. D. Frazee, of Wildwood, Georgia, presiding officer of the convention, gave an impressive lesson on the spiritual needs of those who undertake leadership in Christian rural mission work. Outstanding in their lives will be the three S's, the spirit of sacrifice, simplicity, and soul-winning.

THERE is a place in this self-supporting missionary work for men who hold degrees, and there are equally important places for men who do not have degrees. We should have schools that prepare students to pass the legal tests as professional workers. Others, however, should have a speedy preparation to work for the Master without professional degrees. The great demand for nursing help has led to the training of practical nurses and

aids, to whom diplomas are issued. Mrs. E. C. Waller related experiences of some of Pisgah Institute's nurses who have taken the two years training in that institution. The government itself is now placing its approval on the training of nursing aids.

On the conduct of medical institutions in connection with the rural units, Dr. Wesley Malin, of Wytheville Sanitarium in Virginia, said that many physicians, when they know of the needs in the self-supporting centers, will be ready to engage in this type of work. "In starting new medical centers, you may not at first have a full staff, but make a beginning," said Dr. Malin.

Securing a suitable piece of property is not a matter of first importance. Of greater concern is the securing of men and women of sterling Christian character who can live up to the standards of self-sacrifice, simplicity, and soul-winning.

A Sabbath to Be Remembered

AN INSPIRING hour of hymn-singing was conducted by K. P. McDonald, member of Madison's group, who interspersed the singing with a brief history of a number of the selections.

President Steen, of Madison College, welcomed the delegates and friends. Statistics gathered in our schools a few years ago, said Dr. Steen, indicated that not more than ten per cent of the students can expect employment by the general organization. The other ninety per cent must seek employment elsewhere. This shows the stupendous task before us of setting ninety per cent of our young people to work for the Master. That affords a broad field of activity for self-supporting workers. Forty years ago this particular task was outlined for the institution at Madison.

Training for Service

AN impressive lesson was given by E. E. Cossentine, Secretary of the General Conference Department of Education. He has known the self-supporting work for a good many years, was connected with a rural center in Georgia in the early days of this work, taught in the schools of New Zealand and at Coorabong, Australia, and in more recent years headed La Sierra College in California, and Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Before coming to Madison he gathered and read all available literature on the self-supporting work of the South. He

spoke of it as "a marvelous work." In discussing the question, "How can our schools develop rural-mindedness in their students," he gave this illustration:

A mother wanted her son to be a physician. She talked that idea to her unborn child; she sang it as she rocked her babe to sleep; he drank it in her milk; she talked it to him—as Moses in Deuteronomy tells parents to do—when he sat at the table, when they walked by the wayside, when they tended the garden, or sat by the fireside in the evening. No other influence was able to neutralize that of this lad's mother. He is now a practicing physician, a medical missionary.

Following the Lead

ANY divergency from the established pattern of life makes a definite demand on the character of the individual. This is true to a large degree when families withdraw from the city to begin life in a rural environment. There must first be a clear conception of the necessity for the move, a commitment to the change even though it entails hardships. The Pilgrim Fathers would not have left England for the bleak shores of the New World had they not such an inner conviction. So it must be with men and women today.

But the path is not altogether an untrodden one. For a generation strong-hearted Christians have been paving the way for the present more determined exodus made necessary by the changing conditions in world affairs.

TWO men and their wives, one from the west coast and the other from the east, spent three months at Madison to learn what was meant by self-supporting missionary work in a rural community. Together they purchased a tract of land in the uplands and with their four children drove the stakes for a new work. They began the new life in a log cabin. The diet was sparse and the temperature was uncomfortably cold. But their hearts were warm; their vision of duty and privilege was clear. They had their own children to rear, and the children of the neighborhood, badly in need of schooling, often must be fed and clothed as well as taught.

The log cabin was a community center. There the school was taught, the services held. When there were sick in the community, no distance was too great for a member of the group to mount the horse,

and with the equipment for simple treatments to hurry to the bedside of the sick and afflicted.

In time the log cabin gave way to two family homes. The farm and gardens were the surprise of the neighbors. Vegetables came to take the place of the so-called tobacco money-crop. Shelves of canned goods provided a menu before unknown. Hearts were touched by the lives of these practical Christians.

In time, children finished the high school and went on to Madison College for training as nurses or teachers. Today some of these, now fathers and mothers themselves, are rearing their children of the second generation in rural community schools and medical institutions conducted by the parents. And the unit started in such simplicity still carries on a school for neighborhood children and others from a distance; and it has a fifteen-patient medical rest home.

Those fathers and mothers, aging gracefully, have still as clear a vision of this work, as keen delight in ministering to others, as firm a faith in the value of such work for the layman of the church, as when they became pioneers of the self-supporting work of the Southland.

This was the story told by Mrs. Susan Ard, of Chestnut Hill Farm School and Sanitarium.

Medical Missionary Work

IN his work in Washington as secretary of the Commission on Country Living, Dr. E. A. Sutherland has as a close associate Dr. Wayne McFarland, editor of *Live and Health Magazine*, associate secretary of the General Conference Medical Department, and a staff member of Washington Sanitarium. Dr. McFarland referred to the medical work as "the right arm of the message." Medical missionary work is "the gospel in practice." It is time for the right arm to be strong and active about getting people out of the cities. Our medical institutions should be located in the country. The cities must have the message, but this message should be carried to them from outposts. The spirit of the Lord is impressing the minds of men that they should leave their worldly employment and find homes in the country.

In this program of practical Christianity, "every member of the church should take hold of the medical missionary work. Begin with facilities at hand. It is not by the largeness of the institution that the greatest work for souls is to be accomplished."

"Christ's heart is cheered by the sight of those who are poor in every sense of the

term . . . cheered by the seemingly unsatisfied hungering after righteousness, by the inability of many to begin. He welcomes, as it were, the very conditions that would discourage many ministers. He corrects our erring piety, giving the burden of the work for the poor and needy in the rough places of the earth, to men and women who have hearts that can feel for the ignorant and for those who are out of the way."

This instruction indicates the vastness of the work that lies before laymen who seek to follow in the footsteps of the Master Medical Missionary.

Dr. Wesley Malin told of starting and operating on a self-supporting basis the comparatively new sanitarium at Wytheville, Virginia. "Go forth in humble faith, and the Lord will go with you. But watch unto prayer. This is the science of your labor. The power is of God."

Country Living

THE country life movement, a topic which formed the background of the instruction given by Dr. Wayne McFarland, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, and others, is not entered into to save ourselves from destructive warfare. It is a program of living that contributes to the physical, mental, and spiritual welfare of those who partake of its benefits.

As secretary of the Country Life Commission, Dr. Sutherland has as associates men who are deeply concerned with the welfare of the laity of the church. It is the first time in the history of the Seventh-day Adventist Organization that definite steps have been taken to encourage an out-of-the-city movement. We are to seek a better life. We are to become more actively concerned over the welfare of our neighbors and associates. We are to place ourselves in a better position to render Christian service where service is much needed.

For those who realize the necessity of changing from city to rural life, a program of education will often be a necessity. For the training of recruits, Madison and its affiliated rural units are possibly better prepared than any other group among us. Upon these institutions will rest a burden of responsibility. To demonstrate and assist in every way possible those who are taking an untried step.

MADISON has already committed itself to give courses of instruction and assistance in practical lines that will be useful to those who are for the first time entering upon a rural community

program. A number of the units that are carrying on in a strong self-supporting manner are also ready to render service that falls within their scope.

Not only agriculturalists who can guide in the production of food, but teachers, nurses, physicians, mechanics, Bible workers, and others will seek instruction and guidance. One of the encouraging facts is the readiness on the part of young physicians to unite in this movement, contributing their professional skill both as instructors in the field of health and ministering to the sick of the world.

A. A. Jaspersen, business manager of Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, one of a group that is making a magnificent demonstration of rural living in a self-supporting educational and medical center, emphasized the importance of making country living attractive. Some things must be sacrificed when a move is made from the city to the country; but, on the other hand, more is to be gained. But the gain will be of a different nature. A different standard of values must be adopted.

Association of Self-Supporting Institutions

IN ORDER to facilitate the country life movement, it has been planned to form an association for mutual assistance, of which self-supporting groups in any part of North America may become members. The convention gave its unanimous approval to the organization of an Association of Self-Supporting Institutions. A number of them plan to become charter members. This action was sent on to the Fall Council of the General Conference.

A BRIEF review such as this can but touch the topics discussed and the instruction given. Near the close of the meeting, the president of the Southern Union Conference, E. F. Hackman, gave a stirring talk on world conditions, the crisis ahead as foreseen by many speakers, writers, statesmen, and others, and the importance now as never before of heeding the call of the Master to work while time lasts for the salvation of souls. Attention was called frequently to the familiar statement:

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

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MAKE PREPARATION FOR WORLD'S END

A SOUL-STIRRING ARTICLE, written by Wesner Fallaw, a faculty member of Andover Newton Theological Seminary, appears in *The Christian Century*, September 26, 1946, under the title "Atomic Apocalypse," in which it is stated:

"A function of Christians is to make preparation for world's end. For generations this fundamental aspect of the Christian faith has been ignored or relegated to the subconsciousness. But now the study of . . . world's end confronts us at the very center of consciousness. Neither the mind nor the emotions of man can encompass the enormity of this fact. It will take a unique program of training and education to overcome this deficiency."

The discovery of atomic energy and the use of the atomic bomb have caused men in all walks of life to realize the fact that this generation faces a possible extermination of civilization or the complete annihilation of the world. Preparation to meet this crisis, says Mr. Fallaw, is a unique problem of education.

A Teaching Problem

THE writer discusses the problem of education which will develop a consciousness of the approaching end of the world in these words:

"Official church boards, men's and women's societies, Bible classes, and discussion groups can start to educate individual Christians in understanding the implication of the possibility of the world's end. These groups, guided by preachers turned teachers, may be expected to gain more enlightenment . . . than if they were to rely upon ministers who continue merely to announce impending doom."

The mission of the teacher is further emphasized:

"The closing months of 1945 were the time for preach-

ing, and parson, publicist, and scientist alike preached! But these hours of 1946 are the time for teaching professed Christians of the hope they may have in Christ, and helping them face, without faltering, every eventuality."

"IN the highest sense, the work of education and the work of redemption are one."

"Under changed conditions, true education is still conformed to the Creator's plan, the plan of the Eden School."

"The great principles of education are unchanged. They stand fast forever and ever."

"Now as never before we need to understand the principles of true education."

A Church at Study and Work

As a preparation for the time of trouble seen in the not distant future, Mr. Fallaw says:

"Church people would do well to inaugurate a training program whereby individuals can be conditioned spiritually and physically to render various ministries to a society caught between two worlds."

Referring to experiences in the early Christian church when members were looking for the soon return of the Savior, Mr. Fallaw says:

"The early Christians had a program of action. . . . It was far reaching. They not only worshiped together and strengthened one another in the belief that Jesus Christ would return, . . . they also liquidated their possessions, holding earthly goods in common, and serving each person, particularly the orphans and widows, according to need. These first-century Christians were in training for life in a new world."

A Problem for the Christian School

"THE churches have long recognized their need," says Mr. Fallaw, "for discovering the unique function of their colleges in the modern era. Only an educational system that envisions ultimate things can motivate learning and conduct suggestive of preparation for the end of civilization. . . ."

"If youth are trained to the utmost of their physical and mental capacities, if they become skilled in working with their hands as craftsmen and tillers of the soil,

as nurses and doctors, as servants of all sorts and in all degrees for the aid of their fellows, they will be more capable of survival in a devastated civilization.

"This is where the Christian college comes in to complete rigorous training which should begin at home."

THE suggestions of Mr. Fallaw so closely approach the principles of education in operation at Madison, and in its affiliated rural schools and medical missionary centers, with which SURVEY readers are already acquainted, that we hope many will read the entire article as it appears in *The Christian Century*, or as quoted in the October 17 issue of *The Review and Herald*. It is gravely significant when the approaching end of the world is thus proclaimed by statesmen, publicists, radio commentators, and magazine writers.

Now as never before we need to understand the principles of Christian education. Workers must be prepared speedily to meet coming events. It is no time now to place on the necks of students yokes of bondage by clinging to the methods and practices of worldly institutions.

Madison's program, which emphasizes rural living, the speedy preparation of lay church members for community services, and which encourages an out-of-the-city movement for Christians, assumes greater and still greater importance as signs of this approaching conflict are recognized and proclaimed to the world.

DIETITIANS MEET IN CINCINNATI

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association was held at the Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth of October. Dr. Frances Dittes, head of the Department of Diet and Nutrition, Madison College, and a member of the association, and Mary Hirabayashi, one of Madison's dietetic interns, represented Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital at the meeting.

Over 3,500 dietitians from the United States, Canada, and a number of overseas countries were in attendance, evincing a deep interest in the excellent reports and the practical instruction given by experts in the various fields they represent.

"How Can the World Pay for the Food

It Needs?" by Attorney Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and "Global Nutrition" by James A. Doull, M.D., Medical Director of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., gave a vigorous start to the convention.

In the field of Advances in Nutrition Research, the key note was "Folic Acid." Among the topics discussed were "Folic Acid in Nutrition," "Folic Acid Content of Certain Foods," "The Role of Intestinal Bacteria in Nutrition," "Folic Acid in the Treatment of Anemias," and "The Physiological Basis for the Dietary Therapy of Diseases of the Liver," by Dr. T. H. Jukes of New York, Doctors Oscar Olsen and C. A. Elevehjem of the University of Wisconsin, Carl V. Moore, M.D.,

Washington University, St. Louis, Rachmiel Leome, M.D., Director of Metabolic Research, Chicago University, respectively.

Dr. Charlotte Babcock of Chicago gave a distinctly valuable paper on "Psychologically Significant Factors in the Nutrition Interview with Patients." There were many thrilling and appealing reports

from Europeans on the problem of meeting their nutritional needs.

Over eighty-five exhibitors had booths with splendid displays of foods, equipment, and publications. The American Dietetic Association is a vital factor in the advancement of science and in the building of nutritional welfare of the nation.

A SAMPLE SCHOOL

GOD BIDS US establish schools away from the cities, where without let or hindrance, we can carry on the work of education upon plans that are in harmony with the sacred message that is committed to us for the world. Such an education can best be worked out where there is land to cultivate, and where the physical exercise taken by the students can be a valuable part in their character building, and fit them for usefulness in the fields to which they shall go.

We are not to follow the methods that have been adopted by our older estab-

lished 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 plans laid before us for the education of workers, methods have been followed in some of our schools which have retarded rather than advanced the work of God. Years have passed into eternity with small results that might have shown the accomplishment of a great work.

—*The Madison School.*

TO STRENGTHEN COLLEGE CURRICULA

UPON his return from the Fall Council of the Executive Committee of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 14 to 23, President Thomas Steen stated in his report that serious consideration was given to the fact that colleges of the denomination have enrolled three or four times as many students as the denomination will be able to absorb in such professions as the ministry, teaching, medical, secretarial work, nursing, et cetera.

The presidents of the denominational colleges of North America, deeply concerned as to the educational opportunities that should be offered these youth, and that will equip them not only to earn a livelihood but also enable them to engage definitely in lay missionary activities, sent the following recommendations to the Council where they were unanimously adopted:

1. That our colleges should not limit their programs to meeting the vocational needs of those only who may reasonably expect salaried positions in our conferences and institutions, but should also make some provision for the much larger group of Adventist youth who if properly prepared may become self-supporting lay missionary workers.

2. That each of our colleges provide facilities and teachers for some vocational classes.

3. That we encourage our colleges to require of every graduate at least one vocational course of six hours.

4. That Madison College be encouraged to develop into a strong vocational and technical school.

5. That each of the other colleges choose one or two fields in which to offer strong vocational work.

6. That when the program is fully under way the Department of Education prepare a suitable illustrated pamphlet on "Technical and Industrial Educational Offering in S. D. A. Colleges," showing what each college is prepared to give, and that this pamphlet be made available to all the colleges for wide distribution together with their own catalogs.

THE acuteness of the situation in the field of education is illustrated by the premedical students. Of the 6,600 college students pursuing a liberal arts program, over 1,500 in a period of three years, or an average of 500 per year, desire to enter the College of Medical Evangelists for medical training. But that institution can accept only seventy-five freshmen a year, approximately one-seventh of those who are prepared to begin a medical course.

The denomination contemplates operating a college of dentistry, but its capacity for students will be only about fifty per year.

When it is considered that less than one-half the Seventh-day Adventist youth are in denominational colleges, the

occupational problems of these youth assume still greater significance. The duties of the colleges are clear and unescapable. Many must be trained for agriculture and various industries. Each of the denominational colleges is to carry on a strong

program in at least one vocation, and the Council was extremely anxious that Madison should develop into a strong technical and vocational school, preparing students for many vocational activities.

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

MRS. Eleanor Speaker, director of nurses, Madison Rural Sanitarium, was this institution's representative at the biennial convention of the American Nurses Association held in Atlantic City the twenty-sixth to twenty-ninth of September, and the meeting of Directors of Seventh-day Adventists Schools of Nursing in Washington, D. C., immediately following.

The American Nurses Association has a membership of 318,000 and 5,700 of these gathered in convention in the world's largest auditorium, with Miss Katherine Densford, president of the association, presiding. In discussing the problem of collective bargaining, the association decided that their organization was able to look after this. It was voted that Negro graduate nurses should be eligible to membership in the association, and that those residing in states that denied this privilege may join the National Association direct.

Among the speakers were Dr. Irving Lorge, Teachers College, Columbia University; Annie W. Goodrich, R.N., Dean

Emeritus, Yale University School of Nursing; Marion W. Sheahan, R.N., President, National Organization of Public Health; Thomas A. Parran, M.D., Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service; Ruth Sleeper, R.N., President of the National League of Nursing Education; Dr. A. J. Brumbaugh, Vice-President, American Council on Education.

The directors meeting at Washington was an inspiring occasion. The nurses were addressed by E. E. Cossentine, Secretary of the General Conference Educational Department, and his associate, L. R. Rasmussen. This meeting was attended by representatives from all the denominational training schools, by President Rebok of the Theological Seminary, and W. P. Bradley, Associate Secretary, General Conference. Plans were made for holding a workshop for the directors of nurses at Washington next summer.

Mrs. Speaker returned refreshed and full of enthusiasm to help Madison maintain its high standards for the training of nurses, a type of Christian workers for which the world has great need.

ITEMS OF NEWS

MADISON STATION, two miles from which Madison College and Sanitarium are located, had little more than the corner grocery and a post office when our institution began. The village has grown until now it is a suburb of Nashville with a continuation of residential areas and business centers between the two places. One of the original citizens of Madison Village was Everett R. Doolittle, one-time postmaster, but for years the president of the Madison Bank and Trust Company, an influential citizen and civic leader, and one with whom Madison has had the friendliest and most cordial

relations. Mr. Doolittle passed away at his Madison home on the fourth of October. He is sadly missed by a large circle of friends and business associates.

It was a pleasure to have as visitors early in October several of the General Conference Committeemen who were attending the board meetings of Oakwood College Huntsville, Alabama, and Riverside Sanitarium, Nashville, both institutions for colored people—H. T. Elliott, E. E. Cossentine, head of the Educational Department of the North American Division, and W. H. Williams, treasurer.

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LITTLE CREEK SCHOOL NEAR KNOXVILLE

LITTLE CREEK SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM, located on the same campus about seven miles from the City of Knoxville, Tennessee, is one of the self-supporting units of the Southland. For years the property was held by The Layman Foundation as efforts were made to find the right group of men and women to operate an institution. Often friends think the most difficult part of the rural unit problem is the selection of a site and obtaining the property, but it has been our experience that the purchase of the land is a minor consideration. Even the finances with which to make the purchase is secondary to the selection of people who can work together as a well-trained team.

With a vision of a school for children that would give due prominence to practical training in the arts and crafts, Leland Straw and his wife, both members of Madison College faculty, asked the privilege of developing an institution on the farm near Knoxville. During the past six years a school for the children and a small sanitarium for the care of the sick have developed quite symmetrically.

THE school children and their teachers put out a mimeographed sheet, *Little Creek News*, the November issue of which reflects very creditably the spirit and enterprise of the place. The farm manager, O. D. Jones, expresses his reasons for thankfulness in the following quotations from the pamphlet, *Country Living*:

"If the land is cultivated, it will, with the blessings of God, supply our necessities. We are not to be discouraged about temporal things because of apparent failures."

"We should work the soil cheerfully, hopefully, gratefully, believing that the earth holds in her bosom rich stores for the faithful worker to garner, stores richer than gold or silver. With proper intelligent cultivation the earth will yield the treasures for the benefit of man."

Seek and Ye Shall Find

"IN the Scriptures thousands of gems of truth lie hidden from the surface-seeker. The mine of truth is never exhausted. The more you search with humble heart, the greater will be your interest, and the more you will feel like exclaiming with Paul, 'Oh, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God; how unsearchable are His judgments and His ways past finding out.'"

"Serious times are before us, and there is great need for families to get out of the cities into the country, that the truth may be carried into the byways as well as the highways of the earth. A return to simple methods will be appreciated by the children and youth. Work in the garden and field will be an agreeable change from the wear-

some routine of abstract lessons, to which their young minds should never be confined. There is health and happiness for him in the study of nature; and the impressions made will not fade out of his mind."

THE physical, mental, and spiritual benefits of farm life are reflected in the extracts presented by a youthful student, Eugene Turner.

"Agriculture develops not only the body, but also the mind. He who taught Adam and Eve how to tend the garden desires to instruct men today. There is wisdom for him who drives the plough and sows the seed."

"There is no healthier occupation than farming. Those who combine useful labor with study have no need for gymnastic exercises. Both the farmer and mechanic do physical labor; yet the farmer is the healthier, because he gets plenty of the fresh air and sunshine."

"Provision should be made in all schools for the study of agriculture. The students should be given not only theory, but practice; then in times of depression they can support themselves on the farm."

"Thousands of helpless and starving beings whose numbers are daily swelling the ranks of criminal classes might achieve self-support in a happy, healthy, independent life if they could be directed in skillful, diligent labor of tilling the soil."

"Agriculture is an avenue for missionary work in our own land as well as abroad. The Christian farmer can help the poor find homes on the land and teach them how to till the soil so it will produce."

The Farm

ONE of the young farmers, fourteen-year-old Billy Holland, son of F. G. Holland, manager of Madison Foods, describes the Little Creek school farm and some of the student activities on the land.

"We have 187 acres of land, seventy-five of it in timber. There are about forty different kinds of trees on the place. Just now the farm manager and the farm boys are logging oak and pine trees from the woods. It will be sawed into lumber for our building program.

"With the exception of the twenty-five-acre campus, the land is cultivated. On it we grow most of the food for the stock and for the students and faculty. In the five acres of garden we raise fruit and vegetables.

"We grew, harvested, and canned about two thousand half gallons of tomatoes, peaches, apples, beets, beans, blackberries, strawberries, and other fruit and vegetables. On the farm we harvested three hundred bushels of oats. The barn is three-fourths full of hay and straw. Sixty bushels of Irish potatoes and one hundred bushels of sweet potatoes were dug. Two hundred four gallons of sorghum are in the storeroom.

"Some of the land is very much in need of improvement. Recently soil tests have been made by the University of Tennessee Department of Agriculture. To begin this soil conservation program we have put four tons of lime and planted alfalfa on ten acres of the land.

"The past year our first and much-needed tractor has come to us. This has been a real encouragement to our farm workers. There is still need for a tractor turning plow, grain drill, grain binder, and a substantial wagon. Our home-made wagon is just about to collapse under the increased burden placed upon it.

"Considering everything, we think the farm has done exceptionally well this year and I am sure you can better understand why we are especially grateful at this Thanksgiving season."

IN this busy work-and-study school both girls and boys play an important role, carrying forward in cooperation with their teachers all phases of the institution work—it's baking and scrubbing and cooking, housecleaning, laundering, and care of the sick. It is a happy, cooperative group. The young people are fortunate in having teachers and department managers who are skillful mechanics and agriculturalists as well as classroom instructors and musicians.

Making Cement Blocks

A GLIMPSE of the mechanical work is given by Bob Darnell, who, with a fellow student, R. J. Jack, used the home-made block machine to make cement blocks for building rather than buy them at twenty-two cents each.

"We boys made a frame for the block form, using the case from a Willys jeep motor as a foundation. After boarding it up, we had a not-too-strange-looking outfit. We needed a handle and tamper to tamp the mixture of lime, fine gravel, cement, sand, and water into a sturdy block, and this we made with our welding equipment.

"The blocks started off the assembly line with two boys making them, one mixing cement and taking care of miscellaneous jobs while the other was making blocks. After five or ten blocks, they exchanged places. Some of the blocks have been used so far in building the sanitarium kitchen. Others will be used in extending the future school kitchen and storeroom. In conclusion, I believe this block machine is a real asset to the institution. It will help to erect many buildings in the future."

The ingenuity and initiative used by these students as they make the equipment needed in the development of their school plant is most interesting. Every member of the group fits into his niche and is most enthusiastic over his share in the program. Blocks made by the boys are already in the walls of the kitchen addition to the sanitarium building. A \$1,000 electric refrigerator has been installed in that kitchen which is nearing completion, and the level cement roof is proving an excellent sun porch for patients.

THE teachers and workers in Little Creek School are able not only to carry out a progressive program for the young people, but they themselves take advan-

tage of their proximity to the State University. Roger Goodge, one of the corporate members, is taking classwork in agriculture in the forenoon and teaching at the rural base in the afternoon. Leland Straw, president of the school, likewise takes advantage of university courses to assist in his work. Friendship with the County Demonstration Agent is helpful and encourages high-grade work and up-to-date methods on the farm.

Work on this farm and in the schoolroom is supplemented by the care of patients in the small but growing sanitarium which is kept filled to capacity by city physicians. Bayard D. Goodge, a senior medical student in the College of Medical Evangelists, has been accepted for his internship in Knoxville General Hospital next summer, and will have his residence at the rural base.

THIS is far from a complete picture of activities of students and teachers in Little Creek School, but it is enough to inspire others to attempt similar institutional work. It is one of the rural units of the southern self-supporting group that looks forward to being able to assist some of the city dwellers who decide to move to the country and need a little experience and instruction before locating permanently.

AMBITIOUS TO START A MADISON

EARLY in the month Dr. John Liu was a visitor on the campus, guest in the home of Dr. Perry Webber who refers to him as Johnny Liu. In 1936 as an orphan boy from China he attended the Seventh-day Adventist Junior College near Tokyo, Japan, where he and Dr. Webber's two sons, now the Drs. Alfred and Harry Webber, were companions.

Johnny Liu was ambitious to continue his education in the United States, and in 1940 he entered Madison College, earning his way to a baccalaureate degree and at the same time becoming thoroughly inculcated with the ideas and ideals of the self-supporting missionary training school.

Following graduation at Madison he took the master's degree in Louisiana State College, majoring in agriculture, with a view always in mind of the needs of the youth of China. This year he received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Missouri, his major interests being agricultural economics.

During his years in the United States he has been making friends for the work

he hopes to establish in China, men and women who have the ability to teach with the spirit of self-sacrifice that such a project demands. His plans have the approval also of several influential men in his homeland who know the benefits of such a school as Madison for the hundreds of Chinese youth who are willing to work for an education.

There are other students of Madison, some of them already in the Orient, others, who are continuing their education in the States, who look forward to giving their lives to work in the Orient on a self-supporting basis. The plans of Dr. Liu as related to Madison students were indeed thrilling.

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

NOT only was the ability to earn while he was in training a boon to Dr. Liu, but here at Madison he learned to revere a home on the land and the value of agriculture as a basic industry in any nation. In the education of Christian workers we are told:

Such an education 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 shall go.

MARCHING ORDERS

"THE Duke of Wellington was once present where a party of Christian men were discussing the possibilities of success in missionary effort among the heathen. They appealed to the duke to say whether in his judgment such efforts were likely to prove a success commensurate to the cost. The old soldier replied: 'Gentlemen, what are your marching orders? Success is not the question for you to discuss. If I read your orders aright, they run thus: 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.' Gentlemen, obey your marching orders.'—*Gospel Workers*.

That is pertinent advice for those who today are bidden to leave the cities for a home on the land. The instruction is so definite that he who runs may read.

As far as possible our institutions must be located away from the cities. We must have workers for these institutions, and if they are

The usefulness learned on the school farm is the very education that is most essential for those who go out as missionaries to many foreign fields. If this training is given with the glory of God in view, great results will be seen. No work will be more effectual than that done by those who, having obtained an education in practical life, go forth to mission fields with the message of truth, prepared to instruct as they have been instructed.

Ways seem opening for our young Chinese student to obtain financial assistance, cooperative assistants, and equipment for his cherished project. The Orient is ripe for such institutions as he has in mind.

located in the city, it means that the families of our people shall settle in the cities, where there is constant turmoil and confusion.

Their children should be spared this; for the whole system is demoralized by the hurry and rush and noise. The Lord desires His people to move into the country, where they can settle on the land, and raise their own fruits and vegetables, and where their children can be brought in direct contact with the works of God in Nature.

Take your families away from the cities. The cities are filled with temptation. We should plan our work in such a way as to keep our young people so far as possible from this contamination.

The cities are to be worked from outposts. Shall not the cities be warned? Yes; but not by God's people living in them, but by their visiting them to warn them of what is coming on the earth.—*From writings of Mrs. E. G. White*.

When one knows what he should do and parleys over the move because there are apparent difficulties, he is on dangerous ground. Lot lost his wife because he was so slow about following the directions given him.

ITEMS OF NEWS

Dr. A. W. James, formerly head of the Department of Foreign Languages, Madison College, spent several days with friends on the campus late in October. He was on his way from Berrien Springs, Michigan, where he spends a portion of the year with his daughter, Mrs. Arabella Moore, to Miami, Florida, where he will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Murray. Elder Murray is Secretary-Treasurer of the Inter-American Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and Mrs. Murray is the daughter of Dr. James.

In the very early days of Madison, Chris Holm and John Holm and their wives came South from Idaho and spent nearly twenty years in rural self-supporting community work at Paradise

Ridge on the Highlands above Madison, at Bon Aqua in Southwest Tennessee, and on the Cumberland Plateau, near Coal-mont. Late in October Mr. and Mrs. Chris Holm and their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Moore, visited friends on the campus and in other portions of the South. Mr. Moore and his wife have lived seven years in Anchorage, Alaska, and during the war Mr. Moore made many friends of the soldiers in the Aleutians. During this trip they have visited in the homes of these young men all along the way from Idaho to Texas. It was a joy to these who saw Madison in its infancy to visit the place now with its extensive program of education, industrial activity, and sanitarium and hospital work.

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LAY CHURCH MEMBERS AS SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONARIES

Madison a Training Center

THE Saviour's commission, "Go ye," is broad in its application, far more inclusive than any profession. During the centuries it has sounded a trumpet call to all who name the name of Christ.

In harmony with this, definite instruction is given to the church in these words:

"The leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advanced moves all along the line. In their planning they are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity for their friends and neighbors. The work of God in this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

Two ideas are made prominent here: The laity are

to do, not a scattered desultory work, but a definitely planned work, planned by the generals or leaders in the great cause of which we are all a part; and they are to be educated and trained for efficient service.

During the forty years, or more, of its existence, Madison College has been a

training center for self-supporting workers and has been instrumental in the establishment of a group of community centers operated largely by lay church members who work on a self-supporting basis.

This work began in a very simple way, but it increased with the years. In the group were schools for elementary and secondary grade pupils, and one college that prepared teachers, technicians, dietitians, and students for the study of medicine. Two educational institutions

in the group of self-supporting centers train nurses to meet state laws for registration. The agricultural and mechanical activities of these various centers make them distinct contributors to their communities and often to far-flung areas.

And still further, this group of self-

supporting rural centers became famous for its medical activities. In the southeastern section of the United States these centers were conducting three sanitariums and hospitals with a bed capacity of fifty to one hundred and fifty patients, and a score of treatment rooms, convalescent homes, and small sanitariums. In connec-

Take Courage

"FEAR thou not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. For I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not, I will help thee." Isaiah 41: 10, 13.

tion with these missionary efforts, these centers of community service, there has grown up a group of churches, each contributing generously to the general mission funds of the denomination.

World War II brought Seventh-day Adventists, as well as a great many other religious classes, face to face with the greatest crisis the world has known. The very existence of the world itself is considered at stake. Civilization is threatened. All this causes Christian men and women to realize the seriousness of their own lives, the responsibility laid upon them to proclaim the truths set forth in the Scriptures, and the needed preparation of humanity to meet the future.

To Meet This Crisis

TIME is now too short for all this work to be done by a comparatively few pulpit ministers. It is a message that must be sounded by thousands who, imbued with the Spirit as were the disciples in the early Christian church, go everywhere proclaiming the gospel of salvation.

"We are living in the time of the end. The fast fulfilling signs of the times declare that the coming of Christ is near at hand. The days in which we live are solemn and important. The Spirit of God is gradually but surely being withdrawn from the earth. Calamities by land and sea [and air], 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. They are strengthening for the last great crisis. Great changes are soon to take place in our world, and the final movements will be rapid ones."

What thinking man can fail to corroborate these thoughts? And what a burden of responsibility this places on all Christians!

GREAT preparations are made by the organized work to meet the urgent calls for missionaries in all parts of the world. It has been estimated, however, that not more than one-tenth of the output of our colleges and training schools can be employed by the organization. This leaves a large portion of the student body free to enter the Master's work as self-supporting missionaries.

According to the parable of Matthew 20, many at the eleventh hour are standing idle in the market place, as they told the vineyardman, waiting to be hired.

They were bidden to go to work, for the fruit is ripe and the harvest-gathering is urgent. His promise is that, although no wage is stipulated, he will guarantee their support. These represent the large group of faithful Christians who must go to work at their own charges. They are the ones designated as self-supporting missionaries. As the need becomes greater and more generally known, their numbers will increase.

Out of the City

ONE of the important problems now facing the church is that of assisting conscientious families out of the large cities to homes on the land, and of training such people not only to maintain themselves by their own work, but to become spiritual leaders in their community. They should become leaders in self-supporting missionary endeavors.

This phase of denominational work is represented by the Commission for Country Living and related organizations which are preparing to render assistance to those who desire to respond to the call to find a home on the land. This lays upon Madison and its affiliated rural centers a responsibility to share their facilities and their teaching ability with newcomers into the field of self-supporting work.

Not Tied to a Budget

IN his address to the recent Council of the General Conference, President McElhany made a very significant statement when, in picturing the vast work ahead of the denomination, he said, "The finishing of all God's work in the world is not tied to the General Conference budget."

"Perhaps that is a staggering thought to some of you," he continued, "when you think of the institutions, the churches, the fields that you serve, and of some of the plans you have on foot for greatly strengthening and upbuilding them, . . . and yet, my friends, I want to say boldly that the finishing of all God's work in all the earth is not tied to the budget. Money is not the thing of primary importance."

What, then, is the thing most needed to carry forward the work of God in all the earth? Money is an important item, but the work does not hinge on money. The greatest need is men and women imbued with the spirit to go at the command of the Master, imbued with the spirit of service and sacrifice, trusting the Master to provide the necessary finances. That

has been the prevailing spirit of the self-supporting mission workers. It must continue to be their leading spirit.

Tapping Financial Resources

FAMILIES are bidden to leave the cities and settle in needy sections where, on a small acreage, they can raise their own food and carry forward an enterprise for the help of their fellowmen. God has a thousand ways to provide means for the conduct of his work, in every way we might think of, when we are in a position to receive such help. Our first step will often be to use what resources we have. Then, as means is needed to further the project which we and others have espoused, He who feeds and clothes the fowls and the beasts, who upholds the world in His hand, will open avenues for the progress of His work.

Hearts will be touched and men of means will contribute as they have often done in the past. Wisdom will be imparted to make our enterprises self-sustaining. As we minister to the necessities of the sick and afflicted in our medical institutions, the income will help to

sustain other departments of our enterprise.

This outlines briefly a life of faith and trust. As we give of ourselves, the promise is, "I will not leave thee nor forsake thee." "Fear thou not, for I am with thee. Be not dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee. Yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." (Isa. 41:10.)

THIS is a precious promise to those who have learned to work in harmony, carrying forward their project in a co-operative manner, the farmer and the mechanic cooperating, the teachers and the medical men cooperating, each saying to the others, "Be of good courage." (Isa. 41. 6, 7.)

For Madison and its affiliated centers there is a great work ahead. They have passed through the pioneering stage. They have gained an experience that will enable them to act as teachers and guides to those who come newly into the ranks of self-supporting missionary work.

THERE IS HOPE FOR THE SELF-SUPPORTING WORKER

THE report that only a fraction of the students in our colleges who are preparing to take a course in medicine can be accommodated in the medical school of the denomination, had a depressing effect on students in a near-by preparatory school. When their problem was put to a former Madison student, whose husband is himself a medical student, she told them of the opportunities offered by the self-supporting unit of the work of the South. She writes:

"More people need to catch the vision that Madison College gives while train-

ing its students to be self-supporting and at the same time to carry the gospel message. A great responsibility rests upon our young people. We need encouragement, not discouragement. We need workers as fast as our schools can produce them. I am thankful it was my privilege to attend Madison. It gave me an insight into the work we must do and a vision of our individual responsibility. We are looking forward to the day when we shall pack our bags and head for the Southland."

THE MEAT SHORTAGE NEED NOT BE A DETRIMENT

IN these days of meat shortage, eaters of flesh meats, as well as others, are beginning to express their thankfulness for nature's bountiful supply of vegetable proteins, outstanding among which is the soybean. The value of this product, queen of the leguminous crops that contribute to man's food supply, is well presented by Carl Burcham in the August, 1946, issue of *The Peabody Reflector* of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. From his article entitled, "Do You Know Beans?" we quote briefly:

"Before the New World was explored, only one member of the pea and bean

family ever acquired very much respectability. That was the soybean. . . . Beans have the necessary proteins, in addition to a high percentage of carbohydrates. Some varieties have fats also. Ordinarily, all the bean family have more proteins than a balanced ration requires. But in cases of strenuous labor or muscular activity, excess protein in a restricted diet of beans may be burned as a fuel, or energy producer. A man who will walk ten or fifteen miles per day will be able to take on beans for breakfast, day after day, as well as for dinner and supper.

"The proteins in dry beans contain the amino acids for proper digestion and assimilation. Some authorities think the aminos in beans and related dry legumes are more digestible than those of any other form of nitrogenous food. The American Meat Institute may want to contest that point. But, in any case, the bean family should win on the points of cheapness and availability. A corner of the garden or a plant under the windmill will produce beans to eat, to dry, to can.

"The most common varieties of beans contain no fats, but the navy bean has a small amount, possibly two per cent. Peanuts, however, are rich in oil as well as in proteins and starches. Some authorities claim that a pound of peanuts has more protein than a pound of sirloin steak, more carbohydrates than a pound

of potatoes, and one-third as much fat as a pound of butter.

"The soybean, the only Old-World bean to achieve universal use and fame, is better still. A bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture places the fat content of soybeans at 17 per cent and the protein at 34 per cent. Others rate the assimilable carbohydrates at 12 per cent, making soybeans perhaps the richest vegetable food known to man. 'In a pinch, the soybean is the one vegetable a people could exist upon, without any other food.'

The soybean is an important factor in the products of MADISON FOODS, the manufacturing plant on the college campus. Foods, prices, and recipes may be secured for the asking. These give material help to the family feeding problems.

A BID FOR HELP

CHESTNUT HILL Farm School, located on the Highland Rim, some forty miles north of Madison, is one of the older rural community centers that has carried on an educational and a medical missionary program for nearly forty years. Some weeks ago you heard of their babies—three of them, and the way they secured a baby bed for Number Three. Now Miss Yvonne Rumley, teacher of music as well as baby supervisor, writes:

"Our school would like to have an orchestra, provided we can get instruments. Twenty-two students would like to play,

and a few older people. We now have eight instruments on the campus. Do you know of anyone who has an instrument of any kind to sell or to give to such a project?

"Instruments for sale are scarce these days, and our money to buy is scarcer yet. We could put some money into orchestra equipment, however, and we thought you might have some suggestions." (We told her the need would be passed on to the readers of THE SURVEY.)

"The three babies are contented and happy. They are doing fine and growing well. And we all do enjoy them."

CAMPUS NEWS

AMONG October visitors was Mr. Netter Worthington of Vanderburgh Abstract Corporation, Evansville, Indiana, with whom Miss Florence Fellemente worked before she came to Madison as secretary to Mrs. Lida Scott and The Layman Foundation. Returning home he wrote: "May I ask you to send my brother in the West copies of the literature pertaining to Madison College which I must call *The Dream City*. I am going to tell him of the beautiful Madison College community and the wonderful visit I had there."

At convention time Mrs. A. F. Foster came by plane from Brawley, California, to attend the meeting, as she and her husband, Dr. Foster, are deeply interested in the education of young people and have assisted a number who have trained in

Madison College for self-supporting work.

Wednesday afternoon, October 23, 1946, Dr. Johnson, Director of Nutrition, George Peabody College, and Dr. Ruth Jordan, Director of Nutrition Research at Purdue University, took lunch with Dr. Frances L. Dittes. The purpose of their visit was to compare notes on the progress of soybean research in the South and the introduction and promotion of this food into the American dietary.

It was a thrilling experience when on the tenth of November nurses and supervisors, patients and friends formed a procession to the first floor of the new hospital wing of the sanitarium, moving to its new quarters, the O. B. and Nursing Departments. They are beautifully housed in thoroughly modern, well-equipped quarters.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS FOR THE LAYMAN'S WORK

FOR some years it has been apparent that there should be a closer relationship between the self-supporting work and the general organization of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. As a result there was created a Commission on Rural Living, the purpose of which is to sponsor the out-of-the-city movement of laymembers of the church who desire to enter more fully into the missionary program of the denomination. Dr. E. A. Sutherland was made secretary of the Commission and coordinator between the two types of Christian service — that carried forward by the general organization of the denomination and that operated by the self-supporting group.

During recent months the Commission has been developing a plan of organization known as The Association of Self-Supporting Institutions of North America. The Commission was asked also to draw up a tentative constitution for such an association.

THE SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION

Recognizing that God has called the laity of the Seventh-day Adventist church to active self-supporting missionary service, and that this line of work is truly a part of the cause

of God, and is in need of encouragement and development, with the fostering care of denominational leadership, The Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions, in counsel with the Commission on Rural Living and the General Conference Committee, has adopted the following Constitution and By-Laws:

Article I. The name of the Association shall be "The Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions."

Article II. The object of the Association shall be to foster and promote the interests of self-supporting missionary institutional enterprises operated by Seventh-day Adventists throughout the North American Division.

Article III. Section 1. Charter membership is that held by self-supporting institutions operated by Seventh-day Adventists, which have united to form this Association.

Section 2. Other membership is that held by self-supporting institutions operated by Seventh-day Adventists which are admitted to membership by the executive committee of the Association after the adoption of this Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 3. All member institutions shall be subject to such tenure and review as

are set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 4. All members of the Commission on Rural Living shall be fully accredited delegates to meetings of the Association.

Section 5. Institutions applying for membership in the Association are required to submit to the executive committee satisfactory evidence of qualifications for membership as set forth in the By-Laws.

Article IV. Section 1. Officers of the Association shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer.

WHAT does this Christmas mean to you? If you have accepted Christ, will you not face His love and His claims afresh, and give yourself to Him anew, your life, your home, your career, your all? Then Christmas will find new and deeper meaning, and you will walk with Him in the spirit of the season through all the days of the year.— J. McDowell Richards in *The Peabody Reflector*.

Section 2. All officers of the Association shall be elected by the Association in regular session. New officers shall take office at the close of the session in which they have been elected.

Article V. Section 1. There shall be an executive committee of 11 members, including the officers of the Association.

Section 2. The Association shall elect 6 of the 11 members of the executive committee. The General Conference Committee of Seventh-day Adventists shall elect 5 members of the executive committee.

Article VI. When six or more institutions have signified their intention to join the Association, the Commission on Rural Living of the General Conference shall arrange for a meeting to organize, adopt the Constitution and By-Laws, and elect six representatives to serve on the executive committee, with five representatives appointed by the General Conference Committee.

Article VII. Regular meetings of the Association shall be held biennially after notice is given at least three weeks previous to the meeting in the Union Conference papers of the North American Division. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the executive committee at any time after notice at least three weeks in advance of the meeting in the union conference papers.

Article VIII. Any institution may withdraw from membership in the Association at any time upon written notice to the secretary of the Association.

Article IX. A member institution that fails to maintain denomination principles and standards, or fails to keep its institutional work at least in a condition equivalent to what it was at the time of its acceptance, may be dropped from membership after reasonable notice of such consideration and opportunity has been given to meet standards. A two-

thirds vote of those present and voting at a regularly called meeting of the executive committee shall be necessary to drop a member institution.

Article X. Amendments to the Association Constitution and By-Laws may be made by a two-thirds vote to those present and voting at any regular meeting of the Association, or at any special meeting, provided the members are advised previously in the call for the meeting of the amendments to be considered.

BY-LAWS

Article I. Qualifications for Membership

Section 1. Spiritual. Administrators of the institutions admitted to membership in the Association shall be Seventh-day Adventists, in good and regular standing, and shall so conduct their work as to be in harmony with general denominational principles and standards.

Section 2. Educational. Such institutions shall be certified by the executive committee of the Association as maintaining standards representative of Seventh-day Adventist educational work.

Section 3. Medical. Such institutions shall be certified by the executive committee of the Association as maintaining standards representative of medical treatment and procedure representative of Seventh-day Adventist medical work.

Section 4. Miscellaneous. All other activities of such institutions shall be certified by the executive committee of the Association to be in keeping with the scope of the institution and the general aims of the Association.

Section 5. Financial. The financial condition of the institution shall be certified by the executive committee as being on a sound basis.

A HOLDING BOARD

At the convention of Self-Supporting workers held in October and again later, the self-supporting groups, or units, were given the opportunity to become charter members of the proposed association. When the Association is finally organized, these charter members will consider this tentative constitution, make changes if any are deemed necessary. It then becomes the legal outline of the organization.

At the time of the Autumn Council of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in the fall of 1945, it was decided that when the Association of Self-supporting Institutions was duly organized, steps should be taken by the General Conference and the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions to create a holding board to protect the rights of those self-supporting institutions which may desire to place their property in the hands of such a holding board.

THE INTER-RELATION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE AND THE ASSOCIATION OF SELF-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

In recent years our conference organizations have developed an increasing self-supporting rural work of Madison and its affiliated rural units to know more fully the relationship of these two organizations—the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists and the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions. We are happy to give this information as set forth by President J. L. McElhany of the General Conference in a statement of December 8 which was read to the Survey Commission in session at Madison. This report reads:—

In recent years our conference organizations have developed an increasing interest in the self-supporting work. This work is generally recognized as consisting of a large number of institutions. These institutions are generally of an educational or medical character, developed and operated by individuals or groups of individuals entirely on a self-supporting basis. These institutions do not receive funds or operating appropriations from our conferences, but depend on their own earning for meeting their operating expenses.

"The responsibilities of management rest with the promoters and organizers of these institutions. In some cases where boards of management have been provided for the operation of these institutions, conference leaders or workers have been included in the membership of these boards.

"The growing interest in this work has centered in the General Conference, where definite actions have been taken to encourage and foster this important type of missionary endeavor. In order to make clear to all concerned just what the purpose and attitude of the General Conference is toward this work, I have prepared this brief statement. We quote here in full a series of recommendations adopted by the General Conference Autumn Council on November 18, 1945, as follows:

"Whereas, We feel that the self-supporting institutions in the South have made a large and helpful contribution to the Seventh-day Adventist work; and,

"Whereas, We recognize that there were certain worthy objectives and motivations that prompted the workers to connect with the self-supporting work and to give themselves to this endeavor; and,

"Whereas, in considering any plans for developing this work, we recognize the need of acting with great care that we preserve the original objectives as pointed out by the Spirit of Prophecy and thus that we do not weaken the incentives that led these workers to devote their lives to this important work; therefore

"We recommend. 1. That the General Conference Committee arrange for the formation of an organization to be known as the 'Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions, making provision for constitution, by-laws, and working policy, and including the following points:

"a. That the objectives of this association shall be to promote the interests of self-supporting missionary institutions; to set up institutional standards and policies of operation, and rules for membership; to admit or drop institutions from membership in the association; to assist the various units in developing their constitutions to provide that membership in their constituencies and boards of trustees be chosen from among Seventh-day Adventists in good and regular standing and that those institutional boards have adequate representation of men carrying responsibility in the organized work.

"b. That the membership of this association shall be the charter member institutions and such institutions as shall be admitted by its controlling committee.

"c. That the following institutions be invited to become charter members of the association: Rural Educational Association of Madison, The Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium, Pisgah Institute and Sanitarium, and Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Academy.

"d. That in meetings of this association to be held biennially each member institution shall be represented by one person for each institution and one for every 20 full-time workers or major fraction thereof employed by the institution and elected by them for the purpose of this representation, but no institution shall have more than five representatives.

"e. That an executive committee of eleven members for the conduct of the business of the association shall be appointed biennially by the General Conference Committee of Seventh-day Adventists, six of whom shall be nominated by this association at its biennial meetings.

"2. a. That the association and the General Conference Committee cooperate in organizing a legal corporation to serve as a holding corporation for properties of the various units. This holding corporation is intended to safeguard the properties of member institutions to the self-supporting work.

"b. That the Board of Trustees of this legal corporation shall consist of eleven members to be elected biennially by the General Conference Committee, six of whom shall be nominated by the members of the 'Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions,' whose property is held by the corporation.

"c. That the Board of Trustees shall have full authority to accept or refuse to hold the properties of any unit.

"d. That the various units which become members of the Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institutions be invited to negotiate with the holding corporation looking forward to conveying their fixed assets and their liabilities to this organization.

"3. That in arranging for the formation of the 'Association of Seventh-day Adventist Self-Supporting Institution; and its legal corporation, it be understood that the General Conference assumes no financial responsibility whatsoever for the corporation itself or member institutions, since the corporation is itself a responsible organization to safeguard the financial interests of these institutions.

"4. That the General Conference create an office of Secretary or Self-Supporting Work whose duties shall be to foster this work, to serve as coordinator between the union conferences, the conferences, the Madison unit and the other self-supporting units, to visit these various institutions and advise with them concerning their organization and operation and to assist in unifying these organizations, and together with representatives of the conference medical and educational departments develop their work."

"It will be seen from the foregoing that the General Conference recognizes the value of this work, and that the self-supporting institutions 'have made a large and helpful contribution to the Seventh-day Adventist work.' It will be seen that these recommendations are made for the purpose of strengthening, expanding, and enlarging this work. The means for the accomplishment of this objective are also set forth in these recommendations. To accomplish this there must be cooperation between the General Conference and the self-supporting work. We have already created the office of Secretary of the Self-Supporting Work, and he has entered upon his duties. The other recommendations are in process of being worked out.

"The cooperation essential for the success of these plans does not mean that the General Conference has at any time in the past proposed, or at the present time proposes, either to absorb the properties of these self-supporting units or to take over the direction and management of their work, or to recast or change the basic plans and methods up-

on which these self-supporting institutions have been developed and operated. It is our earnest hope that the work of these institutions may be developed to the point where these units may more closely associate themselves together and cooperate in carrying out the 'original objectives' for this work.

"It may have been supposed by some that the denomination through the General Conference has plans on foot for taking over and absorbing these institutions and assuming their active management. This, we must emphasize, is not the plan or purpose of the General Conference. The various boards in charge of these units must continue to function and to find ways and means of carrying on the self-supporting plan. Within the framework of the organization suggested in the Autumn Council recommendations should be worked out, the basic elements of cooperative effort so essential in making this self-supporting work truly effective. Within this framework the various boards or managerial groups must continue to bear the responsibility for carrying on their work.

THE SURVEY COMMISSION

FOR four days in the second week in December Madison was favored with a visit of a number of men from Washington, and elsewhere, who, with the members of the Madison group, composed the Survey Commission appointed at the special meeting of the Board of Directors in October.

The personnel of this commission consisted of the following from denomination's headquarters in Washington, D. C.: N. C. Wilson, President, North American Division; H. T. Elliott, Asst. Secy., General Conference; L. R. Rasmussen, Assistant Secretary, Educational Division; H. M. Walton, M.D., until recently Secretary

"THE board of Madison College and its allied industries should plan its work in such a way that the whole denomination may look to it as a training center for those desiring training and preparation for a part in self-supporting work. Care should be exercised to so plan the work of this school that it may not become competitive with conference-operated institutions.

"It is not necessary for me to attempt to set forth details as to how this may be done. The Commission that has been appointed by that board to study the whole plan and purpose of the work of the Madison institution should carry on its work in such a manner that the objectives set forth in the Autumn Council actions may be fully realized, keeping fully in mind that we do not plan to change the basic principles upon which this school has operated in the past. If these objectives are fully met, the whole denomination can rightfully look to Madison as a place where people may be trained for self-supporting endeavor.

"We shall earnestly pray that under the Lord's direction these objectives may be realized."

of the Medical Division; E. A. Sutherland, M.D., Secretary of the Commission on Country Living; and Miss Lois Burnett, Associate Secretary of Nursing Education.

President E. F. Hackman of the Southern Union Conference and Charles O. Franz, its Secretary-Treasurer, were here from Atlanta, and A. A. Jasperson from Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, North Carolina. Campus members of the Survey Commission were David Johnson, M.D., W. H. Hilgers, W. S. Wilson, F. G. Holland, President Thomas Steen, and Dean, H. J. Welch.

The purpose of the survey has been given by Elder McElhany.

THE HORIZON WIDENS

"THE leaders in God's cause, as wise generals, are to lay plans for advance moves all along the line. In their planning they are to give special study to the work that can be done by the laity for their friends and neighbors. The work of God on this earth can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership rally to the work, and unite their efforts with those of ministers and church officers."

The Association of Self-Supporting Institutions offers advantages to the units. It will give opportunity for members of

the organized work and the self-supporting groups to study problems that are of mutual interest. It should lead to a better understanding and closer cooperation of forces which will tend to unify and strengthen all the work.

As the Commission on Rural Living, the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions, and Madison as a training center, work together, there should result a decided broadening and strengthening of the cause they represent and a strong wave of spiritual awakening and growth.

SUPPLEMENT TO MADISON COLLEGE ANNOUNCEMENT 1946-47

Changing circumstances have necessitated certain adjustments in student wages and charges. These changes bring advantages to both the student and the college. This supplement therefore takes the place of the rates as published on page sixteen of the regular 1946-47 issue of the College Catalog and Bulletin. The following schedule of charges become effective September 1, 1946:

College Tuition	\$4.00 per quarter hour 4.50 (for day students who do not participate in the work program of the school).
High School Tuition	3.00 per subject per month
Room Rent	6.00 to 8.00 (depending on accommodations).

SPECIAL FEES

Matriculation fee	\$10.00 [Paid only once during continuous residence. No refund.]
Late registration fee	1.00 to 3.00
Physical exam. upon entrance	2.50
Special examination	1.00
Diploma	3.00
Hospitalization fee	.50 monthly
Registration fee	.50 monthly
Library fee	.50 monthly
Student activity fee	.25 monthly

With these rates, the average student's school expense will approximate fifty dollars per month. The exact amount is dependent upon the cafeteria charges and laboratory fees. Cafeteria charges normally vary from \$18.00 to \$25.00. For laboratory fees, see course descriptions. Increased costs may make some adjustments necessary.

While these rates are a small advance over the previous charges, raises are being made in student wages which will more than compensate. It is the purpose of the college that no acceptable and worthy student shall be turned away because of lack of financial support. While the school can make no guarantee to prospective students who are unknown to its officers, nevertheless, earnest and industrious students can earn board, room, and tuition by approximately 36 hours of work per week in the campus activities.

All provisions of the catalog except those specifically restated in this supplement, remain in effect.



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